

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

DISTRICT OF MANBHUM

1918—1925



PATNA:

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1928.

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PREFACE

Manbhumi was the last District in Chota Nagpur to be brought under Survey and Settlement operations. Two of its parganas however, Barahabhum and Patkum, forming the extreme south of the District, were taken up for Survey and Settlement in 1908, some 10 years in advance of the District operations. The special reasons which led to this departure will appear from Mr. Sifton's Final Report, which also gives an interesting account of all the special features in which Manbhumi differs from the rest of Chota Nagpur. Parganas Barahabhum and Patkum were perhaps the most interesting in the whole district both from the point of view of past history and existing agrarian conditions, including the condition of Ghatwals who are most numerous in pargana Barahabhum. Many of the knotty problems raised in course of settlement in the District were thus dealt with by Mr. Sifton leaving comparatively few complications when the present operations were taken up in 1918.

The District operations were due to begin in 1916 but the War necessitated partial postponement of the programme in Palamau and it was not until the cold weather of 1918 that survey and khanapuri operations could be started in Manbhumi. A succession of good harvests and cordial goodwill and co-operation between the Settlement and District Officials resulted in Manbhumi Settlement being perhaps the most peaceful of the operations in the whole Division.

The Barahabhum and Patkum Final Report which was published in 1919 covers 74 pages of print exclusive of Appendices. There is moreover an elaborate and well written District Gazetteer by Mr. Coupland which was only published in 1911. It gives very full details and covers 289 pages of print. Hence, I have cut down the length of my Final Report as much as possible.

Coal-mining has now reached a stage at which it commands a whole literature to itself. This and the geology of the District are subjects for experts and fall outside the scope of survey and settlement operations. These subjects, therefore, have been dealt with only very briefly in so far as they affect the material condition of the agricultural classes.

सत्यमेव जयते

B. K. GOKHALE,

Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur.

1st February, 1926.

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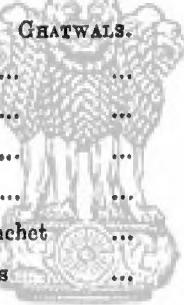
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FINAL REPORT
OF THE
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
IN THE
DISTRICT OF MANBHUM

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL.

1. Area and population.—The district of Manbhumi lies between parallels of latitude 22.43° and 24.4° north and longitude 85.49° and 86.54° east. Its greatest length from north to south is roughly 87 miles and breadth from east to west 63 miles. The shape is that of an irregular rectangle. The total area as obtained by the summation of fields is 4,095 square miles. Out of this, an area of 934 square miles was previously surveyed in 1908-10 in parganas Barahabhum and Patkum and the rest comprising 2,373 square miles of Sadr and 788 square miles in Dhanbad was surveyed during the present operations. There are altogether 4,843 villages including 858 surveyed previously in Barahabhum and Patkum. The total number of villages surveyed now was 2,637 in Sadr and 1,348 in Dhanbad.

The total population according to the Census of 1921 was 1,548,777, distributed as follows :—

Parganas Barahabhum and Patkum	...	...	...	264,287
The rest of Sadr	...	...	...	830,544
<hr/>				
Total for Sadr Subdivision	...	...	...	1,094,831
<hr/>				
Dhanbad Subdivision	..	...	...	453,946
<hr/>				
Grand total	...	...	...	1,548,777
<hr/>				

The district takes its name from one of the most easterly parganas, Manbhumi, at the chief place of which was the headquarters of the district from 1833 to 1838, when the district was first constituted. Various theories have been put forward to explain the origin of the word Manbhumi. These have been discussed at length in the Gazetteer and no one has been able to throw any further light on the subject.

2. Boundaries and Headquarters.—The district is bounded on the north by the districts of Hazaribagh and Santal Parganas; on the east by the Burdwan, Bankura and Midnapore districts of Bengal; on the south by Singhbhum and on the west by Ranchi and Hazaribagh. The northern

boundary is marked by the river Barakar which together with the Damodar also separates the district from Burdwan. On the south and west, the Subarnarekha separates the district for short distances from Singhbhum and Ranchi. The Damodar marks the boundary between the two subdivisions and will form the northern boundary of Manbhum if Dhanbad is made a separate district.

The district headquarters have been at Purulia since 1838. The town is situated a little to the south of the centre of the district, some three miles north of the river Kasai. With its population of 22,161 inhabitants it is still the principal town in the district. Its supremacy is, however, threatened by the phenomenal growth of Dhanbad and by the new Hesla-Chandil construction which will transfer the junction of the narrow gauge line to Ranchi with the broad gauge from Purulia to Tulin.

3. Subdivisions, Thanas and Police-stations.—There are only two subdivisions, Sadr and Dhanbad, but the separation of Dhanbad as a district is now under consideration. There was formerly a proposal to have a third subdivision for the south of the district with headquarters at Balarampur, and after Dhanbad is separated, this proposal might again come into prominence.

The following table shows the revenue thanas and police-stations in the district arranged in the order in which they were taken up for survey and settlement:—

Subdivision.	Thana.	Police-station.			
			1	2	3
Sadr	Barabhum...	...			Barabhum. Patamda. Bardwan.
	Chandil	...			Chandil. Johagarh.
	Manbazar	...			Manbazar.
	Gourangdi	...			Kashipur. Purulia. Balarampur.
	Purulia	...			Hura. Arsha. Puncha.
	Jhalda	...			Jhalda. Jaipur.
	Baghmundi	...			Baghnundi. Chas.
	Chas	...			Chas. Chandankiari.
	Para	...			Para. Raghunathpur.
	Raghunathpur...	...			Santuri. Neturia.
Dhanbad	Nirsa	...			Nirsa. Chirkunda.
	Tundi	...			Tundi.
	Gobindpur	...			Gobindpur.
	Jharia	...			Jharia. Kenduadih.
	Topchanchi	...			Dhanbad. Topchanchi. Bagmara.
					Katras.

Thanas Chandil and Barahabhum with the exception of the Koilapal temporary settled estate and the addition of some 64 square miles of thana Purulia, included in police-station Balarampur, constitute parganas Barahabhum and Patkum which were dealt with during the course of the previous survey.

4. *Parganas*.—The following is a list of parganas in the district :—

Serial no.	Name of pargana.	Thana in which the major portion of the pargana is situated.
1	2	3
1	Barahabhum	{ Barahabhum.
2	Koilapal	Chandil.
3	Patkum	Manbazar,
4	Manbhumi	{ Gourangdi.
5	Barpara	
6	Bankhandi	
7	Nalichanda	
8	Lagda	
9	Charra	
10	Ludburka	Purulia.
11	Bagda	
12	Palma	
13	Rakah	
14	Kasaipar	
15	Jhalda	
16	Hesla	
17	Torang	Jhalda.
18	Begunkodar	
19	Mukundpur	
20	Jaipur	
21	Baghmundi	{ Baghmundi.
22	Matha	
23	Joytara	
24	Khaspel	{ Chas.
25	Marra	
26	Mahal	
27	Para	Para.
28	Chelyama	{ Raghunathpur.
29	Chaurasi	
30	Banchas	
DHANBAD SUBDIVISION		
31	Pandra	{ Nirsa.
32	Dumarkund	Tundi.
33	Tundi	
34	Jainagar	{ Gobindpur.
35	Nagarkiyari	
36	Jharia	Jharia.
37	Nawagarh	{ Topchanchi.
38	Katras	

5. *Physical features and hills*.—Manbhumi is practically the last step in the descent from the elevated plateau of Central India to the delta of lower Bengal. The general characteristics are, however, still those of an upland district. In the north-west corner, a double spur of hills branches out from the range of which Parasnath is the most striking feature and forms the watershed between the Damodar and the Barakar rivers. South of the Damodar is fairly open country. The undulations, characteristic of Chota Nagpur, are not so well pronounced and we get the broad paddy fields of thanas Chas, Para and Raghunathpur. South of this again, spurs from

the Hazaribagh plateau abut on or extend for short distances into the western part of pargana Khaspel and Jaipur and mark the watershed between the Kasai and the Damodar. Further south, the Baghmundi, or Ajodhya range which reaches an elevation of over 2,000 feet forms the watershed between the Kasai and the Subarnarekha.

Parasnath, though just beyond the border, forms unquestionably the most conspicuous feature of the landscape throughout the northern and western parts of the district. On clear days, it is a prominent object even so far south as Purulia. The Dalmia range in the south of the district, the crowning peak of which rises to a height of 3,407 feet was outside the area covered by the present operations. Ganga Buru (Gaj Buru) rising to 2,220 feet was thus the highest peak in the area dealt with. Other hills and peaks which might be mentioned are Bansa (1,789 feet) between Jhalda and Tulin, Panchkot or Panchet (1,800 ft.) which is the most conspicuous object in the north-eastern portion of Sadr, Execution hill south of Raghunathpur and the Domunda or double peaked hill in the Tundi range.

There are other isolated peaks all over the district of inconsiderable size and rising abruptly above the plains. Towards the east, such peaks become more and more rare and we get fairly level country differing but little from the plains of Bengal.

6. Rivers.—Following the natural slope of the district, all the rivers flow in an easterly or south-easterly direction. The Barakar and the Damodar take their rise in Hazaribagh whilst the Subarnarekha comes from Ranchi. All these are big rivers before they reach the district and yet with the exception of the Damodar during the rains, none are navigable at any time of the year. The Barakar skirts parganas Tundi and Pandra and forms the northern and north-eastern boundary of the district. Below Chirkunda it receives its only important tributary in the district, the Khudia, which takes its rise between the Tundi and the Parasnath range and drains the whole country north of the high ridge which marks the northern limits of the Jharia coalfields.

The most important river in the district is the Damodar. Just where it enters this district it receives from the north the waters of the Jamunia river. It is then joined, again from the north, by the Katri which takes its rise in the foot hills below Parasnath and cuts through the coalfields dividing parganas Katras and Jharia for some distance along its course. The next important affluent is the Gowai from the south which reaches the Damodar east of Bhojudih. The Gowai together with its tributaries, the Ijri and the Harai, drain practically the whole of thanas Chas and Para. On the Burdwan border the Damodar is joined by the Barakar and there as well as at the confluence with the Gowai, a small island is formed in a loop of the stream. Even in the rains navigation is very difficult in the Damodar owing to shifting sand banks and sudden freshets and with the development of railway communications, navigation has now practically ceased.

The Dhalkisor drains portions of thanas Gourangdi and Purulia (police-station Hura). Within this district, it is, however, a small stream of no particular importance.

The next important river is the Kasai which takes its rise in the hills north of Jhalda and drains thanas Jhalda, Purulia and Maubazar and also through its tributaries, the Kumari and the Tatkro, portions of thana Barahabhum. The Kasai is the most important river in Sadr and though it takes its rise within the district, it attains considerable size at Purulia, some 35 miles from its source. The last important river, the Subarnarekha, has been already described in the previous settlement report.

All the rivers have the general characteristics of hill fed streams. Their beds are almost dry during the hot weather. Except where they run over exposed rocks, the beds are usually sandy. The banks are high and

abrupt and broken into deep cuts wherever the drainage from the surrounding country finds its way to the stream. Cases of alluvion are non-existent. Diluvion goes on to a certain extent and has been responsible for the loss of several of the old temples at Telkupi described on pages 287-289 of the Gazetteer.

None of the rivers are very productive of fish, nor are they of much use for irrigation.

On account of the nature of the country, canals are practically unknown.

7. Lakes.—Natural lakes there are none. Of artificial lakes, the most important is that formed by the newly constructed Rajdaha Dam near Topchanchi constructed by the Jharia Water Board for supplying pure drinking water to the collieries in Dhanbad. The lake formed is a little over a mile in length and is estimated to contain 1,150 million gallons of water. Parasnath and the foothills below it form a grand natural background and the scenery is extremely pretty and in places even picturesque.

The Sahib bandh of Purulia, the Risley bandh at Gobindpur, the Rani bandhs at Pandra and Jaipur and similar other bandhs exist all over the district. Though not very big, they are none the less extremely useful both for irrigation as well as for supplying good drinking water to man and beast all round the year. The bandhs are regularly stocked with fish fry, chiefly of the *rui*, *mrigel* and *katla* species. Various other minor species are to be found in almost every piece of water forming a welcome addition to the dietary of the people.

8. Jungles.—The district must have been at one time covered with jungle, forming as it did a part of the Jungle Mahals District. Even in 1866 however, the jungle had largely disappeared as appears from a paper written by Mr. V. Ball in which he recorded his opinion as follows:—"The useful timber to be found in Manbhum is very limited in quantity, the forest covering but a small portion of the area. Already contractors and their agents have reached the hills on the Dhalbhum frontier and at the rate at which *sal* is now being cut for railway sleepers, the supply cannot last for many years." Naturally enough the district has now been almost completely denuded of jungle and this inspite of the absence of survey and settlement operations which are still held responsible in some quarters for the destruction of jungle in Ranchi and other districts. Thanks to the wasteful and improvident methods followed by the landlords and the raiyats, jungle has practically disappeared except in the extreme north in Tundi and the foothills of Parasnath and in the extreme south on the Ajodhya range in Baghmundi and the Dalmia range in Barahabhum. The difficulties of transport alone have resulted in some jungle being still left on these hills.

In 1894, areas of jungle covering 8.90 and 4.32 square miles were notified as Government Protected Forests in the two temporary settled estates of Matha and Koilapal. Recently some private jungles under the management of the Manager, Wards and Encumbered Estates, were reserved on application under section 38 of the Forest Act. The areas reserved are approximately given below together with the names of the estates to which they belong:—

					Area in sq. miles.
Jaipur	...	...	...	...	... 8.4
Mudali	...	...	...	...	... 3.3
Kalimati	...	...	...	...	... 3.4
Taralal	...	...	...	...	... 4.3
Barahabhum	...	...	...	...	... 1.5
Total					... 20.9
[No. 105 D.L.R.]					

None of these jungles contain much valuable timber and it remains to be seen how far they can be developed. They are at present being managed by the Sadr Subdivisional Officer who has been vested with the powers of a Forest Officer under the Act.

There are some jungles which are worth preserving, notably in the Panchet, Tundi and Patkum estates but none of the zamindars are prepared to apply under the Act and, in fact, have no desire to introduce really efficient methods of jungle protection.

On account of the paucity of jungle, the country generally presents a barren and desolate appearance. The scenery is pretty in Tundi and in portions of thana Baghmundi, but there is not one place which can be described as grand or picturesque. The early part of summer when the *palas* is in full bloom and September and October when the paddy looks delightfully green and yellow are however pleasant times all over the district.

9. *Rainfall.*—The figures for rainfall are given below as supplied by the Director of Agriculture.

Rainfall Statement.

Stations,	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Parulia ...	46·43	64·16	53·91	44·57	51·23	71·63	87·85	69·95	49·21	68·43	66·99	51·45
Baghunathpur ...	68·81	49·01	49·13	26·14	53·39	75·22	41·20	64·05	48·60	35·53	75·64	51·86
Barabazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalsa ...	61·70	72·90	54·49	...	51·60	87·08	80·08	71·73	51·66	59·30	58·22	60·82
Chas ...	12·59	16·35	...	...	86·11	57·51	93·38	41·64	42·70	46·45	87·04	40·18
Maubazar ...	31·40	20·11	33·04	...	52·78	68·83	43·63	53·41	59·95	80·53	102·74	62·81
Danewan ...	...	...	...	...	43·01	68·80	41·50	82·18	59·39	46·04	59·85	84·47
Gobindpur ...	17·69	63·16	53·42	41·32	53·75	77·10	48·09	58·19	43·50	48·34	51·08	39·19
Pandra ...	36·87	62·18	42·03	34·23	48·47	68·34	41·15	51·70	43·89	51·02	51·11	41·14
Dhanbad ...	40·08	84·52	...	...	46·60	67·85	42·68	57·80	41·53	40·22	69·00	42·61
Fokharia ...	...	...	...	...	...	58·83	45·80	48·77	41·61	80·07	60·83	38·98
Topchanchi ...	...	...	...	...	60·62	73·18	44·23	66·68	59·53	40·82	85·84	60·17
Tundi ...	...	...	...	...	54·03	73·64	48·80	68·21	45·74	80·60	73·61	50·88
Rajdakha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·12	72·21	...	54·09	66·09	65·57
District average	33·32	60·45	45·89	34·08	51·87	71·07	43·00	59·07	52·83	47·80	68·48	53·76

The following table shows the average rainfall, month by month, and the actual figures for 1915 and 1918, in which years the distribution of rain was unfavourable to paddy cultivation.

Year	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1915	0·10	0·82	1·19	0·38	1·61	6·00	9·43	6·59	8·14	1·65	0·98	...
1918	0·13	0·02	0·36	0·92	2·03	15·56	4·02	14·40	4·02	...	0·01	42·98
Normal rainfall	0·46	1·08	0·04	1·01	2·60	8·00	11·32	11·03	8·28	2·33	0·48	0·13

It is not so much the total rainfall as its distribution throughout the season that determines the state of the crops. Thus in 1915 even with a total rainfall of 36.88 inches the crops were not so badly damaged as in 1918 when the total fall was 42.96 inches, but the precipitation in July and September was far below the normal. In 1912 even with a total of 33.32 inches there was a fair harvest because the distribution was favourable. Shortage of rain in July and September is very harmful as it hampers transplantation and the formation of the grain respectively. The sowing of winter paddy in Baid fields for which the September rains are most essential is calculated to make the district more and more liable to famine and scarcity as we shall see in paragraph 18 below.

10. *Climate.*—As appears from the last Census Report, Manbhumi is the healthiest district in Chota Nagpur next to Singhbhum. The death rate during the last decade was 27.55 as against 24.83 in Singhbhum and 30.27 and 35.27 for Ranchi and Hazaribagh. The climate is generally healthy except near the foothills in Baghmundi, Tundi and Topchanchi where malarial fever is prevalent during the rains and early cold weather. The winter is pleasant and not too cold, frosts being unknown. The summer is very hot and tiring with hot westerly winds prevalent during the day and an oppressive calm at night. Nevertheless, the hot weather is the healthiest part of the year. June, before the monsoon sets in, and September, with its moist heat, are about the worst months in the year.

The range of temperature is highest in summer and lowest during the rains, the maximum being 27.4° in April and minimum 12.6° in August. The highest maximum temperature was recorded in May 1916, the thermometer going up to 118.5° in the shade. The lowest minimum was recorded in December 1913 at 44.1°. The normal temperature during April, May and June, which are the hottest months in the year varies from 102° to 74° and in December and January which are the coldest from 78° to 53°.

Purulia, which used to be a popular health resort amongst Indians, has now largely lost its popularity, no doubt, owing to Ranchi and Hazaribagh having become much more easily accessible. This accounts for the fact that the population of Purulia has risen from 20,886 in 1911 to 22,161 only in 1921.

11. *Diseases and medical relief.*—Although the district is generally healthy, malaria and cholera have to be annually dealt with. The number of persons afflicted with blindness and leprosy, two of the diseases which are supposed to be very common in Manbhumi, has fallen from 35 and 30 per 10,000 of the population in 1901, to 15 and 19 respectively in 1921, the corresponding figures for the whole province for 1921 being 16 and 7, respectively. Leprosy is thus still more prevalent than elsewhere though the figures are swollen to a certain extent by the inclusion of several lepers from outside the district who are inmates of the Purulia Leper Asylum. A detailed account of this Asylum which is still doing excellent work appears in the Gazetteer. To supplement the work done in the Asylum there is now a proposal to start an out-door dispensary in the town for the treatment of incipient cases of leprosy. This, it is hoped, will reduce the spread of leprosy to a large extent.

The first charitable dispensary in the district was established at Purulia in 1866, followed six years later by another one at Pandra which was established through the benevolence of Rani Hingan Kumari, the then proprietress of the estate. The District Board at present maintains 21 charitable dispensaries in Sadr and 6 in Dhanbad. Besides these, there are several private dispensaries maintained by the various colliery companies, and two railway dispensaries at Dhanbad and Adra, besides a few others maintained by zamindars. A fine new set of buildings has been recently constructed for the Purulia Charitable Hospital largely through the munificence of Raja Jyoti Prasad Singh Deo Bahadur of Panchet and Babu Sachindra Mohan Ghose and his brothers of Purulia.

The Jharia Mines Board of Health looks after the health and sanitation of the coalfield area in Dhanbad. For the Sadr subdivision, a similar

organisation has recently been created by the District Board. On account of the undulating nature of the country, the drainage is excellent and except in a few specially congested areas, sanitation presents a comparatively easy problem. The existence of all these dispensaries and the creation of the two separate health organisations to deal with the congested areas show that Government and the District Board are fully alive to their responsibilities in connection with medical relief and sanitation. It however seems as if it will take several years, if not several generations, before the masses will grasp the elementary principles of sanitation and follow healthy methods of living. How long it will take for the present C3 population to become A1, no one can say.

12. Communications.—Railways.—The East Indian Chord line was completed up to Barakar in 1858 and this was the only railway line touching the district until 1889 when the Asansol-Sini section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway was opened to traffic. In 1894 the East Indian Railway line was extended up to Jharia and Katras, thus opening up the Jharia coalfield. Another outlet for coal was provided by the extension of the Bengal Nagpur Railway to Gomoh between 1903-1907 in which years the Grand Chord line of the East Indian Railway was also completed. 1908 witnessed the opening of the narrow gauge line between Purulia and Ranchi. Further extensions are still in progress the most important one being the new Hesla-Chandil construction.

The total length of railway lines surveyed in the district is approximately given below:—

		Miles.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway, open line	... ... ... ... ...	229 64 106 188 —
Ditto sidings	...	...
East Indian Railway, open line	...	...
Ditto sidings	...	...
	Total	587
		—

Roads.—The Grand Trunk Road runs east to west through Dhanbad and has a total mileage of nearly 42 miles within the district. The Purulia-Ranchi road has a total mileage of 35 miles from Purulia up to the Subarnarekha river. Connecting these two main arteries is the old Barakar road joining up Asansol with Purulia and going on southwards to the Singhbhum border. A more recent and better road which is also completely metalled and bridged is the one from Dhanbad to Purulia via Damodar bridge and Chas. All these roads are metalled throughout and excepting the old Barakar road are available for traffic all round the year. The road south of Purulia leading to Singhbhum has not yet been completely bridged but is expected to be so within a couple of years. A recent welcome addition to it has been the construction of a new road from Chandil to Jamshedpur, which, when metalled and bridged, will enable motor cars to have an uninterrupted run from Dhanbad to Jamshedpur.

Apart from the main roads noticed above, there are numerous other roads, some of which are very ancient. The old trunk road from Gaya passes through Chas, Chandankiari and Raghunathpur and on to Bankura. This was the old Puri Pilgrim Road which is locally said to have been constructed or extensively repaired by Ahalya Bai Holkar of Indore for the convenience of Puri pilgrims. Other roads centering on Purulia lead via Hura to Bankura and other places.

In 1870 the total length of roads completed or in progress throughout the district was stated by the Deputy Commissioner to be not less than 500 miles, the district then being, however, about 25 per cent. larger than its present size. The total length of roads maintained by the District Board in 1910 was 1,168 miles and in 1924 some 1,314 miles thus showing an increase of 900 miles in 54 years and a sure increase of 146 miles in the last

14 years. Over and above this is the 88 miles length of first class roads maintained by the Public Works Department. Except the Subarnarekha on the Singhbhum border, all the other rivers have now been bridged. It will thus be seen that the district is extremely well served both from the point of view of railway and road communications.

13. *Camping grounds.*—In his letter no. 2697-R., dated the 4th August 1921, the Deputy Commissioner claimed that there were four regular camping grounds for troops on the march along the Grand Trunk Road. He also claimed that according to the Military Route Book, there were 28 other camping grounds spread all over the district. But at the same time he noted that there was no record in his office to show the right and title of Government to those other camping grounds nor was he in a position to identify them on the spot. Very careful enquiries were therefore made to ascertain the location of camping grounds and to enquire what rights Government had in them. But it was found that though a few of the grounds which could be located were suitable for camping purposes, Government had no recognised rights in them. Accordingly only the four recognised camping grounds at Nirsa (Bhamal), Gobindpur, Rajganj and Topchanchi were so recorded with the approval of the Director of Land Records and Surveys (vide letter no. 2951, dated the 8th September, 1921). These four camping grounds are treated as Government estates and are settled by the Deputy Commissioner annually for grazing purposes.

14. *Postal and telegraphic arrangements.*—There are two head offices at Purulia and Dhanbad and 65 branch offices within the district. There are also 18 postal telegraph offices. While officiating as Deputy Commissioner, I was able to get the Postmaster-General to open a new telegraph office at Raghunathpur where one was badly needed. The need of a postal branch office at Chandankiari was also brought to his notice.

The increased prosperity of the district during the last 15 years may be illustrated by the following tabular statement showing the value of money orders issued and the value of money orders paid to people in the district by all the post offices together with the total number of postal savings bank deposit accounts for the years 1908-09 and 1923-24:—

Year.	Area.	Value of money orders issued.	Value of money orders paid.	Number of postal savings bank deposits.
1	2	3	4	5
1908-09	Whole district	27,55,189	8,69,073	5,690
	Sadr Subdivision	29,97,401	13,15,831	5,343
1923-24	Dhanbad	58,80,346	16,06,949	7,232
	Whole district	88,77,747	29,22,780	12,577

15. *Markets and trade.*—The centre of gravity of the district having shifted to Dhanbad, the most important centres of trade are to be found there in Jharia, Katras, Dhanbad and to a lesser extent at Chirkunda. In Sadr apart from Purulia, Jhalda, Balarampur, Chandil and Manbazar are important centres of trade chiefly owing to their situation in the midst of lac growing areas. Tulin, Barabazar, Chas, Dubra and Raghunathpur are also fairly important. Tasar silk weaving is still carried on at Raghunathpur but the industry is not very flourishing and the town which is now decadent will get its death blow when the munsif's court is removed to Adra.

Weekly *hats* or bazars are held at 41 places in Sadr and 26 places in Dhanbad. But of these, only 19 *hats* in Sadr and 12 in Dhanbad are of any importance. Almost every villager has got a choice of two or three

hats within easy reach which are held on different days of the week and hence competitive prices rule all over the district to a much greater extent than may otherwise be imagined.

Annual Fairs are held at various places, the most important ones being those held at Anara, Budhpur and Chakaltore. These fairs are not, however, visited by people from outside the district and only attract a comparatively small crowd from the immediate neighbourhood.

The industries and manufactures of the district have been fully described in Chapter VIII of the Gazetteer. Since then a few subsidiary industries have been started in Dhanbad and a flour mill and rice mill recently established at Purulia. Coal is at present passing through a period of severe depression and except the bigger concerns working first class coal, all the other collieries have been closed down. The prospects of lac manufacture are also not very bright as the Americans have started buying up crude lac and exporting it to America for manufacture. Other industries including spinning and weaving, are either stagnant or in course of decay.

The railways carry the bulk of the trade. There is a certain amount of inter-district traffic by road with Bankura on the east and the Santal Parganas on the north and other surrounding districts. Within the district, goods are transported by bullock carts but motor lorries are also now beginning to be used. Pack bullocks are hardly to be seen anywhere though in 1866 transport was practically carried on by pack bullocks and during the famine only 45 bullock carts could be collected with great difficulty to transport paddy from Barakar to Purulia. The last 60 years have thus witnessed a tremendous revolution in the methods of transport.

16. Weights and measures.—In the towns and more important markets the only weight used is the standard seer of 80 tolas but for measuring grain the people generally use the *paila* which varies in size and make all over the district. *Pailas* are generally made of wood and sometimes of brass but no two *pailas* are exactly alike. Three sorts of *pailas* are generally recognised, the 18 *gandi paila*, 20 *gandi paila* and the 22 *gandi* one. The first contains roughly 52 tolas of paddy or 74 tolas of rice, the second contains 60 tolas of paddy or 87 tolas of rice while the third one measures 65 tolas of paddy or 94 tolas of rice by standard weight.

The table of dry measure is as follows :—

2 <i>powas</i>	= 1 <i>scr.</i>
2 <i>sers</i>	= 1 <i>phi.</i>
2 <i>pais</i>	= 1 <i>paila</i> or <i>seer.</i>
10 <i>pailas</i>	= 1 <i>suli.</i>
2 <i>sulis</i>	= 1 <i>khandi.</i>
2 <i>khandis</i> or 40 <i>pai'sas</i>	= 1 <i>kat</i> or <i>maund.</i>
10 <i>maunds</i>	= 1 <i>band.</i>

In practice, shop-keepers generally keep two sets of *pailas*, one for purchasing things and the other for selling them, the second one being invariably smaller. Even where the standard weights are in vogue, pieces of stone are used instead of the standard iron weights, which allow plenty of scope for cheating.

17. Exports and imports.—The figures for export and import as obtained for the year 1923-24 from railway statistics are noted below. The railway statistics give details of big items only for each station and the figures given are therefore only totals of these big items and not the total figures under each head including the figures for minor stations.

Sadr.—Coal and coke is the chief article of export, the total amount exported in 1923-24 being 814,102 tons from Bhojudih, Chaurasi and Taigaria Railway Stations. Lac comes next with 6,534 tons exported

chiefly from Barahabhum, Jhalda and Purulia. 6,373 tons of lime was despatched to Shalimar from Indrabil near Gourangdi where recently some Calcutta merchants have started burning lime. The only other article of export on a big scale is fodder of which 4,054 tons was exported from Purulia and Garh Jaipur.

Purulia figures as a minor distributing centre from which 592 tons of tobacco, 602 tons of *gur*, 413 tons of cotton manufactures and 207 tons of kerosine oil were despatched by rail, chiefly to stations within the district.

From Hunter's Statistical Account of Manbhumi, we find that at that time Manbhumi was ordinarily a rice exporting district, rice being exported both to the east and to the north-west. When the Gazetteer was written in 1910, Manbhumi was still a grain exporting district though it was noted that the exports showed a tendency to decline. With the large expansion of the colliery industry and the consequent increase in population, Manbhumi has now definitely ceased to be a grain exporting district and has even begun to import grain on a big scale. Thus amongst imports in Sadr, gram and pulses head the list with 4,452 tons. Oil seeds come next with 4,333 tons chiefly on account of the two oil mills at Purulia. 3,329 tons of wood unwrought was imported at Bhojudih for the extension of the station yard, in which connection also 1,558 tons of wrought iron and steel and 348 tons lime-stone were imported at the same station. 2,719 tons of crude lac was imported at Jhalda, Barahabhum and Purulia for manufacture in the lac factories.

Purulia imports the necessities of life for distribution in the district as follows :—

	Tons.
Salt	2,469
Gur	2,805
Tobacco	1,279
Kerosine oil	1,209
Cotton, manufactured	1,110
Sugar	861
Miscellaneous grains	767

The only other station which figures in the import list is Barahabhum which imported 953 tons of salt and 231 tons of lime-stone.

Dhanbad.—The chief article of export is coal and coke of which 7,811,855 tons were exported, the principal stations for export being Kusunda Junction, Pathardihi, Katrasgarh, Jharia and Bhaga. From Kumardhubi where the Engineering works are situated, 3,411 tons of iron bars and sheets and 507 tons of iron manufacture were exported. The only other item of export is raw skins of which a paltry 71 tons was exported from Dhanbad.

208,804 tons of coal figures amongst imports but it really refers to inter-district traffic including some 35,887 tons of coal taken to Kumardhubi. The biggest real item of imports is 15,721 tons of rice imported at Bhaga Kusunda and Katrasgarh. Next in order amongst food-stuffs come gram and pulses 8,038 tons, wheat and wheat flour 3,781 tons, mohua flower 3,695 tons, provisions 2,065 tons and mustard 738 tons.

Kumardhubi imported 10,574 tons of marble and stone and the bulk of the imports of 5,240 tons iron bars and sheets, 830 tons iron manufacture, and 1,286 tons other metals. Imports of timber unwrought amounted to 8,811 tons chiefly at Bhaga and Katrasgarh. 8,374 tons of chalk and lime, 456 tons of lime-stone and 3,711 tons of kerosine oil complete the list of imports. Unfortunately the East Indian Railway statistics did not give the quantity of cotton manufactures imported in Dhanbad nor the quantities of salt, sugar and molasses of which large quantities must have been imported.

Dhanbad exported 4,415 heads of cattle from Kaloobathan but imported 39,102, chiefly at Gomoh and Dhanbad.

Between Sadr and Dhanbad there is a considerable traffic carried on by bullock carts, coal being taken to Sadr and paddy and rice, fodder and vegetables being taken to the various *hats* in Dhanbad every week for sale. The volume of this traffic cannot however be accurately estimated.

18. *Liability to famine.*—Chapter VI of the Gazetteer gives a famine history of the district up to 1910. There were severe famines in 1770, 1866, 1874 and 1897 and scarcity not amounting to famine in 1892 and 1903. The general conclusions drawn by Mr. Coupland were that Manbhumi though depending mainly on a single crop was no longer liable to the extremes of famine and that even when the crop was a more or less complete failure the other sources of subsistence available and the large local demand for labour would considerably reduce the numbers of those for whom relief works would be necessary. The history of the district during the last fifteen years confirms this conclusion. In 1918, there was almost a complete failure of the crop on third class rice land and a partial failure of the crop on all other lands. Inspite of this, however, distress was not very acute and no relief works were necessary. Only about Rs. 76,200 was advanced by Government in the shape of agricultural loans and Rs. 11,750 in shape of land improvement loans. The people were thus able to tide over their difficulties with very little assistance. So long as the demand for labour in the coal fields continues and lac is grown on the scale on which it is at present, there is hardly any likelihood of serious famine occurring in the district.

According to the theory that the measure of the agricultural prosperity of any area is obtained by adding the percentages of cropped area under *bhadoi* and *rabi* and deducting that under *aghani*, we get the following index number for Manbhumi as compared with the whole of Chota Nagpur:—

	Percentage of net cropped area under—			Index no.		
	Rabi.	Bhadoi.	Aghani.			
1	2	3	4	5		
Manbhumi	6	52	43	13
Chota Nagpur	14	50	42	22

The figures for Chota Nagpur have been taken from the last Census Report. The noticeable feature about Manbhumi is the very small percentage of land under *rabi* and the consequent lowering of the index number from 22 to 13. If, moreover third class paddy land which requires the September rains is treated as yielding an *aghani* instead of a *bhadoi* crop, the index number for Manbhumi would go down to *minus 61*. The fact that inspite of this, Manbhumi is practically immune from famine is due solely to the lac and colliery industries.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION.

19. *Population.*—The following table shows the variation in population since 1872.

—	1872	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.		
							1	2
Males	...	413,371	525,328	519,199	658,386	788,537	799,475	
Females	...	407,150	532,900	600,121	648,028	759,039	749,972	
Total	...	820,521	1,058,228	1,193,328	1,313,64	1,547,570	1,548,777	

The variation between 1872 and 1881 was 29 per cent. but this may be discounted by the admitted unsatisfactory nature of the 1872 Census. The variation in the next decade was 12.8 per cent. and in the next one 9.1 per cent. Then there came a sudden jump with the rapid development of the Jharia coalfield resulting in a variation of 18.9 per cent. during the decade 1901-1911. During the last decade which except for influenza was not unfavourable to the growth of the population, there has been an increase of 0.1 per cent. only thus showing that a stationary stage has been reached beyond which the population is not likely to increase much further, unless there is further industrial development on a big scale.

20. Comparison between Sadr and Dhanbad Subdivisions.—Prior to 1891 there was nothing noteworthy about Dhanbad or as it then was the Gobindpur subdivision. Then began the growth of the colliery industry which resulted in Dhanbad subdivision increasing its population by 25.1 per cent. between 1891-1901 as against an increase of 5.4 per cent. in Sadr, giving a total increase of 9.1 for the whole district. Between 1901-1911 the population of Dhanbad increased by 38.6 per cent. as against 13.59 per cent. in Sadr giving a total of 18.92 for the whole district. The next decade 1911-1921 saw an increase of 18.18 per cent. in Dhanbad coupled with a decrease of 5.90 in Sadr giving a small total increase of 0.1 for the whole district. The increase in Dhanbad was restricted to the three thanas containing collieries, viz., Jharia, Topchanchi and Nirsa. The other two thanas which are purely agricultural had a variation of below 1 per cent. Thana Raghunathpur which contains a few collieries in Sadr also actually showed an increase of 0.24 per cent. It can be safely deduced therefore that without further industrial development the population of Sadr is not likely much to exceed its present figure.

21. Distribution of population.—The table below shows the population of each thana :—

Revenue thana.	Area in square miles.	Area of cultivated land in square miles.	Population.	Density of population.	
				With reference to the total area in column 2.	With reference to cultivated area in column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jhalda	309	169	104,981	340	625
Purulia	772	430	265,596	344	619
Baghmundi	164	68	37,565	229	552
Chandil	384	179	100,715	262	566
Barabahum	509	237	141,829	279	598
Manbazar	257	161	97,504	379	603
Raghunathpur	300	165	132,932	443	805
Gaurangdi	172	87	56,052	329	651
Para	119	75	45,023	378	630
Chas	321	180	112,054	349	622
Total for Sadr subdivision ...	3,207	1,751	1,094,831	331	625
Gobindpur	119	69	44,987	378	632
Jharia	158	74	180,072	1,140	2,433
Topchanchi	183	92	114,466	612	1,214
Nirsa	171	88	77,825	455	884
Tundi	152	58	36,586	241	631
Total for Dhanbad ...	788	381	453,946	576	1,214
Grand Total ...	4,055	2,132	114,466	378	726

It will be seen that the average density of population in Sadr is 331 per square mile. Raghunathpur thana heads the list with 443 people to the square mile whilst Baghmundi comes last with its density of 229. The average density in Dhanbad is 576 with a maximum of 1,140 in the thickly populated colliery area in Jharia and a minimum of 241 in Tundi. It may be noticed that the figure for Tundi is practically the same as the mean of the Chandil and Baghmundi figures with which thanas Tundi geographically approximates.

Per square mile of cultivation the population is 625 in Sadr and 1,191 in Dhanbad Baghmundi with its 552 souls falls below the average while Raghunathpur with its 805 exceeds it. In Dhanbad, the variation is much more, from 631 in Tundi to 2,433 in Jharia.

Manbhum with its density of 378 per square mile is approximately twice as thickly populated as the surrounding districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum with their densities of 118, 182 and 196 respectively. In comparison with the cultivated area, however, Sadr with its density of 625 approximates very closely with Hazaribagh with its density of 624.

22. Distribution of population by religion.—According to the last Census of 1921, the population is made up of 1,422,372 Hindus, 90,553 Muhammadans, 5,647 Christians, 29,805 Animists and 400 others giving a percentage of 91.8 Hindus, 5.8 Muhammadans, 1.9 Animists and only 0.5 per cent. Christians. Most of the aborigines have been recorded as Hindus as seen from the fact that out of 238,534 Santals, 3,164 Oraons and 2,283 Mundas, only 28,989 Santals, 219 Oraons and 65 Mundas got themselves recorded as Animists.

The population of the principal aboriginal or semi-aboriginal tribes is given below:—

Kurmi	...	...	...	...	...	286,125
Santal	...	...	...	...	...	288,534
Bauri	...	...	...	...	...	107,977
Bhumij	...	...	...	...	...	92,194
Bhuiyan	...	...	...	...	...	38,395
Kora	...	...	...	...	...	19,968
Kheria	...	...	...	...	...	5,649
Oraon	...	...	...	...	...	3,165
Munda	...	...	...	...	...	2,283
Total					...	794,290

It will be seen that the aborigines and semi-aborigines still make up more than half the total population of the district. The Kurmis have now become thoroughly Hinduised and have ceased to regard themselves as aboriginal. Most of the well-to-do Bhumij also call themselves Chhatti Rajputs which accounts for the apparent diminution in the total number of Bhumij since 1901. All the other aboriginal castes have substantially increased in number and one can say very definitely that in Manbhum no displacement of aborigines by Hindus is going on. What is happening is, however, the absorption of the aborigines in the Hindu fold.

23. Principal castes.—The principal castes and their numerical strength are shown below:—

Brahman	...	...	...	...	...	74,429
Kumhar	...	...	...	...	...	48,317
Gosla	...	...	...	...	...	38,775
Rajwar	...	...	...	...	...	32,850
Kamar	...	...	...	...	...	30,913
Sunri	...	...	...	...	...	26,451
Rajput	...	...	...	...	...	25,105
Teli	...	...	...	...	...	21,075
Dom	...	...	...	...	...	19,706
Napit	...	...	...	...	...	18,956
Hari	...	...	...	...	...	16,313
Kayastha	...	...	...	...	...	13,099
Baisnab	...	...	...	...	...	12,232
Chamar	...	...	...	...	...	11,940
Kahar	...	...	...	...	...	11,923
Dhoba	...	...	...	...	...	11,918
Kewat	...	...	...	...	...	10,398

These castes have been sufficiently well described in the Gazetteer and need no further description.

24. Muhammadans.—Of the total Muhammadan population of 90,553, Jolhas account for 37,075, Sheikhs 35,716 and Pathans 4,399. The Jolhas, who style themselves Momin, besides carrying on their profession of weaving, also engage in cultivation. The Sheikhs are generally cultivators and petty landlords or engage themselves in trade. The Pathans are money-lenders who realise their exorbitant rates of interest with the aid of their reputation for violence. Muhammadans also engage themselves in other professions and some of them are *darjis*, *dhabis*, *fakirs*, *hazams* and so on.

25. Distribution of population by profession.—The following table will show the distribution of population by profession :—

	Nature of work.	Total workers and dependants.			
		1	2	3	4
Ordinary cultivators	893,252
Rent receivers	4,583
Agents and rent collectors	408
Field labourers	175,664
Herdsmen and shepherds	44,001
Grand total under Pasture and Agriculture					1,118,691
Fishing	8,633
Coal mining	117,019
Cotton sizing and weaving	16,814
Wood workers (carpenters, basket makers, etc.)	11,473
Agricultural implement makers, etc., in metal	11,588
Potters, etc.	7,471
Manufacture of vegetable oils	4,614
Manufacture of lac	2,452
Industries of dress, toilet, boots and shoes	18,572
Workers in precious stones, etc.	2,125
Sweepers and scavengers	2,499
Transport by road	8,217
Transport by rail	8,648
Trade in food-stuffs	14,476
Trade of other sorts	20,698
Religion	2,117
Law	906
Medicine	2,077
Domestic servants	9,011
Employees in unspecified offices, e.g., clerks, etc.	18,663
Labourers working in unspecified occupations	105,182
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	7,698

It will be seen that only 72 per cent. of the population is dependent entirely on agriculture as against 89 per cent. and 85 per cent. in Ranchi and Hazaribagh respectively.

26. Towns and Villages.—The population of the four towns in 1921 is given below :—

Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	22,161
Dhanbad	...	...	...	...	...	11,973
Raghunathpur	...	...	...	...	...	6,493
Jhalda	...	...	...	...	...	5,737

Of the total number of villages over 75 per cent. contain each under 500 inhabitants; 632 contain between 500 to 1,000 souls, 158 between 1,000 to 2,000, 30 between 2,000 to 5,000 and one village over 5,000.

27. *Education.*—In 1853 the first Government school was established in the district, which had some three years later a total number of 92 pupils on the rolls. By 1870-71 the number of Government and aided schools had increased to 23 while the number of pupils had gone up to 960. The total number of schools in the district in 1924 was 1,280 with a total of 42,357 pupils on the rolls. Out of this, Dhanbad had a total of 351 schools and 10,817 pupils. The number of High English Schools was 3 in Sadr and 5 in Dhanbad with 1,158 pupils in Sadr and 1,129 in Dhanbad. In 1908-09 there were in the district 759 schools with 26,382 pupils. Thus in 15 years the number of pupils has increased by over 50 per cent.

The number of literate persons in the district is given below:—

	0-15 years.		16-20 years.		20 and above.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sadr	... 8,900	617	6,751	429	36,958	1,569	61,694	2,615
Dhanbad	... 2,746	405	2,418	290	17,818	1,048	22,782	1,743
Total	... 11,736	1,022	9,169	719	53,571	2,617	74,476	4,358

Manbhumi not only heads the list in Chota Nagpur with a percentage of literacy of 59 per mille as against 39 for the whole of the Chota Nagpur plateau, but actually surpasses the provincial average of 51 per mille. As regards English education Manbhumi is beaten by Singhbhum but the Manbhumi figures of 150 males and 15 females per 10,000 are well over both the Chota Nagpur figures of 75 and 6 and the provincial figures of 78 and 5 respectively. This result is however due to the colliery and railway population and does not truly reflect the actual state of affairs so far as the permanent inhabitants of the district are concerned.

Within the district, Sadr is almost as advanced as Dhanbad, the percentage of literacy in Dhanbad being only 4 more per mille than in Sadr.

28. *Movements of the population.*—In 1901, the flow of the stream was against the district, and emigrants exceeded the number of immigrants by 74,000. Emigration to Assam was then in full swing. By 1911 the tide had turned and had begun to flow the other way. The number of immigrants then exceeded the emigrants by over 17,000. At the last Census, the number of immigrants was shown as 153,324 while the number of emigrants from Manbhumi was 117,673 showing a net addition to the population of the district of over 35,000 including about 30,000 males and a little over 5,000 females. The bulk of the emigrants consist of coolies who went to Assam long ago and are still there. The immigrants come chiefly from Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Gaya and to a certain extent also from other districts of Bihar as well as from Bengal and the Central Provinces.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

29. *Headmen.*—Village headmen were found only in some 80 villages. The bulk of them were found in thana Tundi where the conditions are similar to those in Palganj in Hazaribagh. The system of headmanship will be described later on.

30. Village Priests.—Village priests are called *Layas* who are found all over the district. The *Laya* generally belongs to one of the aboriginal or semi-aboriginal castes and, as a rule, he holds service-lands (*Layali*) which appertain to his office. These lands are the property of the village community, for whose benefit the office of *Laya* exists. The lands cannot be resumed or given in settlement by the landlord nor is a *Laya* entitled to create any encumbrances. *Layali* lands have the other general characteristics of service holdings and are imitable and inalienable and also non-saleable for arrears of cess or *panchak*. The *Laya*'s duties are the same here as those of the village priest in the other districts of Chota Nagpur. In some cases a *Laya* has to officiate for a number of villages. In villages where there is no *Layali* service-land, he is remunerated in cash by the villagers or a few *mahul* trees are set apart of which he enjoys the produce.

In some villages the *Laya* is required to worship the deity separately on behalf of each raiyat before the *bahal* fields are harvested. In such cases, he is allowed by way of remuneration to cut as much paddy for himself as he can by standing at any one place in the field and turning round without moving his legs. This custom is known as *Balcharan*.

In some villages, there are two *Layas*, the *Karam Laya* and the *Dharam Laya*. The *Karam Laya* is regarded as inferior and is only called in to propitiate evil spirits by giving them a few drops of his own blood whenever there is any epidemic or other calamity in the village.

Sometimes the *Laya* has got assistants who are called *Susaries* or *Dehuris*. The *Kotal* and *Patbhokta* are also other varieties of priests met with. Service-lands held by these priests are imitable and inalienable. Generally the eldest son succeeds the father in his office unless he is incapacitated for some reason or other. In such cases the villagers select some other man for the post not necessarily from the same family.

31. Chaukidars.—There are 2,871 chaukidars in the 31 police stations and 4,843 villages in the district. No chaukidari *chakran* lands have been found to exist. The *Ghatwali tabedars* also perform some of the duties of chaukidars. They will, however, form the subject-matter of a separate chapter.

32. Gorais and other village servants.—*Gorais* are found in several villages. They are the servants of the landlord and help him in rent collection by summoning the raiyats and doing other menial work. They are remunerated either in cash or they hold a small area of service-land rent free. The *Kotals* also work as *Gorais* in several villages.

The village blacksmith, the carpenter, the potter, the barber and the *dhobi* are generally paid in kind for their services and are only occasionally found to hold service-lands.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY.

33. General.—The history of the district has been ably outlined by Mr. Coupland in Chapter II of the District Gazetteer. Mr. Coupland's account is based on all the old records available and on the testimony furnished by archaeological ruins. The traditional family histories handed down in the families of the principal proprietors have been given at length in Chapter XV of the Gazetteer; but as pointed out by Mr. Coupland, very little of scientific value can be gathered from these traditions, which are coloured by the attempts of the proprietors to manufacture for themselves a Rajput origin. Since the writing of the Gazetteer, the traditional histories have acquired more colour merely by the passage of time and force of repetition while the value of the archaeological evidence has been further diminished by the washing away of several of the old ruins, by floods as at Telkupi, and gradual deterioration of others owing to the action of the wind, rain and sun.

The Deputy Commissioner's record-room at Purulia was burnt during the Mutiny and no ancient documents are now available in the Deputy Commissioner's office. The old documents in the Commissioner's office as well as in the offices of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, which were examined did not yield any fresh material with which to supplement the history as written by Mr. Coupland or to set up any alternative theory of developments in the district. In course of survey and settlement no rock inscriptions, copper-plates or old coins were discovered, though practically every corner of the district was covered by the Assistant Settlement Officers. Not a single document on copper-plate or palm leaf was found which could throw any light on the past. The oldest authentic documents produced were all on paper and barely even a hundred years old. In this chapter, all that I propose to do, therefore, is to give a brief summary of Mr. Coupland's account and his more important conclusions.

History, as generally written, deals mainly with wars and battles, rebellions and disturbances. It deals mainly with the affairs of a few important personages. The ordinary cultivator who is the most important individual from the point of view of survey and settlement is rarely mentioned. Hence there is no material available on which a history of the actual cultivator of the soil can be based. Of the movements of population and the intermingling of races, we can have at best only very faint ideas. Similarly with diseases and mortality, the manner in which the people were fed and clothed and their customs and beliefs. We do not know, for instance, when the majority of people in Manbhumi gave up a nomadic existence and settled down to ordinary cultivation. We do not know when the cultivation of rice was first introduced and at what stage rice lands in terraces, as we now see them, came into existence.

Knowing the habits of the people and the ingrained conservatism of the average cultivator, it appears very likely that it must have taken decades, if not centuries, for the cultivator to learn new methods and to take to the cultivation of new crops. Wars and rebellions were but temporary episodes which probably ruined his crops, and forced him to allow his lands to remain fallow for a year or two. But apart from this they could not have produced much impression on the life of the great mass of people in the district. The history of wars and rebellions is thus comparatively unimportant from our point of view and I propose to deal with it only very briefly below.

34. *Early History.*—Hardly anything is known of the early history of the district with any degree of certainty. It cannot be definitely said how the name "Manbhumi" originated. There can be, however, little doubt that Mundari or Kolarian races occupied the wild area south of Bihar in Pliuy's time. Buchanan suggests that the Mundari races are descended from that portion of the original population of Magadha, the ancient name for Bihar, which migrated south towards the great forest country of Chota Nagpur, under pressure from the Aryan immigrants.

In the seventh century A. D. some definite information is available about this part of the world from the account of the travels of Hieun Tsang. These accounts speak of a powerful kingdom ruled by She-Shang-Kia or Sasanka, who was famed as a great persecutor of Buddhists. His kingdom comprised all the petty hill states lying between Midnapore on the east and Sirguda on the west. The capital of this kingdom is variously placed by General Cunningham at or near Barabazar in pargana Barahabhum, by Commissioner Mr. Hewett at Dalmi in pargana Patkum where extensive ruins still exist and by Mr. Beglar at or near Safaran, some ten miles north-west of Dalmi on the banks of the Subarnarekha.

Combining the theories of Colonel Dalton and Mr. Beglar, who are the two most important authorities on the subject, it would appear that the earliest civilization in the district was that of the Jains. The descendants of the Jains, the Saraks, still exist in considerable numbers in the eastern part of the Sadr subdivision. Their ancestors are credited with having built the temples at Para, Charra, Baram and other places. Colonel

Dalton places them in the district as far back as 500 or 600 B.C. and ascribes to them the ancient ruins at Dālmi, Telkupi, Pakbira and other places. According to Mr. Beglar the whole country was not extensively cultivated or populated like the plains of Magadha but there existed very important trade routes passing through the district and going from Tamluk (Tamralipta) to Patna (Pataliputra), Gaya, Rajgir and Benares. The route from Tamluk to Patna probably passed through Raghunathpur, Telkupi and Jharia which would explain the extensive ruins at Telkupi on the banks of the Damodar. Another route from Tamluk direct to Benares probably passed through Pakbira and Budhpur on the banks of the Kasai near Manbazar and through Barabazar to Dalmi on the Subarnarekha; passing westwards further on through Ranchi and Palamau to Benares. The ruins at Boram, Balarampur, Chharra, Para and Katras would then be explained by the existence of cross roads joining up these two main routes to Patna and Benares. The fact that in these ancient times the merchants who are credited with having built these old temples, thought it worthwhile to spend such enormous sums of money at each of the big centres at each of the important river crossings, proves that the country was well governed and the roads kept free from dacoits and *chuars*, who in comparatively recent times gave Barahabhum such an unenviable reputation. I also find it difficult to believe that at that time, Barahabhum was so full of jungle, as it was, even at the time of Revenue Survey.

Sometime before the seventh century A.D. the Jain civilisation appears to have been superseded by Brahmins and their followers. The tenth century, judging by the evidence of such of the buildings as it is possible to date with any accuracy, saw the Brahmanical civilisation at its prime. To this period is attributed the super-imposition of the Brahmanical element on the old temples at Dalma, Telkupi, Pakbira and other places. There does not appear to have been any fighting between the Brahmins and the Jains and probably the Brahmins gained supremacy by peaceful penetration and sheer force of intellect.

The history of the Kolarian races in more recent times gives more than one illustration of their capacity for living for years in apparent peace with their neighbours and then suddenly rising and overwhelming them. Something of this sort must have happened sometime after the tenth century when the Bhumij, possibly assisted by fresh migrations from the west, rose and destroyed the Brahmanical civilization, root and branch. For the next five centuries history as such is non-existent. Under Bhumij *swaraj*, the trade routes were all stopped and the country was not even comparatively safe for the ordinary traveller. The old Hindu temples were either destroyed or what is more probable gradually became dilapidated through lapse of time and want of repairs.

The migration of the Saraks from pargana Manbhum northwards to Panchet, which is said to be due to an outrage committed by Man Raja on a girl belonging to their caste probably dates sometime about the beginning of the Bhumij Swaraj which chiefly extended over the southern half of the district, south of the river Kasai.

35. *The Muhammadan Period.*—So far as this area is concerned, there is no trace, even in tradition, of any Muhammadan invasion. To the Muhammadan historian, the whole of Chota Nagpur was known as Jharkhand, being a disturbed frontier country, the barbarous inhabitants of which required special military precautions to keep them in check. In the Bhabishyat Puran, compiled in the 15th or 16th century, the country is described as overspread with impenetrable forests of *sal* and other trees and containing mines of copper, iron and tin. The men are described as savage and irreligious, eating snakes and all sorts of flesh and living chiefly by plunder or hunting. The women are described as being in garb, manners and appearance more like *rakhasis* than human beings.

In 1589 or 1590 during the reign of Akbar, Raja Man Singh marched his troops from Bhagalpur through the western hills to Burdwan *en route* to reconquer Orissa; and again a couple of years later he sent his troops through Jharkhand to Midnapur. On both these occasions he must have

passed through portions of this district. The repairs to the old temples at Para and Telkupi which are traditionally ascribed to Raja Man Singh must have been thus effected at the end of the sixteenth century to which period also is ascribed the building of the Panchet fort. In spite of Raja Man Singh's visits to Manbhum, however, so little was known about the country that in 1659 Prince Mohammad, son of Aurangzeb and Mir Jumla had some difficulty in getting information about the alternative route from Patna to Bengal passing through Jharkhand.

36. Panchet Estate.—In 1632 or 1633 we get the first specific reference to Panchet in the Padi-Shah-Nama where Bir Narain, zamindar of Panchet, is described as a commander of 300 horse. In 1658 for the first time Panchet is shown as liable to a *Peshkush* or fixed tribute. In later records, references to Panchet are more numerous. The *Peshkush* was gradually increased, implying a greater degree of control from Murshidabad and it is possible that the abandonment of the Panchet fort about 1700 A.D. was a mere withdrawal of the zamindar to a less easily accessible portion of his zamindari to avoid pressure from the Nawab. The increase in the *Peshkush* was effected in the following manner as related by Sheristadar Mr. J. Grant. "From the year 1135 to 1150 of the Bengal era (1728-43 A.D.) Raja Garur Narayan was subject to an annual tribute of Rs. 18,203 for the fiscal division of Panchet and the kismat of Shergarh. In 1743 an additional charge of Rs. 3,323 was levied from the estate in the form of the *abwab chaut marhatta* imposed by Ali Vardi Khan. In 1170 (1763) the *sarf-i-sikka*, or impost imposed by Kasim Ali to cover losses on the exchange of coins, swelled the net assessment to Rs. 23,544. Muhammad Reza Khan in 1766 raised the demand to Rs. 30,000, but only Rs. 5,969 was in fact collected during that year. In 1771 a *zor-talab* or compulsory exaction of Rs. 1,44,954 including a *saranjami* or deduction for collection charges of Rs. 17,302 was established, and the demand enforced by military authority."

During the Muhammadan period, it appears that Barahabhum and Manbhum were separate principalities constantly at war with Panchet but there is no mention of any of the other estates in the district or their relationship with Panchet. There is no evidence to show that any of these estates, except perhaps Pandra, paid any regular revenue to the Muhammadan rulers. The Muhammadan connection with Manbhum was thus of the very slightest.

37. Early British Administration.—The territory comprised in the district of Manbhum was acquired by the British with the grant of the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1765. Even as late as this, however, our knowledge of the district hardly extends beyond Panchet. A few years later Jhalda is described as a recent annexation of Panchet. The zaminaries of Barahabhum and Manbhum were still independent kingdoms nominally attached to Midnapore, while Patkum and Baghmundi were included in Ramgarh, as also probably all the estates north of the Damodar, with the possible exception of Pandra.

The history of the district during the earlier years of British rule seems to have consisted of a series of small military expeditions intended to bring the *chuars* and minor zamindars under control. The storm centre was at Barahabhum in the country of the Bhumij with the Raja of Manbazar or Manbhum and the robber chiefs of Koilapal occasionally taking part with the *chuars*. In 1767 Lieutenant Fergusson led an expedition against Manbhum and Barahabhum along with Dhalbhum as a result of which the Manbhum and Barahabhum Rajas eventually agreed to pay Rs. 316-2-0 and Rs. 441-5-9 as revenue or tribute. In spite of this there was a succession of outbreaks up to 1773 when finally a detachment of sepoys was permanently stationed at Barahabhum to prevent a recurrence of these outbreaks.

The history of the rest of the district seems to have followed a more peaceful but less interesting course. In 1782, the military road which is known as the "Old Benares Road" was constructed cutting right through

the zamindari of Panchet. In 1782-83 Major Crawford quelled disturbances in Jhalda, Nawagarh and Jharia which by this time appear to have become subordinate to Panchet and the zamindars of which had started committing depredations and withholding rents. Disturbances continued at intervals in various parts of the district and it was not until 1795 when the Permanent Settlement of the area was finally effected that the whole district may be said to have come effectively under British control. Probably sometime before this the people in the area were disarmed on the recommendation of Major Crawford.

As we saw in the paragraph above in 1771 a *zor-talab* or compulsory exaction of Rs. 1,44,954 including a *saranjami* or deduction of Rs. 17,302 was established in the case of Panchet and the demand enforced by military authority. The subsequent revenue history of Panchet may be quoted from the Gazetteer. "In the 'gross medium settlement' of 1777 with Raja Raghunath Narayan 'the actual payment of Panchet, with the recent territorial annexation of Jhalda,' is stated at Rs. 69,027. Yet the amins had discovered sources of revenue amounting in all to Rs. 1,54,423 including *palatika* or revenue chargeable on lands that had been deserted by cultivators. Finally, in 1783 the total assessment of same territory amounted to Rs. 76,532, charged with a deduction of about Rs. 57,000 for collection expenses. This, Mr Grant points out, gives little more to the sovereign than the original tribute, and 'leaves a recoverable defalcation exceeding one lakh of rupees, if we take the *zor-talab* or compulsory exaction of 1771 as the proper standard'".

The early days of British rule were marked by a constant struggle between the authorities and the zamindar who was persistent in neglecting to pay the revenue demanded, and from time to time portions of the estate were made over, generally unsuccessfully, to farmers. Eventually the Decennial Settlement was concluded in 1791 with the proprietor, and 18 months later, in March 1793, was made permanent and the revenue fixed at Rs. 55,794, this amount being arrived at by detailed assessment of every village within the zamindari, with the exception of the numerous rent-free grants, of which a list had been furnished by the zamindar as early as 1771. According to this list and the later one of rent-paying villages returned at the time of the Decennial Settlement, the whole estate consisted of 1,280 villages, of which 404 only were *mal* or rent-paying, and 49 *khas khamar* or retained in the zamindar's hands. The remainder included 388 *brahmotars*, 68 *debotars*, 2 *bhatotars*, 2 *mahatrans* and 180 *Jagirs* held on quit-rents and variously described as *moghuli*, *talabi* or *panchaki*; 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ villages were set aside as *Digwari* and over 200 villages were entirely rent free; these latter form respectively the *Digwari* and revenue-free properties now borne on the district roll. The extent of these deductions from the area of the estate capable of paying a full rental no doubt accounts very largely for the low incidence of the revenue fixed, which works out at almost exactly half-an-anna to the acre on the total area of the estate. The revenue then assessed was made permanent in 1793, the estate being, however, at the same time made liable to a contribution of Rs. 1,754 per annum towards the upkeep of the police, a demand which continues to the present day.

Of the manner in which the Permanent Settlement and the temporary settlements which preceded it were effected in all the other estates it is impossible to give any accurate account. The question has been dealt with at great length in the Gazetteer and nothing will be gained by reproducing here the same matter over again. The general inference to be drawn from such facts as are on record is that the settlement was less of the nature of a settlement of revenue with ordinary zamindars than the fixing of a definite tribute to be paid by a number of semi-independent border chieftains. This is illustrated by the terms of the kabuliyat executed in 1766 by the zamindars of Jungle Mahals, none of whom ever appear to have submitted any detailed account of their assets before their revenue was fixed. Barahabhum and other estates which were first assessed got off very lightly whereas Jhalda, Katras, Jharia, Nawagarh and other estates which were taken up

later on when the British control had been considerably strengthened had to submit to a comparatively heavy assessment.

38. *Sale of Panchet in 1795.*—In 1795 the Panchet estate was put up to sale for arrears of revenue and purchased by one Nilambar Mitra. The zamindar complained that the default and consequent sale was due to collusion between his Dewan and the collectorate staff and prayed for the cancellation of the sale. But the authorities paid no attention. The zamindar then refused to allow the auction purchaser any footing in the estate and he was loyally supported by his tenantry. Various attempts on the part of the Collector to farm portions of the estate or to manage them *khas* were all defeated. By 1798 the whole of the estate was in a state of insurrection. The difficulties of the authorities were further increased by a fresh outbreak of the *chuars* in the south of the district and finally there was a complete climb down on the part of Government. The sale was set aside and the estate restored to the zamindar. It was probably this victory which emboldened his successor to adopt a defiant attitude towards Government during the Mutiny of 1857.

The troubles in Panchet led to the transfer of the administration of this area from the Collector of Ramgarh to the Collector of Birbhum with a view to closer supervision. The Baghmundi zamindar was also indirectly benefited by having his estate restored to him though it had been confiscated a year or two before for participation in the *chuar* outbreaks. The case of Panchet seems to have forced on the notice of Government the desirability of supporting hereditary chiefs in their zamindaries in view of the strong objection of the local aborigine to the rule of any but his hereditary chief. It was this fact which subsequently led to the introduction in this district of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI of 1875.

39. *Regulation XVIII of 1805.*—By Regulation XVIII of 1805, the Jungle Mahals District was constituted into a separate magisterial charge with headquarters at Bankura. This Regulation made provision for a police system under which, except in Panchet, the zamindars themselves were made the police *darogas* and they provided and were responsible for the subordinate police. In Panchet where the area was too big for the zamindar to exercise personal supervision, the system was supplemented by a thana system of which the zamindar provided the cost. The next 25 years that followed were uneventful and saw the area brought under closer control. So far as the revenue administration was concerned things seem to have settled down to a certain extent though the Panchet zamindar taking advantage of his successful opposition in 1798 was almost constantly in arrears. On the whole, however, the period from 1805—1832 was one of peace and orderly progress.

40. *Ganga Narain's Rebellion.*—Following immediately after the Kol rising in Singhbhum, Ranchi and Palamu, very serious disturbances broke out in 1832, arising out of a disputed succession in Barahabhum. The disturbances were confined more or less to the three southern parganas, Barahabhum, Manbhumi and Koilapal and did not seriously affect the area included within the present operations. A full account of the outbreak together with a summary of its causes and results appears in the Gazetteer. The disturbances finally came to an end in 1833 with the death of Ganga Narain, after which peace and order were again quickly restored.

The state of things disclosed by Ganga Narain's outbreak showed that Manbhumi in common with Chota Nagpur proper was not yet fit to be a regulation district. Hence Regulation XIII of 1833 was passed by which the district of the Jungle Mahals was broken up. The estates of Senpahari, Shergarh and Bishnupur were transferred to Burdwan and a new district called Manbhumi with its headquarters at Manbazar constituted. This district included besides its present area the estates of Supur, Raipur, Ambikanagar, Simlapal, Bhelaidiha, Phulkusma, Shamsundarpur and Dhalbhum. In 1838 the district headquarters were removed to Purulia which was a more central and convenient place though then described as

lying in the centre of the jungles. Prior to the Mutiny, the only further changes were the transfer of Dhalbhumi to Singhbhum and the change in title of the chief officers, the Principal Assistant at Purulia becoming the Deputy Commissioner and the Agent to the Governor-General, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

41. The Mutiny of 1857.—During the Mutiny, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Oakes, was obliged to abandon Purulia on account of the attitude of the local garrison consisting of 64 sepoys and 12 sowars. The garrison then looted the treasury, released the prisoners in the jail and marched off to Ranchi without creating any other serious disturbance within this district. In the absence of the sepoys and of any constituted authority, the jail birds and other bad characters led, it is said, by a member of the family of Panchet burnt the court house and the record-room and committed various other outrages at Purulia and on the road towards Raghunathpur. The Raja of Panchet, Nilmoni Singh, on being called upon to render assistance by the Deputy Commissioner had not only refused to do so but had declined to take any notice of the Deputy Commissioner on the pretext of having only a few men with him who were all required to protect his garh. Less than a month later, the Deputy Commissioner returned with reinforcements from Raniganj and arrested the Raja who was sent in custody to Calcutta and not released until 1859 when all the disturbances had ceased. The prompt arrest of the Raja of Panchet and the absence of any other suitable leader, were probably the two reasons mainly responsible for the comparative freedom from trouble which Manbhum enjoyed during the Mutiny. The Santals were reported to be in a state of excitement but no actual outbreak occurred beyond a minor conflict between them and the zamindar of Jaipur which the latter was able to deal with without outside help.

42. Later History.—From the Mutiny onwards there has been no disturbance and the records show a steady advance in more systematic and well-organised administration.

When Hunter wrote his Statistical Account of Manbhum, it appeared to him that the aboriginal races had held their ground far more successfully in Manbhum than in Hazaribagh. The causes to which he attributed this result may be quoted below :—

- (1) “ Large portions of Manbhum were, and still are, covered with dense forest; and the soil is not sufficiently productive to make it a profitable enterprise to clear the land for ordinary cultivation. The aboriginal and semi-aboriginal races, who subsist to a large extent on edible jungle products, and content themselves with the scanty crops which their rude systems of tillage yield, have therefore been left undisturbed in these wild tracts, which form a far larger proportion of the district than the corresponding regions do in Hazaribagh.
- (2) Although the Grand Trunk Road crosses both Manbhum and Hazaribagh, it passes through a comparatively small section of the former district, and has not yet exercised an influence over the southern portion, where the aboriginal races are found in the greatest strength.
- (3) The Bhumij Kols of Manbhum, the *shuars* or freebooters of our early administrative history, are a stronger and more tenacious race than the Santals, who were driven from north-western Hazaribagh. In capacity for resisting the encroachments of Hindus, the Bhumij seem to stand midway between the Mundas of Lohardaga and the Larkas or Hos of Singhbhum, and to be hardly less exclusive than the latter race.
- (4) In close connection with the foregoing point, it may be urged that the Hindustanis, who have ousted the Santals from Hazaribagh, are more pushing and adventurous pioneers of civilisation than the Bengalis of Manbhum. Indeed, it is not

improbable that the tide of Bengali immigration into Manbhumi dates mainly from the commencement of British rule; while it is certain that when we gained possession of Hazaribagh, we found the bulk of the landholders to be Hindus or Musalmans.

- (5) Lastly the Santal oral accounts of the various migrations of the race, after they left their original home, appear to point to the conclusion that they were driven by the gradual encroachments of Hindus to immigrate into Manbhumi, where they are now settled in large numbers. Thus the expulsion of the aborigines from the former district was continually recruiting their numbers in the latter."

A similar comparison made now would show how conditions in the two districts have altered enormously during the last 50 years. It is large portions of Hazaribagh which are even now still covered with dense forest and Manbhumi is for the most part devoid of jungle. The soil of Manbhumi yields a far better rice crop than that of Hazaribagh and Manbhumi supports almost twice the density of population. So far as means of communication are concerned, Manbhumi with its vast mileage of railway and road communications is far in advance. The Bengalis have more than made up for the lateness of their arrival in the country and Manbhumi has been more nearly Hinduised than any other district in the division. The total number of persons recorded as animists at the last Census was 29,805 in Manbhumi as against 65,869 in Hazaribagh. From the point of view of education and material prosperity Manbhumi is now far in advance of Hazaribagh. Thus considered from every point of view the scales have been turned and Manbhumi is now far in advance not only of Hazaribagh but in the whole of Chota Nagpur. Whether Hazaribagh will again go ahead when the Karan-pura and Rampur-Bokhara coalfields are fully opened up is very difficult to say.

Some of the most important events which occurred during the last 60 years will now be noticed below.

43. The Revenue Survey.—The Revenue Survey operations in the district spread over six years from 1861-1867. The progress of the operations will appear from the following account taken from the note on the operations of the survey in Chota Nagpur. "The demarcations were commenced in 1861-62. During the year 9 parganas containing 1,715 villages covering an area of 1,072 square miles were demarcated. During 1862-63, 2,069 villages were surveyed covering an area of 1,427 square miles. 3,292 villages were also demarcated. During 1863-64, 992 square miles were surveyed of which 74 square miles were surveyed topographically. In addition 16 parganas were demarcated, 7 mauzawar and 9 parganawar equal to 195 running miles. The latter included 153 Ghatwali villages. During 1864-65, 8 parganas were surveyed, 5 mauzawar and 3 topographically. 390 villages containing Ghatwali lands covering an area of 400 square miles were demarcated and mapped. During 1865-66, 1,034 square miles were surveyed comprising 941 villages, two parganas only were surveyed mauzawar, the remainder of the work being topographical. During 1866-67, the survey was completed, 9 parganas having been surveyed topographically with the exception of Ghatwali tenures which were demarcated—the remaining parganas were surveyed mauzawar."

Considering the difficulties involved the operations were carried out with wonderful accuracy and the maps prepared were of very great help in the present operations, except in the case of villages appearing on the margins of sheets where owing to the absence of margin *milan* some glaring discrepancies were found to exist.

The Revenue Survey disclosed some 3,000 villages in Panchet which appeared to have altogether escaped assessment at the time of the Decennial and the Permanent Settlements. In his letter no. 915, dated the 23rd April, 1867, the Commissioner solicited permission from the Board to institute resumption proceedings in respect of these villages. But this proposal was not sanctioned as it was considered inexpedient to sue under Regulation II of 1819 for the resumption of the lands in view of the insufficiency of

material on which the claim was based. It appears probable that *tolas* or portions of villages were surveyed as separate villages at the time of Revenue Survey and that in reality so many as 3,000 villages had not escaped assessment. This view is supported by the recent High Court decision regarding Digwari villages in which it has been held that the Permanent Settlement was made in respect of all the lands included within the ambit of the Panchet estate excepting Digwari lands which were treated as part of the estate though excluded from assessment.

It was during the course of Revenue Survey that Major J. R. Sherwell discovered the existence of coal in parganas Jharia, Katras and Nawagarh. He reported the facts with remarkable accuracy to the then Member of the Board of Revenue who was also the President of the Asiatic Society. The Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur, Mr. C. N. Pierson, who was asked for a report on the subject corroborated Major Sherwell's report in all particulars. Samples of the coal which were submitted were, however, declared by the Curator and Registrar of the Geological Museum, Mr. A. Tween, to be of the poorest and most inferior quality and to be practically worthless, except perhaps for burning lime. Though Mr. Sherwell questioned the result of Mr. Tween's analysis, the Local Government took a different view and thus lost for ever a glorious opportunity of acquiring the sub-soil rights which the proprietors were then willing to lease out at the low rate of three rupees per bigha.

44. Agrarian troubles in Tundi.—Agrarian troubles threatened in 1869 and 1870 between the zamindar of Tundi and his Santal raiyats mainly over the question of enhancement of rent and jungle rights. Only the raiyats of 52 villages which had Santal Manjhi ijadaras were concerned in this affair but their attitude was such that the zamindar had to run away from Tundi and take refuge with his relative, the zamindar of Katras. The tenants did not however so much dislike the zamindar as his Dewan who had been committing oppression on them in various ways. Finally affairs came to such a pass that the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, had to interfere and exert his personal influence to bring about a settlement. According to the terms of the settlement which were embodied in his *rubakari* of 1870, the existing rents were made current for a further 7 or 8 years but the zamindar was assured of a moderate increase in rent at the end of that period. The tenants had their rights in the land and in jungles confirmed. The zamindar was also enjoined to have direct personal relations with his tenants and was forbidden to employ an agent. The informal settlement thus carried out was again renewed ten years later by Mr. Hewett, the Commissioner, and given effect to by Mr. Risley and again after a lapse of 20 years by Mr. Bradley Birt, both Subdivisional Officers of Gobindpur.

A detailed description of the special rights of the Santals in Tundi will appear below in Chapters VII and IX. Though there appears to be henceforth no further necessity for any special treatment of the 52 Santali Ijara villages, the district authorities will always have to be vigilant to see that the rights of the Santals as recorded in the present settlement are duly upheld and the landlord not allowed to disregard or override them. The zamindar does not seem to have learnt his lesson nor has he been able as yet to establish any better relations with his tenants.

45. The formation of the district.—The formation of the district has been described in detail on page 67 of the Gazetteer, and it would be needless repetition to deal with the subject at length in this report. Since 1879 there has been no change in the jurisdiction of Manbhumi though the separation of Dhanbad is now impending and may be given effect to next year.

46. Influence of Christian Missionaries.—Though there are several missions working in the district, the total number of Christians is under 6,000. Unlike Ranchi, missionaries never seem to have exercised much influence in the district except at Purulia itself and near Jargo on the Ranchi border as well as at Pokharia in Tundi. At these places though the number of converts is small, the philanthropic activities carried out by the mission have exercised a very beneficial effect on the culture of the

district. The late Doctor Campbell of Pokhuria had tremendous influence with the Santals and it was no doubt his support which helped the raiyats in their fight against the zamindar.

47. *Some points in connection with minor estates.*—In 1861, the two estates of Matha and Koilapal were discovered to have previously escaped assessment and these were then assessed to revenue as described below in Chapter XII

The probable origin of the revenue-paying and revenue-free estates in the district has been given on page 188 *et seq.* of the Gazetteer. It appears that in the south of the district, Colonel Dalton's theory of the formation of estates holds good that "soon after the election of Phani Mukta Rai as Raja of the tableland of Chota Nagpur proper, the *parha* chiefs of Manbhumi followed the lead of the highland chiefs, and elected Rajas of their own, all miraculously nurtured foundlings, and all now claiming to be Rajputs." In the southern and western estates, e.g., Baghmundi and Torang, not to mention Barahabhum and Patkum, clearest traces of the origin of these estates in the regular Mundari system are still extant. In Dhanbad however the estates were rather formed from than to a centre. Thus according to tradition Jharia, Katras and Nawagarh were offshoots from Palganj and Pandra and Nagarkiari from Tundi. There are here no traces of any Mundari system and the estates appear to have been carved out by individual chiefs by conquest.

Though prior to the advent of the British in Manbhumi, most of these estates are said to have acknowledged the suzerainty of Panchet, and though during attestation most of these zamindars admitted that they were subordinate to Panchet or even actually received their zamindaries as military fiefs from Panchet before the time of the Decennial Settlement that suzerainty could at best have been a nominal one and did not extend to interference with the internal arrangements in the estate. The Permanent Settlement was therefore effected separately with each of these estate chieftains and not through the intermediary of the Panchet Raj, to which course no objection even seems to have been raised by the zamindar of Panchet who in other matters was ever ready to raise every conceivable objection on the slightest pretext.

The system of primogeniture prevails in all estates and prevents their passing into several hands. The apparent variations from this in the cases of Pandra and Nawagarh are fully dealt with on pages 199 and 200 of the Gazetteer. The strict rule of succession by primogeniture and the policy of exemption from the ordinary sale laws have largely influenced the later history of all estates in the district, which are still in the hands of lineal descendants of the old proprietors with the exception of Jainagar which was sold in execution of a civil court decree in 1866 and purchased by the Court of Wards on behalf of the zamindar of Jharia. The reasons which led to the ordinary practice being departed from in this case are not now traceable, but according to local tradition the zamindar of Jainagar treated the various processes of the civil court preliminary to the sale with such contempt that he entirely alienated the sympathies of the then Deputy Commissioner. Another estate has suffered dismemberment by private sale, half of the Mukundapur estate having been sold to the zamindar of Jaipur by private treaty.

Of the revenue-free estates the most important one is Bero. An account of its origin as given by the Attestation Officer Babu N. L. Bhattacharji in his Circle note is given below:—

"It is said that during the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan in the middle of the 17th century, one Trimulya Acharja Goswami *alias* Trigunacharya Goswami, an eminently learned, virtuous and saintly Brahmin of Kanchi in the district of Chengal Patti of Madras, went on a pilgrimage with his titular god Keshab Roy Jiew. After visiting various places and shrines he went to Badarikasram and on his way back to his native village he came near the foot of the Chandi Pahar of Bero where he halted for worshipping the idol. Here he sat in meditation and some

cowherds who were near by saw a radiant ray of light emanating from the brow of the saint. The boys ran to Panchakot to communicate this wonderful phenomena to Maharaj Satrughna Singh alias Gorur Narayan Singh who on hearing the fact hastened to the place and witnessing the wonder fell prostrate at the feet of Trimulya Acharja. The Raja entreated the saint to confer upon him two favours and when the saint promised to fulfil his wishes he besought him to initiate him as his disciple and to live with him at his palace. The saint agreed to these proposals on two conditions, viz., that the Raja will thenceforth abstain from killing any animals and that he would construct a *bandh* which the saint would dedicate to the god and on the banks of which he would live. The Raja agreed to the two conditions and accordingly the Gosain Shair at the foot of the Panchakot hill which is said to be still in the possession of the Mahant of Bero was excavated. After a period the Raja went to his Guru to pay homage and the latter noticed a red mark on his disciple's forehead. Being asked what it was, the Raja told his Guru that it was a *tilak* made with the blood of a goat sacrificed before the goddess Durga. The Guru then told his disciple that he had broken his promise and so he would not remain near him. Away went the Guru followed by his penitent disciple with tears and entreaties as far as the river Damodar. Here Trigunacharjya Goswami asked the Raja to go back with his sandals. He told the Raja that he could not remain near him but would send his brother who would be his Guru thenceforth. After some time Rang Raj brother of Trigunacharjya arrived at Panchakot with the idol Keshab Roy Jiew and the Raja made a grant of 57½ villages for the worship of Keshab Roy Jiew. Thus originated the *debotar mahal* of Keshab Roy Jiew. Then other Rajas added villages to the *debotar* estate. Rang Raj then installed the idol in the temple of Bero where he removed his residence.

The story put forward by the Raja of Pachet is that the idol Keshab Roy Jiew is his titular god and that finding Trigunacharjya Goswami a pious and saintly Brahmin, they took him as their Guru and appointed him as the first *sebait* of Keshab Roy Jiew. But this story does not appear to be true; for why should then other Rajas make grants to the titular god of Pachet Raj? The trend of decisions of different courts is also in favour of the story put forth by the Bero Estate."

CHAPTER IV.

SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS.

48. Previous Settlement.—The Revenue Survey of the district was completed between 1861—67 by Major Sherwell. The following parganas were however only surveyed topographically:-

Pargana Hesla, thana Jhaldia,

"	Torang,	"	"
"	Kasaipar	"	Purulia.
"	Baghmundi	"	Baghmundi.
"	Manbazar	"	Manbazar.

The Revenue Survey maps were fairly useful in deciding boundary disputes in the more jungly areas.

The total number of villages surveyed during the course of Revenue Survey was 3,714. During the present Survey the same area was surveyed in 3,667 villages, 47 villages being amalgamated, chiefly in Dhanbad, on account of their area being below 20 acres or because of their not being locally recognised as separate villages.

The two temporarily-settled estates of Matha and Koilapal were twice surveyed and settled in 1881 and 1896-97, the operations being carried out

under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The period of the last settlement having expired in 1916, it was decided that the re-settlement operations should form part of the regular district operations conducted by the Chota Nagpur Settlement. The maps prepared at the last settlement were useful but not very accurate. Original survey had therefore to be undertaken at this settlement in all villages.

In 1887 Mr. Slacke undertook a survey and settlement of the Begunkodar and Nawagarh estates which were then under the management of the Court of Wards. The operations do not appear to have been very successful. The record-of-rights was found to be unreliable in many particulars, while the maps prepared were found to be utterly useless. Rates of rent were fixed but not enforced in practice and remissions were freely granted on the calculated rents without any rhyme or reason.

During the years 1880—83 Munshi Nandji made his famous Ghatwali Survey of all land claimed by ghatwals, by whatever name known, throughout the district. Munshi Nandji's survey was very accurate in spite of the fact that in part ghatwali villages he had no means of connecting his survey with any fixed points on the boundary. Out of the ghatwali pillars then erected, many were found on the spot. The maps and pillars were very useful in the identification of ghatwali lands during the present operations.

The informal settlements of the 52 Santali Ijara villages in Tundi carried out under the orders of the Commissioner by the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur in 1881 and subsequently in 1903-04 have been already noticed in the last chapter. No maps were prepared nor were any uniform rates of rent settled, each village being separately dealt with on its own merits.

49. Inception of operations — Fortunately there was no controversy about the necessity of having survey and settlement in Manbhumi. As early as in 1909 the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Coupland, summed up his reasons for urging the early preparation of a complete record-of-rights in these words :—

- (1) That it will check a part at any rate of the preventible crime which results from the want of such a record and improve the administration of justice, civil and criminal, in respect of agrarian disputes.
- (2) That it is an essential preliminary to any steps that may be taken to check or control forest denudation.
- (3) That in connection with the new Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, it will, to some extent, check the present tendency to deprive the aboriginal tenant of his ancient rights and privileges and to oust him from his holding.
- (4) That without it, good management of the numerous encumbered estates is an impossibility."

In 1911 whilst the controversy was raging about the necessity of settlement operations in Palamau, the Commissioner of the Division considered the possibility of Manbhumi being finished from settlement before Palamau was taken up. But the advantages of finishing Palamau with the then existing Hindi staff and the difficulty of recruiting an efficient Bengali staff for Manbhumi coupled with other reasons which we need not go into led to the original programme being followed.

According to the programme of operations in the Division the traverse survey was due to begin in Manbhumi during the field season 1915-16 but owing to financial stringency caused by the war the operations were postponed under orders of the Local Government for one year. Traverse survey began in 1916-17 and cadastral survey was thus due to begin in 1917-18. The Settlement Officer however pointed out the difficulties of providing

suitable officers for the Manbhumi settlement and the impossibility of exercising proper supervision owing to the complicated nature of work and slow progress of the Palamau settlement and recommended postponement of the operations by another year. This was sanctioned by Government in the Revenue Department in their order no. 2943/S-80-R., dated 6th June, 1917. Cadastral survey therefore actually started in the field season 1918-19.

50. *Traverse Survey*.—The traverse survey began in 1916-17 and finished in 1920-21. It adopted generally the villages of the Revenue Survey except in the parganas where there had been no previous survey. In these parganas, the boundaries were traversed as pointed out by the villagers.

The intersection of latitude $23^{\circ}30'00''$ and longitude $86^{\circ}30'00''$ was taken as the origin of survey. The number of theodolite stations erected was 68,988. The survey was connected with 27 stations of the great Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys. The angular work was checked by 259 azimuth observations. The work was as a rule well done.

The number of traverse stations to the square mile was 22 as against 25 in Hazaribagh and 19 in Palamau and Ranchi. Per square mile the cost amounted to Rs. 47 as against Rs. 35 in Hazaribagh and Rs. 36 and Rs. 33 in Palamau and Ranchi respectively. In Barahabhum and Patkum, the cost rate was Rs. 37 per square mile for 22 traverse stations. The increase in cost rate was inevitable in view of the general rise in salaries and wages since the war.

51. *The Programme*.—It was originally contemplated to have a three years' programme of cadastral survey and khanapuri so as to cover the whole of Sadr subdivision in two years and the whole of Dhanbad in the third year. But as early as 1917 before the work was started, it was realised that a three years' programme would be too ambitious assuming that the total number of plots in the area would amount to between 39 and 40 lakhs. A four years' programme was therefore sanctioned according to which the first year's area, called Block A, was to consist of Revenue thanas Manbazar, Gourangdi, a portion of Purulia thana (police-stations Hura, Puncia and part of Purulia) and a portion of revenue thana Barahabhum consisting of pargana Koilapal. The second year's area, Block B, was to consist of revenue thanas Baghmundi and Jhalda and the remaining portions of Purulia thana (police-station Arsha and portions of police-stations Purulia and Balarampur). Block C was to consist of Revenue thanas Chas, Para and Raghunathpur and Block D was to cover the whole of Dhanbad.

The actual cadastral survey of Block A in 1918-19 resulted in a total number of 1,155,143 plots for an area of 784 square miles. The third year's area, Block C, however broke all records by furnishing in 1920-21 a total of 1,408,219 plots for an area of 740 square miles. Hence it was decided to split up Blocks C and D and to extend the programme by one year. The two main factors for this decision were that Government could not provide sufficient officers to deal with the full programme, and that to carry it out the estimates for 1921-22 would have had to be largely exceeded, owing to the number of plots and the difficulty of the work being greater than anticipated, and Government were not prepared to provide the extra money needed. Accordingly Block C was split up into two parts. Block C-1 consisting of thanas Chas and Para and a small portion of Raghunathpur, and Block C-2 consisting of the rest of thana Raghunathpur. Block D was similarly split up into two Blocks D and E, the former consisting of thanas Nirsa and Tundi and the latter the rest of Dhanbad comprising thanas Topchanchi, Jharia and Gobindpur. Block C-1 together with a small portion of Block B near Purulia was attested in 1921-22. Blocks C-2 and D were taken up together for attestation in 1922-23 leaving Block E for the last year of attestation 1923-24. The total number of plots attested was 5,076,599 which works out roughly at 1,015,300 every year.

52. *Particulars of the Record*.—The survey was made under the Bengal Survey Act, Act V (B.C.) of 1875 and the record-of-rights prepared under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, Act VI (B.C.) of 1908. The

particulars which were notified for entry in the record-of-rights under the notification of the Government of Bihar and Orissa no. 5702-S-161-R., dated 30th August 1918 and subsequent notifications were :—

- (1) That a survey shall be made and that a record-of-rights shall be prepared, containing the following particulars :—
 - (a) the name of tenant or occupant;
 - (b) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, Mundari khuntkattidar, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, raiyat having khuntkatti rights, under-raiyat or other class of tenant, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;
 - (c) the situation and quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier;
 - (d) the name of each tenant's landlord;
 - (e) the name of each proprietor and the character and extent of his interest;
 - (f) the situation and quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the lands cultivated by each landlord;
 - (g) the rent payable at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared;
 - (h) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court or otherwise;
 - (i) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which it increases;
 - (j) the rights and obligations of each tenant and landlord in respect of (i) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, jhil, tank or well or any other source of supply, and (ii) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land;
 - (k) the special conditions and incidents (if any) of the tenancy;
 - (l) any easement attaching to the land for which the record-of-rights is being prepared;
 - (m) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and, if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and if so entitled, under what authority;
 - (n) the right of any person, whether a landlord or tenant or not, to take forest produce from jungle-land or waste-land, or to graze cattle on any land, in any village in the area to which the record-of-rights applies;
 - (o) the right of any resident of the village to reclaim jungle-land or waste-land, or to convert land into korkar.
- (2) That a record of all prædial conditions to which the said lands are subject shall be prepared and a commutation of such conditions made;
- (3) That a survey and record of all landlords' privileged lands within the said area shall be made; and
- (4) That a record be prepared of the rights and obligations of (a) all raiyats having khuntkatti rights, and (b) headmen of villages or groups of villages; and that a settlement of fair rents to be paid by such persons, be made.

The Protected and Reserved Forests of Matha, Koilapal and all private estates were excluded from the scope of the operations.

By a subsequent notification, compulsory fair rent settlement was also ordered to be made in all Ghatwali villages.

53. Documents of the Record.—The record-of-rights is contained in:

- (1) The Khewat.
- (2) The Khatians.
- (3) Khatian Part II.
- (4) *Pradhani Hakuknama or Swatva lipi.*
- (5) Commutation Form I.
- (6) Irrigation Record.

These were finally bound up into volumes with the village map, a plot index, *terij* or abstract of khatians and the certificate of final publication. The volumes contained an average of 150 pages and were neatly bound before deposit in the district record-room. The thanawar statistical statements, village notes bound up in volumes, the records of all suits and disputes including boundary disputes, and legal applications under the Tenancy Act were made over to the District Officer for preservation. The circle notes written by the Attestation Officers at the conclusion of each season's work were also handed over to the District Officer. These notes contain much detailed local information and with the help of the map given in the Appendix, it should be easy to trace the correct circle note for any given locality.

The forms used were much the same as in previous settlements. The irrigation form was however altered to suit local conditions and the alterations were approved by the Board.

54. Survey of Municipalities.—There are four municipalities in the district, Purulia, Dhanbad, Jhalda and Raghunathpur. The agricultural portions of these were surveyed as a part of the ordinary district operations. As regards the purely urban area, the municipal commissioners were requested to communicate their wishes in case they wished to have a detailed survey made by this department at a trifling extra cost. The Purulia municipality did not wish to pay for a survey of the urban part and therefore none was made. The Jhalda municipality got a detailed survey made by this department at a cost of Rs. 189. A municipal *khasra* was also prepared with headings as approved by the municipality. The Raghunathpur municipality only wanted a skeleton survey showing the roads, lanes and tanks and this was done at a cost of Rs. 80. The municipal commissioners proposed to fill in the details through their own men—always an expensive and far from satisfactory process. The Dhanbad municipality was the only one to take full advantage of the opportunity offered and at a comparatively trifling cost of Rs. 650 the municipality has been provided with an excellent set of maps showing practically each tenement and even rooms within each holding occupied by tenants on monthly rent. These have been shown on the map by dotted lines within each plot representing the whole house. The position of all dust-bins and lamp posts with their respective numbers has been shown on the map. The *khasra* was also prepared on a more elaborate scale giving all details as required by the commissioners.

The Patnidars of Purulia, Babu Rajendra Narain Singh Deo and others, submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor on the 2nd December 1924 praying for a survey of the urban lands within the Purulia municipal limits. It was contended in the memorial that the procedure followed by this department in leaving the urban lands unsurveyed was incorrect, and that in the absence of any notification under section 1 (2), Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, the lands should have been surveyed. The object of the Patnidars was,

however, not so much to get a survey done, but to have fair rents settled under section 85 of the Act for the non-agricultural lands as well. The memorial was rejected and it was held that the procedure followed by this department was correct.

55. Progress of the work.—The general progress of the work year by year is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Area traversed surveyed in square miles.	Area cadastrally surveyed and khana-puried.	Number of plots khanapuried.	Area attested.	Number of plots attested.	Area finally published.	Area in which costs were recovered.	Area in which suits were decided.	Area in which fair rents settled.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1916-17	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917-18	...	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918-19	...	681	784	1,155,143	...	...	...	...	...
1919-20	...	670	849	1,098,484	784	1,160,220	...	...	...
1920-21	...	535	740	1,408,219	792	1,018,210	784	...	...
1921-22	324	682,230	567	1,040,503	803	784	...
1922-23	464	809,782	554	1,042,842	568	819	784
1923-24	464	814,842	564	740	1,287
1924-25	464	788	628
1925-26	464	464
Total	...	8,161	8,161	5,053,842	8,161	5,076,599	8,161	8,161	8,161

The attestation of 42 square miles of Purulia thana and of the whole of the Matha Estate of thana Baghmundi of Block B had to be postponed in 1920-21 for a year owing to the lateness of the season. The final publication of the record of village Chirkunda, Block D, was slightly delayed owing to the difficulties of getting the bazar surveyed.

Although the cadastral survey of Block E was finished in 1922-23 it was decided later on to have the collieries and bazars surveyed in detail. This was done along with attestation in 1923-24. The recovery of settlement costs in this Block was done one year earlier than as originally set down in the programme, the final publication and recovery being both completed in the season 1924-25, thus expediting the close of the operations.

56. Work still to be finished.—Practically all the work has been finished including appeals under sections 85, 86 and 61. All the records have been finally deposited in the Deputy Commissioner's record-room and case noting done up-to-date of all orders passed under sections 85, 86, 87, 89, and 90. Recovery of costs has been completed leaving a balance of Rs. 15,075 to be recovered out of a total recovery of over twenty-one lakhs for the district. The amount outstanding is covered by 10 certificate cases for Rs. 275 while Rs. 14,780 is due from the Manager, Wards and Encumbered Estates. The only other work left over is the disposal of applications under sections 89 and 90 that may be filed hereafter, besides a few second appeals pending before the Commissioner for disposal.*

57. Cadastral and Settlement Headquarters.—The headquarters of the settlement branch remained at Purulia throughout, from October 1919 until the close of the operations. The headquarters of the cadastral branch remained at Ranchi during recess and at Purulia for the first three field seasons and subsequently at Gobindpur and Dhanbad for the field seasons of Blocks D and E respectively.

* (NOTE.—The whole of Rs. 15,075 has since been recovered. Only two applications were filed under section 90 which have been disposed of. All the second appeals before the Commissioner have also been dismissed.)

58. *Boundary Disputes.*—The number of villages surveyed was 3,985. The total number of boundary disputes was 2,338. Of these 1,696 were raised in 2,637 villages of Sadr and 642 in the 1,348 villages in Dhanbad. 1,044 disputes in Sadr and 514 in Dhanbad involved areas of less than 20 acres. These were decided by the Assistant Superintendents of Survey. The balance represented disputes involving areas of more than 20 acres and was decided by the Cadastral Charge Officer.

Many of the disputes were frivolous. The parties seldom had any knowledge of the position of the revenue survey boundary, especially in jungle. As a rule except in the colliery area, when a claim was put forward on the strength of the revenue survey, the claimant was merely indulging in speculation and did not know whether the map would help him or not.

The proportion of boundary disputes to the number of villages worked out at 1 to 2 for Dhanbad and 3 to 5 for Sadr. The disputes in Hazaribagh and Palamu were less numerous, the proportion being 1 to 3 and 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. The proportion for Barahabhum and Patkum was 3 to 4. The higher figure for Sadr was due to the absence of revenue survey in some portions of the subdivision and to the smaller number of villages, the villages in Dhanbad being more numerous. The pressure of the population on soil, the litigious character of the people and the absence of any recognised village official like the *pahan* in Hazaribagh or the *baiga* in Palamu who could authoritatively point out the village boundary were also contributory causes which led to a larger number of boundary disputes being raised in this district.

Only 417 appeals were filed before the Settlement Officer; that is to say, $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the decisions were accepted without appeal. In 23 cases, the decision of the lower court was reversed and in 65 cases modified. All the other appeals were dismissed. There was only one application filed before the Commissioner for revision of the Settlement Officer's orders. This application was rejected.

There was no difficulty about the district boundary which had been previously surveyed under the provisions of the Survey Act in all surrounding districts. A slight mistake was however detected in the previous survey of the boundary between village Bansdiha of district Bankura and Nutandih of pargana Koilapal. On this being pointed out the Settlement Officer of Bankura accepted our survey and accordingly corrected his map.

59. *Boundary disputes in colliery villages.*—The number of boundary disputes in Block E was 363; the number of appeals filed was 81, out of which only 5 were allowed wholly and 20 in part and the rest disallowed.

The advent of survey and settlement operations raised a widespread expectation that all revenue survey lines would be once for all authoritatively relayed on the ground by experts whose decision would be accepted as final in all Courts. It was however found impossible to undertake the task of relaying the revenue survey lines in all cases, more especially because even with an additional staff, it would have been impracticable to relay the lines with exact accuracy. The unit of survey being as defined in section 3 (XXVIII) of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and not the revenue survey mauza, it was also not necessary for the present operations to relay the revenue survey line except in case there was a boundary dispute and the present possession of the surface could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

It was only after repeated endeavours that the mine-owners and zamindars were made to understand the legal position that under section 41 of the Survey Act all disputes had to be decided strictly according to present possession. Only when such possession could not be satisfactorily ascertained the Revenue Survey could be followed. The possession was that of the surface and not of the underground. It took a long time to convince the mine-owners that the present survey was not meant to affect their underground rights in any way.

With every inch of land so valuable for the underground coal, no wonder that the boundary disputes in Block E were very hotly contested. The fact that no case went up to the Commissioner from this area proves that the parties were eventually satisfied with the final decisions as given by this department.

60. *Details of field work.*—The procedure of traverse and cadastral survey and the difficulties encountered in Chota Nagpur have been described in detail in paragraph 120 *et seq* of the Ranchi Settlement Report. The general system of organisation which was worked out by Mr. J. Reid in Ranchi and subsequently developed in Hazaribagh and Palamau was followed. The following table shows the details of cadastral survey and khanapuri done each year:—

Year.	Survey.						Khanapuri.										
	Area in square miles.	Length of actual check in linear miles.					Total num. of plots at Khanapuri.	Number of plots per square mile.	Average size of each plot in decimals.	Total khanapuri check by—			Total number of kistwas.	Number of plots per kistwas.	Average size of each kistwas.		
		Assistant Settlement Officer.	Kanungo.	Inspector.	Independent Partal.	Total.				Assistant Settlement Officer.	Kanungo.	Inspector.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1918-19 ...	786	147	268	1,758	1,073	3,244	4'14	1,155,143	1,473	—43	7,858	8,048	108,674	136,480	11	89,158	18 5·6
1919-20 ...	840	184	293	1,586	1,050	3,123	3'69	1,098,468	1,287	—49	4,874	10,827	93,504	108,365	10	93,343	12 6·8
1920-21 ...	710	204	169	1,574	833	2,510	3'77	1,408,210	1,890	—84	4,825	10,347	89,801	113,333	8	129,921	11 3·7
1921-22 ...	324	64	91	545	410	1,113	3'44	682,230	1,797	—38	2,377	6,007	45,968	54,352	9	37,734	16 4·5
1922-23 ...	464	166	185	988	531	1,868	4'04	809,782	1,749	—37	4,931	8,794	68,891	79,474	10	53,721	15 5·5
Total ...	3,161	773	1,037	6,451	3,897	12,158	3'84	5,053,842	1,591	—40	24,126	46,023	411,856	482,004	10	403,674	13 5·0

61. *Partal.*—The amount of partal of cadastral survey prescribed by the Board is roughly two linear miles to every square mile. This minimum was easily exceeded, the average amount of partal being 3.84 linear miles per square mile. The total cultivated area in Sadr was 53 per cent. and in Dhanbad 48 per cent. of the total area. Hence the difficulties experienced in Palamau and Hazaribagh in exceeding the minimum standard prescribed by the Board were not experienced in this district. The partal was well distributed and was more than sufficient to ensure the accuracy of the survey.

The large percentage of cultivated area and the enormous number of plots which made it easy to exceed the kistwar standard of partal made it impossible for the khanapuri officers to attain the minimum standard of check in khanapuri which is 12 per cent. The progress of khanapuri was so swift and several of the villages so small, that many villages were finished by one amin between two visits of the inspecting officer. In Manbhumi it was insisted that all inspecting officers should distribute their partal over the area completed from khanapuri since their last inspection, whereas in most other settlements the officers and particularly the inspectors partalled in a block, which is much quicker. The amount of check in khanapuri therefore actually amounted to only 10 per cent. The number of plots per square mile was 1,598 as against 458 in Palamau, 786 in Hazaribagh and 673 in parganas Barahabhum and Patkum. In Block C where the number of plots per square mile went up to 1,890, the percentage of check went down to 8. In my opinion, this percentage was quite sufficient to ensure accuracy in a congested area, a larger percentage being necessary only where cultivation is sparse and widely distributed in patches all over the map.

62. *Average size of plot.*—The average size of plot was found to be 0.40 acre, a plot being the same as described by Mr. Bridge in paragraph 144 of the Palamau Settlement Report. The following comparative table will prove interesting :—

Name of district.	Total area in square miles.	Total number of plots.	Average size of plot in acres and decimals.	Average size of tenancy in acres and decimals.	Average number of plots per tenancy.	Number of plots per square mile.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manbhum (excluding parganas of Barabahbum and Patkum).	3,161	5,053,842	.40	5.02	13	1,598
Barabahbum and Patkum	... 984	629,872	.95	10.07	11	673
Hazaribagh	... 6,878	5,405,184	.81	12.69	16	786
Ranchi	... 7,104	3,800,643	1.19	12.33	10	535
Palamau	... 4,641	2,028,367	1.48	12.32	8	458

For statistical purposes a large block of jungle or waste land also counts as a field or plot. If such plots be excluded, the average size of a plot of cultivated land will be much smaller. Much more so would be the average size of a plot of rice land.

In the densely cultivated area of blocks C-1 and C-2, the average size of a plot is .34 acre whereas in block B comprising the jungle area of thanas Baghmundi and Jhalda, the average size was .49 acre. In the Dhanbad subdivision, the average size comes to .37 acre as against an average of 42 acre in Sadr.

63. *Trijunctions.*—At each point where the boundaries of three or more villages met, trijunction marks were erected during khanapuri. Where the true trijunction fell in the middle of a river, the marks were erected on either bank at a safe distance to prevent their being washed away by erosion. The same procedure was followed in the case of roads and *nala*s. The trijunction mark generally consisted of a stone cairn with a beam of wood embedded in the centre. Where, however, stones were not easily available, single stones triangular in cross section, were embedded in the ground to a depth of 1 foot 8 inches. In the colliery area such cut stones only were used and hardly any cairns were erected. The colliery proprietors were, however, encouraged to embed the cut stones in specially constructed masonry platforms.

During attestation a register and a trijunction *mujmili* map were prepared, each cairn being given a serial number, with *batta* numbers where one trijunction consisted of two or three cairns or cut stones. After verifying the size and position of the trijunction marks, they were made over for safe custody to the village chaukidar and his signature or thumb impression taken in the register. The *mujmili* maps and registers were finally made over in original to the Deputy Commissioner.

The number of trijunction marks set up was 11,200 including 1,047 cut stones and 201 masonry pillars.

64. *Adopted stations.*—As in Palamau, well-marked objects likely to be of a permanent or lasting nature such as the corner of a *pacca* bridge or building, or a well-marked corner in a terraced rice field were selected at suitable intervals near the boundary and also inside each village and their exact position determined by triangulation. Such objects conventionally known as " Adopted Stations " have been shown on the maps with distinctive conventional signs. It is expected that the Adopted Stations and trijunction cairns will provide a sufficient basis for any future revision of the maps, rendering fresh traverse survey unnecessary except in very jungly villages.

65. *Khanapuri*.—Khanapuri is the preparation of the draft record by the *amin* visiting each field after the survey is completed. The procedure of khanapuri, the methods by which it is checked and its importance have been described in paragraph 118 of the Hazaribagh Final Report. The forms in use were adopted with suitable modifications from Palamau and Barahabhum and Patkum settlements.

66. *Disputes*.—The number of internal disputes at the khanapuri stage was 90,596. These were all decided by Assistant Settlement Officers and specially selected kanungoes. Roughly there was one dispute to every 55 plots but one dispute often involved a large number of plots. There was one dispute to every 48 plots during khanapuri in Palamau and one to every 100 plots in Hazaribagh. In Patkum, there was one dispute to every 36 plots. Thus it would appear that there were more disputes in Manbhumi than in Hazaribagh but not so many as in Palamau or Patkum. I have left Barahabhum out of consideration because the case of Barahabhum was peculiar and cannot be compared with any other area. During attestation, a large number of these disputes was reopened and 52,154 new ones were added.

One difficult question which generally cropped up in these disputes referred to the extent of *gora* lands included within the rent-paying holding of the tenant. In such cases, very careful enquiries were made and all the available documentary and oral evidence of possession produced by the tenant carefully sifted before recording the land as part of his holding. In all other cases, the land was recorded in the *anabad malik* khatian of the landlord.

67. *Section 83 objections*.—The number of objections to the draft published record under section 83 was 38,344 as against 25,295 in Palamau and 26,965 in Hazaribagh. The incidence of objections was 11.8 per square mile as against 5.4 in Palamau, 4 in Hazaribagh and 8 in Barahabhum and Patkum. Expressed otherwise, there was one objection to every 135 plots in Manbhumi, one to every 196 in Hazaribagh, one to every 85 in Palamau and one to every 84 in Barahabhum and Patkum.

The following table shows that on an average only one objection was allowed to every 6 objections filed :—

Statement of objections filed under sections 83 and 111 (6), Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

Serial no.	Name of block	Number of objections filed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Percentage of objections allowed
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNDER SECTION 83.					
1 A	...	9,286	1,474	7,812	16
2 B	...	8,433	1,374	7,059	16
3 C1	...	7,850	1,286	6,564	16
4 CII	...	3,172	382	2,720	12
5 D	...	2,373	429	1,944	18
6 E	...	7,300	1,039	6,261	14
Total		38,344	5,984	32,360	16
UNDER SECTION 111 (6).					
1 A	...	11	...	11	...
2 B	...	25	...	25	...
3 C1	...	7	...	7	...
4 CII	...	9	...	9	...
5 D
6 E	...	33	...	33	...
Total		85	...	85	...

68. *Classification of land.*—A scientific classification of the soil of Manbhumi is contained in the District Gazetteer. The popular classification of lands was adopted at this settlement as it was previously adopted also in Barahabhum and Patkum, a detailed description of which appears on page 6 of the Barahabhum and Patkum Final Report. Appendix G(1) gives the rules on the subject laid down for the guidance of the Assistant Settlement Officers.

Lands locally known as *shol* were also classed as *bahal* or first class paddy lands. Similarly in the case of *hir* lands. Both *shol* and *hir* lands depend on natural irrigation but there is not much rush of water in *shol* lands which are consequently always transplanted like any other *bahal* lands. *Hir* lands which are generally reclaimed out of the beds of streams are often sown broadcast as there is too much depth and flow of water in them during the transplanting season.

Kanali or second class rice land and *baid* or third class rice land need no special description.

Bari, including *udbastu*, *badha* and *gora* or *tanr* formed respectively the three classes of uplands.

Owing to the fact that the popular classification of land was adopted at this settlement, the subject of classification did not give rise to so many disputes and controversies as in other districts. In the vast majority of cases the correct classification was admitted both by the landlord and the raiyat. Generally speaking, neither the raiyats made any attempt to under-classify their fields nor the landlords to over-classify them. In spite of this, however, every effort was made to ensure correct classification especially in the case of rice lands. Besides the check done during khanapuri partial, inspecting officers made it a point to check the classification of as many other fields as possible. Attempts were made to make the classification uniform for the whole district. Thus there was a tendency in some villages to divide the lands into three classes and to call the best lands *bahal*, though according to the generally accepted principles the best land in the village was merely superior *kanali*. Again where owing to shortage of seed or for some other reason, *bahal* paddy was grown in land of which the classification appeared to be doubtful, the Assistant Settlement Officer took into consideration the nature of the soil, the position of the field and the facility for natural or artificial irrigation before classifying the field as *dhan* one.

Before attestation, the attestation muharrir marked off on the working copy of the map all *bahal* fields in blue, all *kanali* fields in red and all *baid* fields with an ordinary lead pencil. The colouring of the map immediately showed up places where the classification appeared to be doubtful or defective. These places and a few others were then personally visited and checked by the Attestation Officer. The results of classification check were entered in a separate register and khanapuri amins punished if there was evidence of deliberate under or over-classification in any village.

The fact that during fair rent settlement when the people fully understood the importance of correct classification, hardly any serious objections were raised impugning the accuracy of the classification shows that the trouble taken over classification check during khanapuri and attestation was well worth it and that it resulted in the classification being rendered substantially accurate.

69. *Attestation Procedure.*—The attestation procedure has been described in paragraph 153 of the Palamau Settlement Report. The Attestation Officer's first duty is to check the khewat. What that khewat is, is now perhaps too well known. Paragraph 154 of the Palamau Settlement Report gives a detailed description of it. After the khewat has been attested, the Attestation Officer passes orders on the mistake list which has been written up by the *bujharat munsarim*. The khanapuri disputes

reopened by the parties are decided afresh and then the new disputes recorded at attestation are disposed of. For a time, the Attestation Officer then leaves the *munsarim* to correct the draft record according to the orders passed on the mistake and dispute lists.

70. Rent Proceedings.—The Attestation Officer then turns to the rent proceedings which have been described in paragraph 155 onwards of the Palamau Report. These proceedings are drawn up under rules 18 and 19 of the Rules made by the Local Government under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. Along with the general enquiries about the rate of rent and the previous rent history of the village, it was found advisable at the same time to record evidence and come to a finding on certain other points of customary right which are liable to dispute. The Attestation Officer also made enquiries under section 111 of the Act regarding all prædial conditions. The enquiry regarding customary rights chiefly referred to the following points :—

- (1) Under what conditions and in what circumstances occupancy rights accrue by custom.
- (2) The custom regarding reclamation of land by raiyats.
- (3) Customary incidents of homestead tenancies.
- (4) Rights in jungle including the right to grow lac and take jungle produce including the flowers and fruit of *mohul* and *haritaki* trees and grazing rights.
- (5) Customary rights exercised by raiyats on trees outside the jungle.
- (6) Grazing rights.
- (7) The custom governing the distribution of produce in case of produce rents.
- (8) The rate at which cess is charged.

In short all points of interest relating to the land settlement and the relations between the landlord and the tenant were enquired into.

71. Customary rights.—(1) All over the district, it is admitted that occupancy rights accrue by custom at once in all land settled on cash rent. Settlement of land on produce rent confers no permanent rights unless the tenant pays *salami* and takes settlement on *kut bhag* in which case also he acquires occupancy rights. The twelve year period recognised by law for the accrual of occupancy rights or the rights of a settled raiyat finds no customary recognition.

Both resident and non-resident raiyats are treated alike in all respects and no distinction is recognised between old and new raiyats.

The custom governing the accrual of occupancy rights is the same as above in case of under-raiyats or *korfas*. Since 1910 however it has been held that section 46, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, prevents the accrual of permanent rights in the land in the case of all under-raiyats.

(2) For reclaiming the landlords waste and jungle, permission is always necessary, except in Tundi, where the Santal raiyats of the estate have got the right to reclaim the waste lands and jungles in their own village without permission or restraint. Usually a lump sum is paid to the landlord as *salami* and a *chak* obtained on a nominal rent in which reclamation goes on. After 3 to 7 years according to the terms of the *nayabadi* or *ariat* lease the reclaimed portions of land are measured and rent assessed according to the estimation of five respectable residents of the locality (*pancha bhadran*). Out of this a deduction of 6 annas in the rupee is made for the labour and expenses of reclamation. This deduction known as *mehnatana*, is permanent and the rent is never levelled up to the level of ordinary raiyati land. In areas where the land available for reclamation is scarce, as in thanas Raghunathpur and Gourangdi, the *mehnatana* deduction tends to diminish to 4 or 2 annas and in rare cases altogether vanishes.

The unreclaimed portions used to be left with the raiyat for further reclamation, but nowadays, some landlords insist on their reverting to the landlord's waste unless the raiyat agrees to take a fresh settlement for reclamation purposes.

For reclaiming waste and upland included within the holding, no permission is necessary nor is extra rent payable. The tenant is perfectly at liberty to reclaim any amount of land he likes, though, when the next fair rent settlement takes place, such new reclamation will be automatically assessed to rent.

(3) Homesteads belonging to the higher castes, e.g., Brahmins and Kayasths, are generally held rent-free, the custom originating from the historic necessity of inducing Brahmins and others to come and settle down in the district on its gradually getting Hinduised. Homesteads belonging to other castes are either rent-free or the rent is included in the rent of the holding. In the latter case, on the holding being sold up for arrears of rent or otherwise, the tenant is generally allowed to remain in possession of his homestead without payment of rent unless the landlords or the auction purchasers are foreigners who insist on their pound of flesh.

(4) Customary rights under (4) to (6) of paragraph 70 above will be dealt with in Chapter VII and those under (7) and (8) in Chapter VI. Other minor rights will be also dealt with in their proper place in the following pages.

(5) For digging tanks or constructing *bandhs* on the landlord's waste land, permission is always necessary; this is however given very freely except in Tundi, where the result may be seen in the comparatively small number of *bandhs* that now exist. For constructing tanks or *bandhs* on the raiyat's own land, no permission is necessary. Even so, in Tundi, the proprietor has been short-sighted enough to put difficulties in the way and apparently he does not realise that he should not hamper developments which the tenants want to carry out at their own expense.

72. Khuntkatti proceedings.--During khanapuri, an enquiry was made by the Khanapuri Officer in each village if there was any claim to *khuntkatti*. The result of the enquiry was noted in the *yaddast* or the memorandum attached to the *khasra*. During attestation, the enquiry was again made in greater detail, the oldest inhabitants of the village being examined and their depositions recorded. The *malik* or his representative was also asked whether he knew who were the original founders of the village and whether their descendants in the male line were still in possession of any part of the ancestral *khuntkatti* lands. The Attestation Officer then recorded a definite finding. In cases where *khuntkatti* was allowed a genealogical tree showing the original founders of the village and all their descendants in the male line was drawn up. The finding definitely recorded the names of the *khuntkattidars* and the plot numbers of the land appertaining to the ancestral holding.

The total number of holdings recorded as *khuntkatti* in the course of this settlement was 415 distributed in 88 villages. The total area recorded in these holdings was 1,901 acres of rice land and 2,185 acres of up-land. This is only 0.36 and 0.58 per cent. of the total area of rice land and up-land recorded at this settlement. The number of *khuntkatti* holdings also bore the insignificant proportion of 0.14 per cent. to the total number of *raiayati* holdings. The comparative absence of *khuntkatti* is due to the fact that in Manbhumi practically all the villages were founded from beyond living memory. It was only in thana Tundi where the largest number of *khuntkatti* raiyats was found that the Santals could trace the history of a few villages back to their origin. Similar was the case with a few villages of thana Baghmundi. In other areas the stray cases of *khuntkatti* allowed refer practically to villages which started originally as *tolas* of big villages and subsequently came to be recognised either at the time of the Revenue

Survey or more recently as independent villages. The original founders of these villages did not have to undergo all the hardships generally associated with the lives of pioneers. Their descendants though technically *khuntkattidars* have got very little to differentiate them from the older raiyats.

73. *Village Headmen*.—Similar enquiries were made and findings recorded wherever headmen of villages or groups of villages were found. Both these records were of course prepared under section 127 of the Act. A special record was also written up of the customary rights and privileges enjoyed by the *pradhan* or village headman. This record was called the *Pradhani-swatwa-lipi* and in Hindi the *Pradhani-hakuk-nama*.

The points taken into consideration in preparing this record have been ably summarised on page 41 of the Barahabhum and Patkum Report to which a reference is invited.

Village headmen were found in 80 villages only. Out of this, thana Tundi alone accounts for 61 villages, the balance being distributed in various thanas. An account of the 52 *santali-iijara* villages will be found elsewhere. All these villages except four have their own headmen. In these four villages, the headmen have been recently driven away or forced to resign by the landlord. But under the provisions of section 74A of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, it should be possible for any three or more tenants holding lands within these villages to restore the *pradhani* system by application to the Deputy Commissioner. The law on the subject was fully explained to the tenants during attestation and I believe in one or two villages the tenants have since then approached the Deputy Commissioner under section 74A.

The characteristics of village headmen in this district are similar to those found in other districts of Chota Nagpur. "The headman is the representative of the village community in all its external relations but he is also a chief resident raiyat. He is in fact a tenure-holder, a landlord, a village official, and a raiyat." He cannot be evicted from his headmanship except by a decree or order of the Deputy Commissioner. The loss of his headmanship does not involve the loss of his raiyati holding. His rights to take wood and other forest produce are only those of a resident raiyat but he controls reclamation in the waste lands of the village and enjoys the rent of newly-reclaimed land during the period of his lease or until a new settlement is effected. At the end of any period of settlement he has got the right to take re-settlement on a fair and equitable rent. In thana Tundi, the headmen are practically all Santals. In other areas, Kurmis and other castes are also found holding the office.

In thanas Baghmundi and Jhalda, *Mankiari* tenures were found which will be further described in Chapter V. These *Mankis* are headmen of groups of villages, each one of which was originally in charge of a *munda*. At present only very few *mundas* are found to be holding the office of village headmen and the *mundari khuntkatti* tenures are generally to be found in various stages of disintegration. The *Mankis* are however still in existence though they aspire to be called Shikmi Zamindars instead of *Mankis*.

74. *Landlord's privileged lands*.—The Attestation Officer also recorded separate proceedings in each village with a view to find out landlords' privileged lands within the meaning of section 118, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The procedure governing such enquiries is prescribed in section 122 of the Act. It was found that the terms *zirat* or *nij-jot* were not understood and the idea of special rights or privileges attaching to any particular land was foreign to the district. The landlords as a general rule claimed what were known as *man* or *main* lands as privileged under section 118. In very few instances however were they able to substantiate this claim. It was generally found that *man* lands were merely *khas* lands of the landlord which were given rent-free to *iijaradars* in lieu of remuneration. Lands purchased from raiyati stock were usually mixed up with the other

khas lands and were subsequently referred to as *man*, especially if they happened to be good rice lands. Very few landlords could prove that any portion of their *man* land was originally reclaimed by them or at their expense. None could prove that the lands were ever let out as landlord's privileged lands. Very few landlords had taken the trouble to observe the provisions of section 118 (1) (a) regarding the character or duration of the lease, in cases where *man* lands had been let out for short periods.

The customary recognition of privileged lands as such was generally found to be absent. The only custom regarding the accrual of occupancy rights which was generally understood was that occupancy rights accrued at once as soon as *man* or other lands were settled with tenants on cash rent and that no such rights accrued so long as the settlement was made on produce rent. It was only in case of lands reclaimed by the landlord with his own labour or at his own costs that on the analogy of *ariat* or *korkar* the raiyats would admit that the landlord had any special rights which deserved recognition.

The total number of khatians recorded for landlords' privileged lands was 77. The area recorded as privileged was 412 acres of rice land and 41 acres up-land. The percentage to the total area of rice land and up-land in the district works out to 0.05 and 0.01 respectively. It will thus be seen how utterly insignificant is the area recorded as privileged in this district. In Barahabhum and Patkum, the total area recorded as *zirat* was 54 acres including 44 acres of rice land, which was also similarly insignificant.

75. Completion of attestation.—After the various proceedings described above are finished and the orders on the mistake and dispute lists duly carried out by the *munsarim*, the Attestation Officer proceeds to take up the case of each raiyat. The important points in each khatian are read out and explained to the tenant and doubtful matters cleared up by disputes or mistakes being rechecked and disposed of, then and there. The rent receipts are then examined to find out the legally payable rent of the holding. The position with regard to the enhancement of rent was different in Manbhumi from that in the rest of Chota Nagpur. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act was extended to Manbhumi only on 7th October 1910. Before this, the law in force was Act X of 1859, which recognised enhancement of rent by private contract or agreement between the landlord and the tenant. Enhancement of rent subsequent to the introduction of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act only, had therefore to be discovered and disallowed. The work was rendered easy by the fact that in the majority of cases tenants were able to produce their rent receipts for several years prior to the introduction of the Tenancy Act in 1910.

After all the khatians are attested, the commutation form 1 is filled up to show the prædial conditions, if any, existing in the village. The Officer then finished the attestation of the irrigation record and the khatian part II or record of jungle rights. Sometimes these two records were attested first, before the khatians were taken up, to ensure the presence of all the raiyats at the time of attestation.

At the time of attestation, the special incidents column of the khatian was also filled up, the most important entries being (1) a reference to the original *patta* or *kobala* with the amount of *salami* and the nature of the rent, if fixed, (2) the special conditions of *nayabadi*, *ariat* or *jalsasan* holdings, (3) the custom with regard to the division of produce rent, (4) special incidents of service tenancies and tenancies of which the rent is devoted to some communal or religious object, (5) entry of forcible dispossession of the raiyat from part of his holding by the landlord, if any, and consequent suspension of rent, (6) the right of raiyats in trees held within the land rent or on trees held rent-free but situated on the holding. The right

to grow lac or to collect *mohul* produce was also recorded if it had any connection with the holdings but not if it referred to land unconnected with the tenancy.

In the special incidents column of the *anabad malik khatian* the custom governing the reclamation of waste land by raiyats was also recorded. Generally the landlord's permission was found to be necessary in such cases, the only notable exception being in the case of Santals in Tundi.

76. Completion of the record.—

The stages after attestation are

- (1) Draft publication.
- (2) The hearing of objections under section 83.
- (3) *Janch*; a critical examination of the draft record to ensure that all orders connected with it have been carried out and all decisions given effect to; and to remove all mistakes and inconsistencies.

After this, the record is fair copied, finally checked and then finally published. Draft publication took place as usual in the attestation camp itself. The status of the draft publication kanungo was, however, raised above that of a munsarim towards the latter part of the Manbhumi programme to ensure proper publication of the draft record. This resulted in a large number of mistakes being detected at the time of draft publication which materially improved the quality of the work and greatly reduced the work in *janch*.

77. Final publication.—For blocks A, B, C and D, final publication was done at central camps, by final publication kanungoes, working under the control of an Assistant Settlement Officer, in continuation of the practice introduced in Hazaribagh. It was, however, found that the landlords and tenants shewed very little interest in listening to the record when it was read out in camp and the majority never even cared to attend the camp on the date fixed. For enquiry into mistakes left over from *janch* the parties had usually to be summoned. Considering the amount of money spent, the results accomplished were very meagre. The landlords also complained, that the period of limitation under sections 85, 87 and other sections began to run from the date of final publication but that they had to wait for their copies of the record for another year till the recovery camp went out. In most cases, therefore, the landlords had to take certified copies of the record and thus incur unnecessary expense in filing applications and suits under sections 85 and 87. All these difficulties were avoided in block E by adopting the second alternative method of final publication as prescribed in Government Notification no. 98—S-82-R., dated the 5th January 1924. This method consists in keeping the final record open for inspection during office hours at the headquarters office for a month. The fact is widely published and the tenants and landlords informed at the same time that the date of the certificate of final publication would be that on which the Recovery Officer collects the settlement costs of the village and distributes final *parchas*. The department had to work hard to get the computation of settlement costs finished in a hurry, immediately after the records were fair copied, but the landlords and tenants were gainers by not having to attend the final publication camp and by getting certified copies of the complete records one year earlier than usual and in time for filing applications and suits under sections 85 and 87. The whole of the expenditure usually incurred on final publication was also saved, and the close of the operations in Manbhumi expedited.

78. Size of programme and difficulties of attestation.—Post publication suits and the revision of the record by the Settlement Officer will be dealt with in Chapter IX. We now go back to some points in connection with attestation which deserve to be noticed.

Block A had over 1,160,000 of plots and though 16 attestation camps were started, the work went on right through the summer and in a few camps well into the rains. All the other blocks except block E had over 10 lakhs of plots each and in block E though the number of plots was 814,842 the work was unusually complicated on account of the presence of collieries and the special problems connected with colliery survey and attestation. The largest number of attestation camps was in 1922-23 when blocks C-2 and D were under attestation, the number of camps then being 20. The total number of Assistant Settlement Officers employed that year was 45. To quote Mr. Sifton's remarks from paragraph 152 of the Hazaribagh Settlement Report : " I regard the undertaking of a settlement programme in this division, inflated beyond the probable provision of a suitable staff, to be a very grave mistake which goes far towards minimising the good to be expected from the settlement proceedings. I emphasise this opinion particularly with reference to the district of Manbhum which has not yet been taken up and which is likely to present problems quite distinct from those of parts of Chota Nagpur." It was impossible to expect that with other settlements also going on at the same time, Government could spare 45 officers of the requisite standard only for this settlement. The difficulties of attestation were further increased by the fact that many of the officers did not know Bengali, which was the language of the record for the first four years. The strain imposed on the better type of officer who was generally sent to the most difficult area and kept out in camp practically all round the year was very severe, but it was borne with constant loyalty and cheerfulness.

Coupled with the difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of good officers was the greater difficulty of recruiting a Bengali staff. Some *munsarims* and *muharrirs* who had previous experience in Midnapore and other settlements in Bengal joined up, but their number was inadequate. Reliance had therefore to be placed on the Hindi-knowing trained staff of the Palamau settlement, which formed the mainstay of the operations in Manbhum. The *amins* who did the *kistwar* were also the old Palamau settlement *amins* and they had to learn Bengali sufficiently well to do khanapuri. In the majority of cases, their hand-writing was something indescribable. Only the Hindi *munsarims* could read it during attestation, *janch* and other stages. The only part of the work for which it was possible to get a purely Bengali staff was the fair copying of the record. It was, however, this very part of the work which again gave enormous trouble when the records of block E had to be fair copied in *kaithi* for which a Hindi staff had to be recruited.

Another factor was a legacy left by the Palamau settlement, which was a tendency on the part of the officers to safeguard themselves by adopting more and more elaborate procedure in disposing of all disputes and rent proceedings. Even in Palamau, as appears from paragraph 178 of the Final Report, it was considered doubtful whether the elaborate procedure did materially affect decisions which would have resulted equally from a more summary enquiry; but it was held that the elaborate procedure rendered these decisions more acceptable to those who criticised the department. In Manbhum, the same elaborate procedure was continued so as not to re-open controversies raised in Palamau settlement and also in deference to the higher level of intellectual development in the district.

79. *Language of the record*.—The record-of-rights was prepared in Bengali for the whole of Sadr and for thanas Nirsa and Tundi of Dhanbad. For the remaining area of Dhanbad consisting of revenue thanas Gobindpur, Jharia and Topchanchi, the record was prepared in Hindi. There was no controversy about the language of the record in Sadr. The language question in Dhanbad was, however, the subject-matter of some agitation. As early as 1918, agreeing with the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum and the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad (Mr. T. Luby), the Board of Revenue recommended that the record-of-rights

for the whole of Dhanbad subdivision should be written in Hindi. This recommendation was accepted by Government in their letter no. 5109-R—S-138, dated the 7th August, 1918. Four memorials were then submitted to Government protesting against this decision. These were supported by the then Additional Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hoernle, and the Board, but the Government adhered to their original decision which they declined to reconsider. In 1921, the question was again re-examined by the Governor in Council and it was then decided that the record-of-rights should be prepared in Bengali for revenue thanas Nirsa and Tundi and in Hindi for the rest of the subdivision. This decision was communicated in letter no. 309—J.T.-C-9, dated the 8th June, 1921, from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department to the Board, and has been given effect to by this department. No useful purpose would now be served by discussing the reasons for and against this decision. Almost all the documents and papers produced by the landlords and raiyats in block E were, however, found to be written in Bengali and there was much difficulty in getting the landlords and raiyats to understand the Hindi record. Rather than write applications and petitions in Hindi, several landlords preferred to do so in English when they were told that they should write their applications either in Hindi or English but not in Bengali. Now that the record-of-rights has been prepared in Hindi, it is desirable that every effort should be made to popularise the study of Hindi in all the vernacular schools in the area—so that in a short time there will be at least one man in each village who can read the record and thus enable the villagers to take full advantage of it.

80. *Crop-cutting experiments.*—One of the most important duties of the Attestation Officer was to perform as many crop-cutting experiments as he could within his circle. The Attestation Officer first made a thorough check of the classification of lands in the village and then selected fields of each of the three classes of rice land which had an average crop on them. The maps being coloured, an attempt was made to eliminate the personal equation in making the selection by taking the centre of a blue patch on the map as an average *bahal* field, the centre of a red patch as an average *kanali* field and so on. When the fields selected were ripe for cutting, the officer would go personally and mark off on the ground an area of 0.10 acre on the plot selected. One Gunter's chain by 1 chain marked off a square having exactly an area of 0.10 acre. Care was taken to see that the area marked out included a fair proportion of *ails* or field boundaries. The paddy was harvested and brought to the camp where it was threshed and allowed to dry for ten days in the sun before being weighed.

While the cutting was going on, the Attestation Officer made enquiries from the raiyat about the kind of paddy grown, the amount of manure given and the estimated yield as compared with his idea of the normal yield. The raiyat was particularly asked about the yield in previous years as far back as his memory would go and then an average was struck which generally showed that the people regard a bumper crop of 16 annas as the normal to be expected every year, whilst an average crop is generally put down as 10 annas. If then the crop cut was said to represent 10 annas, it was put down as normal or 100 per cent. If it represented 12 annas, it was put down as 120 per cent. and conversely, if it was only 8 annas, it was put down as 80 per cent. and so on.

It was generally found that working on these lines, one got a better idea of the normal average than in any other way. It was also found that the fluctuations from normal were least in *bahal* and most in the case of *baid*. Thus *bahal* might be expected to give a yield varying from 125 per cent. to 75 per cent. in good and bad years, *kanali* from 150 per cent. to 50 per cent. and *baid* from 200 per cent. to 0. In seasons favourable to *baid* but unfavourable to *bahal*, it is not difficult to find *baid* fields giving a higher outturn than *bahal* or *kanali* fields in the same village, though in ordinary years the *baid* outturn is one-third and one-half of the *bahal* and *kanali* outturns respectively.

Appendix H gives the results of all crop-cutting experiments made by the Attestation Officers. A total of 1,092 experiments was performed on rice land, widely distributed over the whole district. These included 286 experiments on *bahal*, 357 on *kanali* and 449 experiments on *baid*. The following figures showing the maximum and minimum outturns in the range of variation in outturn and also fields experimented upon will show that neither specially good fields nor specially bad ones were selected for experiment.

	Maximum outturn per acre.			Minimum outturn per acre.		
	1	2	3	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Bahal</i>	53	11	
<i>Kanali</i>	47	3	
<i>Baid</i>	35	1	

The average outturn per acre for all the experiments as compared with the average in the other districts of Chota Nagpur will appear from the table given below :—

Outturn of paddy in different classes of rice land in maunds per acre,

District.	First class rice land.			Second class rice land.			Third class rice land.			Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Manbhumi excluding Barabhum, Patkum.		Mds. sr. ch.		Mds. sr. ch.		Mds. sr. ch.				For weighted averages in normal years see Appendix H(3).
	30 29 3			24 28 6		18 32 1				
Barabhum and Patkum.	27 0 0			24 30 0		12 10 0				
Ranchi ...	19 10 0			15 0 0		9 0 0				
Hazaribagh ...	21 32 2			14 32 4		9 24 8				
Palamu ...	22 19 12			15 15 12		9 13 9				

81. *Experiments performed by the triangle method.*—During the seasons 1923-24 and 1924-25 experiments were performed in thanas Gobindpur and Purulia by the triangle method commonly used in Bihar. The area of the triangle used was $\frac{1}{200}$ of an acre minus an allowance of 5 per cent. for the *ails* or field boundaries. The advantage of this method is that the triangle is very handy and hence the cutting and harvesting operations can be performed so quickly that an officer can easily perform 60 to 80 experiments in a day. Over and above this, the personal element in selecting fields for experiment is done away with, by selecting fields which are actually being harvested for experiment; according to statistical theory, it is not the size of each sample but the total number of samples taken at random which determines the accuracy of the final result, and the triangle method renders it easy to secure at low cost a large number of samples.

Some 118 experiments were performed by this method in thana Gobindpur including 36 experiments on *bahal* and 82 on *kanali* lands. No experiments could be performed on *baid* as the crop had already been harvested. The average outturn was found to be 27 maunds for *bahal* and 21 maunds

8 seers for *kanali* which agree wonderfully well with the figures obtained by the chain method in the same area. Next year, in the area round about Purulia, 1,041 experiments were performed including 211 experiments on *bahal*, 217 on *kanali* and 613 on *baid* lands. The experiments gave average outturns per acre of 18 maunds, 16 maunds and 12 maunds for *bahal*, *kanali* and *baid*, respectively. The figures obtained by the chain method in this area in the season 1920-21 were 24 maunds, 20 maunds and 10 maunds, respectively. The difference between these two sets of figures is explained by the fact that in 1920-21 the crop cut was estimated to represent 103 per cent., 105 per cent. and 109 per cent. of the normal respectively whereas in 1924 the crop was only estimated to be 70 per cent., 90 per cent. 120 per cent. Reducing both sets of figures to 100 per cent. it will be seen that the weighted average obtained by both these methods of experiment is about the same, being very roughly 24 maunds for *bahal*, 18 maunds for *kanali* and 9 or 10 maunds for *baid*.

In connection with these experiments, actual measurements were undertaken to determine the percentage of land under *ails* or field boundaries which were not separately shown as such in the map. This percentage was found to vary between 8 to 10 per cent. in *baid* fields and between 5 to 7 per cent. in *bahal* and *kanali* fields as against a fairly uniform percentage of 5 in Bihar. From the undulating nature of the country and the large number of *kiaris* or subdivisions in each field this result was however not unexpected.

82. *Reasons for high outturn.*—On page 126 of the Gazetteer, Mr. Coupland has given his estimate of the average outturn as 30 maunds for *bahal*, between 20 to 25 maunds for *kanali* and between 10 to 15 maunds but nearer 15 maunds for *baid*. This agrees very closely with the average outturn of over 30 maunds for *bahal*, over 24 maunds for *kanali* and nearly 14 maunds for *baid* as given in paragraph 80 above. The averages obtained by this department were, however, over a series of good years. In 1918 there was a general failure of crops but attestation work had not then started in the district and no experiments were then performed. In 1925 again the *baid* crop was a particularly poor one but no experiments were performed. Hence, unless the weighted average is taken, we cannot get a proper idea of the average normal yield, by which I mean the arithmetical mean of the actual crop harvested over a period of 10 or 12 years. The weighted average worked out in this way gives outturn of 27 maunds 28 seers for *bahal*, 20 maunds 23 seers for *kanali* and 10 maunds 39 seers for *baid*, vide Appendix H(3). Making a further allowance for the greater fluctuations in *kanali* and the possibility of a total failure in *baid*, I am inclined to regard 27 maunds for *bahal*, 17 maunds for *kanali* and 9 maunds for *baid* as safe figures which could hardly be far wrong. Even after making all these deductions however, it cannot be denied that the paddy lands in Manbhumi are the most productive in Chota Nagpur. The only reasons for this which I can think of are given below. As explained by Mr. Sifton in the Barabahum and Patkum Report the raiyats in this district enjoy an immunity from forced labour (*beth-begari*) unknown in Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamu. They are consequently able to apply themselves to the cultivation of their own lands at the proper season without being forced to work first on the fields of the landlord. Apart from this, the lands in Manbhumi are undoubtedly somewhat more fertile than the lands higher up on the plateau. The very large number of *bandhs* in the district also provide better facilities for irrigation and thus ensure against the vagaries of the rainfall.

83. *Railway and Road Milan.*—The survey of the railway lines and roads in the district and the comparison of the survey with the land acquisition plans and reconciling of discrepancies were matters of considerable difficulty. During cadastral recess, the survey was compared with the land acquisition plans as far as they could be obtained from the departments concerned and traces were prepared showing the discrepancies which Attestation Officers had to reconcile. In numerous cases, it was found that the fencing and boundary pillars put up by the railway authorities were all wrong. In several places railways were in possession of lands which had

not been acquired, whereas in others, they had left out lands duly acquired outside their boundary pillars. All the lands acquired had therefore to be properly identified and finally recorded in the railway or district board khatians, and the present possession of the railway shown on all lands not properly acquired.

84. *Detailed survey in colliery villages.*—When the survey maps of block E came to be examined during khanapuri recess, it was found that owing to the rule which had been previously followed in blocks C-1, C-2 and D, that no detailed survey was to be attempted within blocks of land occupied by collieries, several very important colliery villages appeared on the map as blank sheets. In 1921 with his letter no. 2849-50, dated 25th August, 1921, addressed to the Secretaries of the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Mining Federation, the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Mr. Tanner, had enquired whether there was any demand for detailed survey of shafts, pits, quarries, inclines, *dhawaras*, power-houses, colliery offices and other buildings and tram-lines. The enquiry elicited little interest and it was decided not to survey any details within colliery boundaries. Nothing further was done until 1923 when I re-opened the question in my letter no. 737, dated 25th June, 1923, to the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Mr. Hubbuck. In my letter I suggested that a conference should be called at Dhanbad to discuss the question of detailed survey and other points in so far as they affected the colliery area. Accordingly, a meeting was held at Dhanbad on 30th September, 1923, which was attended by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, the Additional Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Inspector of Mines in India and a number of colliery proprietors and managers. It was pointed out by the Director of Land Records, Mr. Hubbuck, that an authoritative survey of the existing features would be useful as showing the position as it stood in 1923-24, if it were subsequently called in question and that it would immensely simplify future survey of any further details which may come into existence, whether that survey be undertaken by the zamindars, or mine-owners or by the Mines' Board of Health in connection with their housing and other schemes. The general sense of the meeting was in favour of a detailed survey, though naturally neither the Association nor the Federation officials were agreeable to commit themselves in writing so as to bind all their members. It was accordingly decided that buildings, pit-heads, inclines, roads and other details which were not of a purely temporary character were to be surveyed and shown on the maps. At the same time, as khanapuri had already been finished and all the details were in present possession of the same company or individual, it was decided not to give separate plot numbers to the details surveyed but to link them up with the bigger plot of uncultivated land on which they stood.

Side by side with attestation, the detailed survey was accordingly started through the agency of experienced *kistwar* Inspectors, who were however not paid at contract rates but continued to draw their salaries as before. The actual conduct of the operations proved conclusively that not only was there no opposition on the part of a single colliery manager or proprietor to the detailed survey but that in the majority of cases the mine-owners were anxious to get the survey done as quickly as possible and they actually supplied coolies free of charge to help the Inspectors with the work. In a few villages, where the mine-owners were not so keen on having the detailed survey, the superior landlord, realising the importance of detailed survey from his point of view, supplied the coolies to the Inspectors and thus got the work done.

Alamats or conventional signs to represent pits, shafts, inclines, quarries and other prominent features made the maps more attractive and easily readable. These *alamats* have been shown on each sheet in the margin for facility of reference.

85. *Record in colliery villages.*—The principles followed in the preparation of the record-of-rights of land in the occupation of mine-owners may be briefly stated as follows:—

- (a) Where a mine-owner had also taken a lease of the surface, he was automatically given a khewat and treated as any ordinary

tenure-holder. The uncultivated land on which the colliery actually stood was recorded in the *anabad khatian*.

- (b) Where the mine-owner had merely obtained permission to occupy a part of the surface for purposes of working the mine or had acquired waste land for mining purposes only, the lands in actual possession of the mine-owner were recorded in a separate khatian. No rent was attested and in the column for status the words "colliery company" were written.
- (c) Where the land occupied by a mine-owner was not demarcated on the ground and its boundary could not be definitely ascertained, the buildings and other details were surveyed and linked up with the surrounding waste land on the map and the name of the mine-owner or colliery company shown against the plot in the *ashiae mashur* or list of notable objects but no khewat or khatian was prepared. Such cases were very few.

The following table shows the number of quarries, inclines and shafts surveyed in detail in block E:—

Thana.	Total number surveyed.			
	Pits or shafts.	Inclines.	Quarries.	Air shafts.
1	2	3	4	5
Jharia	...	251	606	200
Topchanch	...	104	1,381	167
Golindpur	...	2	2	...
Total	..	357	1,639	367
				513

86. *Thana indices*.—A register was maintained and written up by the Attestation Officer personally showing the correct name or names of each village or part of a village (*tola*) in the vernacular with its correct transliteration given in English. From these registers, thana lists were compiled at headquarters giving the names, thana numbers and area of all villages together with the revenue survey name and number of the village. Consecutive serial numbers were given to villages situated within the jurisdiction of each police-station. The thana maps and lists have been printed and copies made over to the district authorities.

87. *Distribution of the latha*.—In the area covered by the present operations, there was practically no unit of land measurement in common use. Lands were never actually measured but were only defined by vague and indefinite boundaries. Occasionally *bighas* and *kathas* were mentioned but none of the raiyats and very few of the landlords had any idea of the actual area covered by a *bigha*. Nobody knew for certain how a *bigha* was measured. In several villages, lands were measured in terms of *rekh*s and *kuni*s which represent fractional parts of all the cultivated lands of the village or by *kats* and *moories* denoting the quantity of seed required for sowing the land or the average annual outturn. It was, therefore, decided to adopt the acre and the decimal as the standard of land measurement for the whole district. To enable the people to understand the system, an area representing $\frac{1}{10}$ th part of an acre or '01 (one decimal) was marked on the ground in the form of a square in each attestation camp. On the date of draft publication, a short lecture sometimes attended by a practical demonstration in irregular sized fields was delivered by the Attestation Officer to the assembled crowd of villagers. At the same time a bamboo pole measuring 10 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and branded at either end to prevent subsequent

alteration of its length, was given to the chief tenant in the village to whom its use was carefully explained. A square with its side equal to double the length of the pole gives an area of .01 (one decimal) which is the smallest unit of area entered in the record-of-rights.

88. *Necessity of teaching mensuration.*—I would now draw the attention of the educational authorities to Mr. Sifton's valuable suggestions in paragraph 132 of the Hazaribagh Final Report regarding the teaching of mensuration and land measurement in the village schools. The *Gurus* in Guru Training Schools might also be taught the system of mensuration and land measurement in greater detail. It would be very useful if they could be taught also the meaning of the maps on the scale of the present survey. Unless this is done, the people will not get the fullest advantage of the record and the old irregular systems of calculation in *bighas*, *rekhs*, *hats* or *moories* will continue. Even in 1925, I found the Manager, Encumbered Estates, still speaking in vague terms of *bighas* and *kathas* and not using the acre and decimal at all in his records and reports. When this is so in the case of an officer in his position, there is every possibility of the villagers following their vague old methods until they are carefully taught otherwise.

89. *Training of Junior Civilians.*—In all 12 Junior Civilians were deputed to this settlement for a course of $5\frac{1}{2}$ months' survey and settlement training. After a short preliminary course at Ranchi, they were put in charge of khanapuri camps, where they supervised cadastral survey and khanapuri and decided boundary disputes for six weeks or two months. After this they were deputed to attestation camps under specially selected Attestation Officers for a month or six weeks. Finally, a short stay at the settlement headquarters completed their training. All the officers picked up the language of the area and made themselves conversant with local customs and traditions and got a thorough working knowledge of the details of the record-of-rights and the working of the Tenancy Act. Their services were very useful to this department, particularly in kistwar and khanapuri where they energetically supervised the work;

90. *Training of Munsifs and Kanungoes.*—Eight Munsifs were deputed to this settlement for a course of eighteen months' training. Six of them completed their full course and were of great help. They were generally placed in charge of attestation camps and some of the sections in recess and one of them was in charge of a fair rent camp for sometime. They acquired an extensive knowledge of local customs and traditions and the working of the Tenancy Act and got a clear insight into the conditions under which the record-of-rights is finally compiled. One Munsif broke down in health at the very beginning and left this settlement after a month on medical leave. Another was found entirely unsuitable to the hard out-door work and was further handicapped by his ignorance of Bengali. After a season's work in an attestation camp, he was transferred to North Bihar Settlement.

Four district Kanungoes were also trained in survey and settlement. Two of them reverted to the general line after a short course. The other two were tried as Assistant Settlement Officers. One was tolerably successful and was kept on till the close of the attestation work, the other was not and he was reverted after four months.

CHAPTER V.

CULTIVATING TENANCIES AND TENURES.

91. *Tenures.*—The origin of the revenue-free and revenue-paying estates has already been dealt with briefly in Chapter III. In this Chapter, we are only concerned with the origin and description of subordinate tenures of all degrees. The following table will show the extent of sub-infeudation in the district, thana by thana, excluding parganas of Barahabhum and Patkum.

A tenure does not generally represent an entire village. In fact, an ordinary village contains on an average 9 or 10 tenures of various degrees, the total number of tenures in all the 3,985 villages being 37,473.

Statement showing the extent of subinfeudation.

Name of subdivision.	To a number of villages.	Patni.	Darpur ¹ .	Mokarrari.	Mankari muttarari.	Darmukkari.	Lakraji.	Khorposh.	Maljgir.	Debotar and Shihotar.	Brahmotar.	Mahatran.	Laran Panewala (edhrasura and mawruini mahayasiwa).	Jamaiastava.	Ujara.	Krontkatt, Pradhan (Headman).	Nayabadi and Jaisan.	Mortgages.	Rentals.
3	2	9	4	5	0	7	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sadr ...	2,637	1,174	281	4,804	55	672	634	380	315	2,471	13,887	563	8,187	1,523	216	52	343	1,180	
Dhanbad ...	1,349	41	28	1,011	...	118	136	221	70	514	1,706	123	940	198	426	16	145	191	
Grand Total	3,985	1,915	260	5,818	58	690	670	601	346	2,985	15,683	686	6,127	1,720	646	128	499	1,371	

The degree of subinfeudation is greatest in the Panchet and Manbazar estates where there are a very large number of tenures, many of which are either rent-free or on nominal rent. Not many of these tenures date back to the Muhammadan period. The oldest document purporting to create a tenure which came to my notice was dated 1181 B.S. (1774 A.D.). In the Panchet Estate, a very large number of tenures was created by Raja Nilmoni Singh, between the years 1852 to 1898 and in Manbazar, by Raja Hari Narain Deo, both of whom were improvident and always in need of money.

92. *Number of khas villages.*—The following table shows the total number of villages in some of the principal estates and the number of villages which are at present held *khas*:

Name of estate with farsi number.	1	Total number of villages.	Number of villages held <i>khas</i> .	Percentage.
	2	3	4	
1. Panchet 19	...	1,613	94	6
2. Manbazar 11	...	380	30	8
3. Baghmundi 3	...	126	51	40
4. Jhalda 7	...	152	75	50
5. Jharia 8	...	272	149	55
6. Katras 9	...	147	88	60
7. Nawagarh Kismats I-IV 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18	...	153	80	52
8. Pandra Kismats I-IV 21-24	...	369	168	45
9. Tundi 25	...	296	68	23

From the above, it will appear that in the Panchet estate covering over a third of the district, only 6 per cent. of the villages are held *khas* by the proprietor. The case of Manbazar is equally deplorable. Jhalda was equally in difficulties owing to the proclivity of Babu Natabar Singh, and Babu Harihar Singh, grandfather and father respectively of the present proprietor, for creating *brahmotar* and *debotar* tenures for acquiring spiritual merit and leasing out villages in *mukarrari* on low rent on receipt of big *salami* to meet their temporal requirements. The present proprietor,

Babu Uddhab Chandra Singh, has however been remarkably successful in his management of the estate. He is a shrewd man who takes a keen personal interest in the affairs of his zamindari which is now one of the best managed in the district. In addition to giving his personal attention to his private affairs, Babu Uddhab Chandra Singh also finds time to do much useful work as Chairman of the Jhalda Municipality and President of the Jhalda Independent Bench of Magistrates.

The estates in the Dhanbad subdivision never appear to have been so much embarrassed with subordinate tenures and having received unexpected additions to their revenue through coal settlements, have been recently able to make several villages *khas* by purchase from the tenure-holders, and are now in a particularly favourable position.

In the Hazaribagh Final Report, Mr. Sifton remarks "it may be assumed generally that the more numerous the degree of subinfeudation in an area, the worse it will be for the raiyats who have to satisfy the claim to profits of all the middlemen." While this is so also in Manbhumi, it cannot be said that even in some of the *khas* villages the tenants have escaped oppression in various ways.

Maljagir tenures are very ancient and originated in the days when the country was always disturbed and fighting was an everyday occurrence. They find mention in the list furnished by the Zamindar of Panchet in 1771, an account of which will be found in Chapter X below in connection with the origin of Ghatwali tenancies. An excellent account of *maljagir* tenures has been given by Mr. Coupland on pages 219 to 221 of the Gazetteer. It is shown there how down to 1845 the *jagirdars* were treated as not very different from *Digwars*. Appointments and dismissals were made and succession regulated as in the case of Ghatwali tenures by the local officials. In 1845, however, Colonel Ousley, the Agent to the Governor General for the South-West Frontier, ruled that they were not police tenures and were liable to sale. The *jagirdars* continued to assert that they were not liable to render personal services to the Raja and that they owed allegiance only to Government. But no further attempt was made to make regular use of their services. In 1863 the High Court even went further in the case of *Udaya Chandra Chakravarty* and ruled that the duties of *maljagirdars* differed little, if at all from those required of all land-holders by the terms of clause 1, Regulation XX of 1817. From this view, however, the Privy Council dissented in the suit, *Raja Nilmoni Singh Deo versus Bakra Nath Singh* in 1883. It was definitely ruled that the *jagirs* of Panchet were analogous to the Ghatwali *jagirs* of Birbhum and that the *jagirdars* rendered services of public and not of a private kind. The finding was, therefore, that the *jagirs* were essentially police tenures, resumable neither by the Zamindar nor by Government and alienable neither at death nor by division. Government, however, held that "their services were of no special value and though no formal relinquishment of Government right to the services of the *jagirdars* has been made, it has since 1881 been taken as finally decided that Government would in future abstain absolutely from being a party to any litigation between the *jagirdars* and the zamindars." The present position of the *jagirdars* is, therefore, a favourable one. No services are demanded from them, their tenures are not resumable and it has been held that their very nature renders them imitable and also non-saleable for arrears of rent.

Government having decided not to take any further interest in these tenures, there was no authority which could enforce their imitable character. Consequently, they are now in a stage of disintegration and have become, to all intents and purposes, ordinary tenures on quit rent, which is not liable to enhancement. Thus, village Kasijharna, was formerly *maljagir* of one Khem Narain Singh. He executed a mortgage by way of conditional sale in 1285 B.S. in favour of one Janardan Mahto. The mortgage money, not being paid up, Janardan Mahto took possession of the *maljagir* through court in 1289 B.S. The three heirs of Janardan Mahto have now partitioned the village amongst themselves. In village Deoli, there has been a partition of the *maljagir* interest between the two sons, Srinath Sardar and Behari Singh, of the old *maljagirdar*. It is only in a few villages that the *jagirdars* admit the imitatibility of their tenure and follow the custom of primogeniture. The custom has however been recorded generally in all villages where the *maljagirdars* belong to the old stock and no partition has yet taken place.

Of the sale of these tenures through the agency of the courts, there are numerous instances. The *maljagir* of village Bishpuria has been sold and purchased by Sitaram Marwari and others of Purulia. Village Palhal which was ancestral *maljagir* of one Gobind Singh Bhumij, was sold in execution of a money decree and purchased by Babu Rajendra Nath Mitra of Purulia in 1921. Village Rugri was sold for arrears of rent and purchased by Sasadhar Bhattacharjee and another of Purulia. Another remarkable instance might also be quoted. The Asansol *maljagir* consisting of the whole or portion of 17 villages was sold in execution of a rent decree and purchased by Raja Nilmoni Singh Deo of Pachet in 1878. He then settled all the villages in *patni* with his second and third sons. In 1892 the son of Thakur Chhatradhari Singh, the old *maljagirdar*, and his two uncles instituted pauper-suits claiming each a third share of the ancestral *maljagir* and prayed that the sale of 1878 should be set aside. One of the

plaintiffs Sambhunath having died during the pendency of the suit, his suit abated and the other two suits were dismissed in 1893. On appeal to the High Court, the decision was reversed and the two suits were decreed in 1896. The appellants Sarobar Singh and Gadadhar Singh each took possession of an undivided one-third share of the entire property. In 1898 Gadadhar Singh died childless leaving Sarobar Singh to succeed to the entire two-thirds. The *Patnidars* then preferred an appeal before the Privy Council against Gadadhar Singh in respect of his one-third share but through some mistake, no appeal was filed in respect of the share of Sarobar Singh. The Privy Council set aside the decision of the High Court and confirmed the sale. This decision left Sarobar Singh with one-third share still in his possession which was sold in execution of a rent decree in 1902 and purchased by a muktear of Purulia, Babu Mahananda Chakraverty, who in turn sold it by registered deed to one Kantu Naik, who in 1908 got his name registered for it in the Pachet *seresta* through court.

Thus, it is only a question of time before *maljagir* tenures become so totally disintegrated, that they will cease to present any points of difference from ordinary intermediate tenures on fixed rent.

96. *Tabeledars in Maljagir villages*.—There is evidence to show that formerly *maljagirdars* used to have a number of *tabeledars* under them to assist them in the performance of their duties. When the *maljagirdars* themselves stopped rendering services to Government, the *tabeledars* had no work and they gradually reverted to the position of ordinary raiyats. Only a few of them admitted that they were *tabeledars* and got themselves recorded as such, as in villages Mudali, Patkua and Deoli. In Bishpuria, the *tabeledars* had long ago sold away their interest and the purchasers were found holding the land as ordinary raiyats. *Tabeledari* tenancies are now freely partitioned and sold, though formerly they used to be impalitable and non-saleable, in addition to having all the other characteristics of service tenancies.

97. *Brahmotar*.—The total number of *brahmotar* tenures recorded during the operations was 15,662 of which 13,867 were recorded in Sadr and only 1,796 in Dhanbad. The largest number of such tenures was found in the Pachet estate. As in other districts *brahmotar* tenures are permanent, non-resumable, heritable, partible and transferable.

There are two, if not three kinds of *brahmotar* tenures to be found in Manbhumi. *Lakheraj*, *betalabi* or *nishkar brahmotars*, all being rent-free, form one class. *Panchaki* or *mogli brahmotars* form another class. These bear a very small quit rent, fixed in perpetuity. It is noted on page 205 of the District Gazetteer that according to Professor Wilson the term “*Panchaki* denotes lands originally rent-free but later subjected to a quit rent and that this description probably applies accurately to grants of this nature in Manbhumi.” Settlement experience, however, proves otherwise. For in all documents or *sanads* produced,—and they were fairly numerous,—it—was invariably found that the *panchak* or quit rent was associated with the tenancy from its very inception and was in no case after imposition.

The third class of *brahmotar* tenure is known as *kheraji* or *talabi brahmotar*. The rent of *kheraji brahmotar* is usually not so small as that of the *mogli* variety. In course of fair rent settlement it was occasionally argued that the rent of *kheraji brahmotar* tenure is not necessarily fixed in perpetuity. In no single instance however the rent of such a tenure was found to have altered except as a result of fraud or collusion. It is perhaps not unlikely that *kheraji brahmotar* tenures were originally ordinary intermediate tenures on enhanceable rent which were called *brahmotar* merely because they were held by Brahmins. It has been, in the past difficult enough for landlords in Manbhumi to enhance the rents even of ordinary tenure-holders or raiyats under them. These difficulties must have been more formidable when the tenure holders happened to be Brahmins and the superior landlords occupied a somewhat ambiguous position on account of their elevation from the rank of aborigines to the dignity of Chhatris Rajputs. No wonder, therefore, that in practice the rents of *kheraji*

brahmotar tenures were never touched. In course of time hardly any difference came to be recognised between *kheraji* and *mogli brahmotars*. In the course of this settlement, it was found that the rent of all *brahmotar* tenures, whether *kheraji* or *mogli*, was fixed for ever and was not liable to alteration.

Brahmotar tenures owe their origin to acts of piety on the part of the proprietors in days when Brahmins were really respected. Owing to changed circumstances, landlords have now become averse to making such grants and *brahmotar* grants of recent origin are seldom met with. The Brahmins being a prolific race, these tenures are soon split up into innumerable small shares. The holders are generally poor and being debarred owing to caste prejudice from honest hard work, they become shifty and quarrelsome. The rise in wages of agricultural labour and the growing apathy and disinclination of lower classes to work for Brahmins or cultivate their land in *bhag* has hit the Brahmins very hard and unless they take to cultivation with their own hands, they will soon be starved out of existence.

It is not uncommon in this district to find spurious documents manufactured to support *brahmotar* claims. It is also a common trick with Brahmins to sell portions of raiyati land by describing them in the *kabala* as *brahmotar*. In consequence, landlords very critically examined all claims to *brahmotar* and there were a large number of disputes contesting such claims, which were often very difficult to decide.

It is not common in Manbhum for raiyats to make such grants. The few cases of this nature met with, have been recorded in the remarks column of the khatian against the plots concerned.

98. *Debotar*.—These are for the worship of some idol and include what are called *Shibottar*, *Pirottar* and similar other grants. 2,471 tenures of this nature were found in Sadr and 514 in Dhanbad. As usual, the largest number was found in thanas Purulia and Raghunathpur, in the Panchet estate. These grants are non-resumable and are either rent-free or bear a small quit-rent which is fixed in perpetuity and not liable to alteration. Theoretically they are imitable as well as inalienable. But there being no controlling authority, the *shebaits* generally treat them as their own private property and shamefully neglect the idol to which the property is dedicated. In several instances numerous co-sharers have been recorded as *shebaits* with a note that they perform the worship in turn. Actually what happens is that the *shebaits* jointly appoint a Brahmin as priest on very paltry remuneration to perform the worship and the bulk of the income is enjoyed by the *shebaits* themselves.

99. *Mahatran*.—These are grants made to persons other than Brahmins in recognition of secular services rendered. The area covered by these grants is usually small. The tenures are non-resumable, heritable, partible and alienable. The total number of such tenures recorded was 686 of which 563 are in Sadr and 123 in Dhanbad. These tenures are either rent-free or held on a quit-rent which is not liable to enhancement.

100. *Maintenance Grants*.—*Khorposh* or maintenance grants are resumable, rent-free grants given to near relations of the proprietor of an imitable estate in which the custom of primogeniture is in force. The total number of *khorposh* tenures recorded was 601 including 380 in Sadr and 221 in Dhanbad. Following the Privy Council decision in the case Ananda Lal Singh Deo *versus* Maharajadhiraj Garur Narain Singh Deo Bahadur reported in V. Moore's Indian Appeals 82, these grants in the Panchet estate were held to subsist only during the life-time of the granter. But in the case of Chota Bahira Saheba *versus* Purna Chandra Choudhuri (19 C.W.N. 1272) it was held that it was not established that by custom a *khorposh* grant under the Panchet Raj lapsed in the grantee's life-time upon the death of the grantor and the land reverted forthwith to the Raj but that there was good ground for the view that a maintenance grant in the Panchet Raj was for the life of the grantee but was liable to be resumed by the successor of the grantor should the latter die during the life-time of the grantee.

All the previous cases of *khorposh* grants of Panchet family, viz. *Punchum Kumari versus Garur Narayan Deo* (1837-6 Mac. Sel. Rep. 166); *Garur Narain Deo versus Anand Lal Singh* (1840-6 Mac. Sel. Rep. 354) and *Ananda Lal Singh versus Garur Narayan* (1850-V.M.I.A. 82) were considered and it was held that those cases do not establish the custom that a *khorposh* grant was resumable on the death of the grantor, even though the grantee be alive.

Other varieties of *khorposh* also exist. Some are only resumable on the extinction of the heirs in the male line of the grantee or the grantor. The conditions under which *khorposh* grants are resumable have been carefully ascertained and recorded in the khewat in each case.

In the Manbazar and Baghmundi estates, there are a number of villages, called *Hikimali khorposh* villages, perpetually set apart for the maintenance of the *Hikim* or the younger brother of the proprietor. These villages are held by each individual only so long as his elder brother continues to be the proprietor. The *Hikims* have no power to grant *mukarrari* leases or to create any other encumbrance. Encumbrances, if any, are automatically annulled every time there is a change of *hikim* and the new *hikim* has got the option of either annulling the encumbrance or confirming it again during his period of office, which he is generally willing to do, on receipt of a heavy *salami* or premium.

In some estates, zamindars have virtually created *khorposh* tenures by granting to their wives villages in *jiban-satwa mukarrara*, the idea being to avoid the possibility of resumption by the next proprietor, until the widows' death.

Patni or *mukarrari* grants are made on a small scale for the maintenance of illegitimate sons or concubines. These are of course, non-resumable and are governed by the terms of the *patta*.

101. *Mankiari and Murari tenures*.—The *mankiari* and *murari* tenures are survivals of the old *mundari* village system under which each village had its *munda* or *mura* and each group, or *parha* of 12 villages its *manki* or divisional headman. The tenures are heritable and succession is governed by primogeniture. A small quit-rent is paid to the superior landlord which is not liable to enhancement. The *muras* or *mundas* are strictly speaking supposed to have each only a single village. But some of them have been found to hold more than one village. The *mundas* are still subordinate to the *mankis* and pay their quit-rents to them. Subject to the payment of quit-rent, the *murdas* exercise full rights over the whole village including waste lands and jungles.

102. *Jami-Satwa and Madhya-Satwa tenures*.—*Madhya-satwa* tenures are permanent intermediate tenures which are non-resumable, transferable, heritable and partible, the rent being liable to enhancement. The term is more or less a literal translation of the words "intermediate tenure" and only came into fashion within comparatively recent times.

Jamai-satwa tenures are practically the same as *madhya-satwa*. In case of *madhya-satwa* tenures, however, the tenants are already on the land when the tenure is created, while in *jamai-satwa* there is generally some waste land still available for reclamation. This distinction is however not always recognised and in common usage the words *jama-satwa* and *madhya-satwa* are used as synonymous. These tenures are sometimes over-grown raiyati tenancies where the raiyats have permanently raised themselves to the status of tenure holders, and forgotten their original history and come to be locally recognised as tenure holders.

The term *jamai-satwa* comes from the word *jama* meaning rent. The original meaning is a right to hold land on payment of rent. *Jamai-satwa* tenancies may thus be tenures, or raiyati holdings or even the right of an under-raiyat and each individual case had to be judged on its merits before the record-of-rights was prepared.

103. *Ijara*.—These tenures are not so common in Manbhumi as in the other districts of Chota Nagpur. *Ijaras* are of three class, *chirasthai*,

meadi and *be-meadi*. A *chirasthai ijara* is a permanent lease with rent liable to alteration. The tenure is non-resumable, heritable and transferable.

A *meadi-ijara* is generally for a short period from three to seven years, the term being mentioned in the original *patta*. It is resumable on the expiry of the term and within that period is neither transferable nor partible. The rent is not subject to alteration during the term of the lease. *Ijaradars* holding over after the expiry of the term in the original *meadi patta* or holding without any *patta*, have been recorded as *be-meadi*. Their tenure is liable to resumption after due notice at the end of the agricultural year. The rent is liable to enhancement. In several cases where it has been so admitted by the superior landlord, even *be-meadi-ijaras* have been recorded as non-resumable, where the *ijara* has been inherited from father to son and had assumed the character of a *maurusui-ijara*.

On page 207 of the Gazetteer, Mr. Coupland anticipated as one of the most important results of survey and settlement operations in Manbhumi "the giving of a secure title to such headmen-*ijaradars* as survive, and from the point of view of the superior landlords, the definition of the exact rights of *ijaradars* of all classes, and the simplification of the procedure for securing to the landlords a proper proportion of the additional profits of the villages."

All these results have been brought about during the course of the operations. All headmen-*ijaradars* have been recorded as *pradhans* or village headmen, irrespective of the terms of their *patta* (section 74, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act) and their rights safeguarded by incorporating them in the *pradhani satwa lipi*. All other *ijaradars* have been definitely recorded as such with the addition of the word *chirasthai*, *maurusui*, *meadi* or *be-meadi* as the case may be, with a full note as to the conditions under which the tenure was liable to resumption and the rent liable to enhancement. In course of fair rent settlement, landlords have also been given all enhancements which the assets made it permissible to give, after having due regard to the *ijaradars* profits and collection charges.

The *ijara* has never been, except occasionally, an engine of oppression in Manbhumi as the *thika* in Palamau and other districts. *Ijaradars* chiefly take *ijara* in order to get the *main lands* of the village for cultivation. The profit accruing from raiyati collections is a matter of secondary importance. During fair rent settlement, in addition to *main lands*, *ijaradars* have been given an allowance of 10 per cent. for collection charges and between 15 to 20 per cent. for profit, thus removing any possibility of their being forced to try and illegally enhance the rent of their raiyats.

104. *Cultivating tenancies*.—The distinction between tenures and cultivating tenancies recorded as tenures is not well defined. There are many *mukarrari* tenures covering not more than a few acres. The area recorded under *brahmotar* tenures is in several cases less than the area recorded in an ordinary raiyati khatian. Yet, these are recognised and recorded as tenures, irrespective of the area involved and irrespective of whether the area is held *khas* or let out to tenants. In the case of cultivating tenancies, it was often very difficult to decide whether they should be recorded as tenures or as raiyati tenancies, because it was impossible to find out in most cases the original purpose for which the tenancy was acquired. As a general rule, tenancies covering a large area were recorded as tenures when it was clear that the grantee could not possibly have contemplated bringing the whole area under cultivation without inducting other tenants. In all other cases, such tenancies were treated as raiyati holdings.

Cultivating tenancies mainly originate from reclamatory leases which are variously described. The chief varieties are known as *jangalburi*, *nayabadi*, *ariat*, *jalshashan* and *jal-kar* leases. *Jangalburi* leases, as their name imply, are clearing leases usually of a specific area of jungle. Such tenancies are usually of ancient date and are held on fixed rent. As the jungle gets cleared, *nayabadi* leases take the place of *jangalburi* ones. The terms vary in different parts of the district. The more usual terms are

that the tenant should hold the whole area so settled on a small quit-rent for 5 or 7 years and at the expiry of that period, the area brought under cultivation should be assessed at the ordinary rate, with a remission of six annas per rupee of rent to cover the costs and labour of reclamation. The area covered by the original lease, but not reclaimed, is left with the tenant for further reclamation on the understanding that further rent is payable as reclamation proceeds. With the gradual diminution of suitable land for reclamation and the growth of population, the allowance for *mehnatana* or expenses of reclamation has gradually decreased in some areas. Thus, in a few villages in thanas Raghunathpur and Gourangdi, the allowance has been reduced to four annas in the rupee and in a few cases even less. Landlords have also ceased to be quite so liberal in respect of the area not reclaimed, which in some villages now-a-days reverts to the landlord. The remission for *mehnatana* is a permanent remission which is never levelled up.

Ariat tenancies are similar to *nayabadi* ones but are generally for a smaller area. Rice land reclaimed from up-land, is known in the district as *ariat* from *ar*, a ridge, and the tenancies are also therefore known as *ariat*.

Jalkar and *jalshashan* tenancies are similar to *nayabadi* ones but with an essential condition that the tenant is to construct a tank or a reservoir from which the lands to be brought under cultivation or other lands already cultivated could be irrigated. Usually the land on which the tank or reservoir is constructed and a few *bighas* of rice land immediately below it, is given either rent-free or on a small quit-rent. The remainder of the area is assessed to rent as in the case of *nayabadi* tenancies.

105. *Transferability of tenures*.—In his Manbhumi Tenures Report of 1875, Babu Rai Charan Ghose writes: "it is necessary to mention one remarkable circumstance which characterises almost all tenures of this district. There prevails here a custom according to which the tenant would dispose of his holding to third parties in entire or any part under deeds of sale. These sales, called *kabala* sales, are rather peculiar in their nature. Everybody under whatever right he holds his tenure, considers himself justified to part with the same on getting a suitable remuneration. Even occupancy tenants and tenants who hold under no permanent rights, sell their tenures." All tenure holder whose rights have been shown as transferable above have been freely exercising their rights of transfer by means of *kabalas* since a very long time. The transfers are, of course, by custom not binding on the superior landlord unless they are recognised by him and recorded in his office. Landlords have, however, been freely recognising all such transfers on receipt of *salami*. Where they have refused to do so, purchasers have got mutation effected through court..

106. *Mineral and Jungle rights*.—The question of underground rights has been fought out in Court in several cases in Jharia and Pandra between the proprietors and tenure holders such as *brahmotardars*, *mukarraridars* and others, who taking advantage of the boom in coal, leased out underground rights behind the backs of the proprietors. As a result of these cases, it has now been finally established, that none except the proprietors have any right to underground minerals, and that a subordinate tenure holder claiming mineral rights must show that the zamindar has granted the mineral rights to him, expressly or by necessary implication.

Before the law was settled as above by a series of Privy Council decisions, it had been held by the Calcutta High Court in 1889 (Nawab Sir Ali Quadir Syed Hossein Ally Mirza Bahadur *versus* Rai Jogendra Narain Roy, and another XVI C.L.J. 7) that under the *patni* regulation the property reserved to the zamindar under an ordinary *patni* lease, would be merely his right to receive rent and consequently, unless any other right was specially reserved under the terms of the lease, all rights including those to minerals, must be held to have been conferred on the *patnidar*.

In the Sultanpur case (Raja Maharaja Kumar Satya Niranjan Chakravarty *versus* Ram Lal Kaviraj 6 P. L. T. 42) the High Court of Patna held that the above case reported in XVI C. L. J. 7 must be deemed to have been

overruled by the series of Privy Council decisions, so that even in *patni* tenures, the *patnidar* must show that he has got a right to the minerals by the terms of his lease. When the Sultanpur case was considered by the Privy Council, their Lordships observed that the Privy Council had not yet considered any case of a *patni* tenure and they disagreed with the High Court that the said case in XVI C. L. J. 7 had been overruled by the Privy Council. Their Lordships reserved their opinion on the question, as the case was decided on other points. In the *patni* lease in that case it was stipulated that the *patnidar* would get the tenure with all rights *urdha* and *adha*. The expression " *adha* " was held to include underground rights.

This case has therefore again raised some doubts regarding underground rights in *patni* tenures, which will not be cleared up until some other case goes up to the Privy Council.

In all the recent *pattas* and documents, proprietors have been very careful to put down a clear stipulation that the tenureholders will have no right to the underground minerals.

As regards Government rights to minerals, the Digwari case which is now pending before the Privy Council, viz., the Kendua case from Burdwan, is of very great importance. The Government contention in that case is twofold :—(1) that the Digwari villages are outside the permanently settled estate of Panchet and (2) that in any case the zamindar of a permanently settled estate is not entitled to the minerals. In Revenue-free estates, Government has got even a stronger case to underground rights, but no case has yet gone to the courts.

Regarding jungle rights, all permanent tenure holders have got full rights in all jungles situated within their tenures. Temporary tenure holders, including headmen and *ijuradars*, have got restricted rights which are in some cases hardly superior to those of ordinary raiyats. They however manage to cut down jungle surreptitiously without the knowledge of the superior landlord, whenever they can do so.

CHAPTER VI.

STATUS, RENT AND PRÆDIAL CONDITIONS.

107. *Status*.—The following table gives particulars of status for the whole district, excluding parganas Barahabhum and Patkum :—

Statement showing number of holdings of different status in Manbhumi, excluding Barahabhum and Patkum.

Subdivision.	Zirat.	Bahar or Abd Malik.	Khuntkatti.	Settled raiyats.	Openpace raiyats.	Non-occupancy raiyats.	Homestead.	Chakrei.	Communal lands.	Under-riayats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Badr	71	40,885	103	2,316	5,640	04	922	1,488	2,849	36,893
Dhanbad	6	7,058	222	61,737	3,630	030	2,303	1,963	708	10,829
Total ...	77	48,843	415	79,553	8,068	1,273	3,425	6,471	3,647	47,913

The different kinds of status recorded are now too well known to merit detailed description. The number of khatians containing landlords' privileged lands was 77 only, as against over 48,000 khatians for ordinary *khas* land of the *malik*. The number of *khuntkatti* khatians was similarly insignificant, being 415 only. The bulk of the khatians stood in the names of

settled raiyats and a comparatively few in the names of occupancy or non-occupancy raiyats.

It was found the universal custom in the district for raiyats to acquire occupancy rights at once in all land settled with them on cash rent; and even on *kut* or *sajha bhag* produce rent, when *salami* was paid. The period of 12 years laid down in the Act, for the accrual of occupancy rights, finds no customary recognition. No distinction is ever made between old and new raiyats or between resident and non-resident raiyats. A settlement made on produce rent without *salami* is considered to be non-permanent and liable to terminate without previous notice at the end of the agricultural year. A raiyat holding on produce rent even for over 12 years is not considered to have acquired occupancy rights, though the law rules otherwise.

The custom governing the accrual of occupancy rights by under-raiyats is the same as in the case of raiyats. In view of section 46 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, however, this custom has been held to be in-operative since 1910, when the Tenancy Act was first introduced in this district. All under-raiyats whose tenancies originated since 1910, have therefore been recorded as *korfa* without occupancy rights even when holding under *mukarrari pattas* granted by the raiyats.

108. *Homestead Lands*.—In the vast majority of cases, homestead lands were found to be held as part of the agricultural tenancy and included within the same rent. In some cases, the homestead lands though forming part of the tenancy were held rent-free. This was generally so in the case of homesteads belonging to tenants of higher caste. Whether the homestead is rent-free or not, when the holding is sold up for arrears of rent, the tenant is only deprived of his agricultural lands but is generally allowed to retain his homestead rent-free.

Raiyats holding homesteads otherwise than as part of their agricultural holdings were given separate khatians, the incidents of which were regulated by local custom as laid down in section 78 of the Act. The status was recorded as *sthitiban* or otherwise as the case may be. The rent was generally found to vary from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1-0-0 for each homestead including the *bari* attached.

Bastu bari khatians were only given where the tenancy was purely of a non-agricultural character, e.g., as in the case of traders and shopkeepers who cultivated small patches of upland close to their dwellings but who could not be classed as agriculturists. When non-agriculturists only had a house but no *bari* attached, no separate khatian was prepared but their possession was noted against the plot in the landlord's *anabad* khatian.

109. *Service holdings*.—These are for rendering secular services in the capacity of *gorait*, barber, blacksmith, washerman and so on. *Chakran* khatians were also given for lands given to priests, Domes and others in lieu of cash wages for services to be performed at religious ceremonies, when it was clear that the land had not been permanently gifted away as *dan* or *brahmotar*.

110. *Sthitiban Chakran*.—The status of *sthitiban chakran* has been attested in some khatians containing only *bastu baris* in a few big villages, e.g., Lopara near Kashipur. It was found that these homesteads were held by a particular class of agricultural labourer who did not pay any cash rent but rendered two or three days' *begari* in connection with some festival. Admittedly, these tenants could not be ejected and hence the holdings could not be attested as *chakran* merely. On the other hand, the service rendered was distinguishable from the usual *begari* which is a praedial condition. Hence the status was recorded as *sthitiban chakran* and a complete note recorded in column 8 explaining the special incidents of the tenancy.

111. *Holdings held by Malkatas*.—Several mine-owners have acquired zamindari rights as *patnidars* or *mukarrardars* with a view to recruit labour and to have a better hold on their labourers. With this end in view, they excused the rents of the tenants on condition of their working as *malkatas* or miners in the coal mines. Outside labour is also encouraged to settle

down near the colliery on small plots of land given rent-free or on nominal rent. Sometimes, the mine-owners help the *malkatas* to build or repair their huts. To determine the status of the various tenancies found in the possession of *malkatas* was therefore often a matter of considerable intricacy. The enquiry was rendered difficult by the exaggerated claim of the mine-owners to record all land held by *malkatas* as service land, liable to resumption at any moment. The mine-owners had complete hold over their men, who were sometimes even not allowed leave to attend the Attestation Camps on the date fixed, to put in their claims. The *malkatas* were always afraid that if they opposed the claims of the mine-owners they would not only lose their lands but lose their employment as well. Careful enquiries were therefore necessary to discover the ancestral holdings of the *malkatas* and the homestead lands on which they had built huts at their own expense and *ariat* lands reclaimed by them with their own labour. These were recorded as *sthitiban* or *dakhali swatwa bishista* as the case may be. All other lands were recorded as *chakran*. Tenancies created since 1910 on condition both of rendering personal services and paying a small rent were, in view of section 101, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, not recognised as *chakran* but treated as ordinary raiyati holdings. The result of this however was that the mine-owners suppressed or excused the rents and re-shuffled the holdings so that at a later stage, the *malkatas* declined to accept raiyati khatians and got the holdings again recorded as *chakran*. In several cases, *malkatas* were threatened with having to pay heavy settlement costs if they accepted raiyati status and this ruse was often successful.

112. *Communal Lands*.—These are cultivated lands belonging to the whole village community and set apart either for the *laya* as *loyali* service lands or as *bheja bindha* lands for the encouragement of archery or some other communal purpose. Every year there is an archery competition for the *bheja bindha* lands. The man who wins, get the lands to cultivate for one year free of rent. *Bheja bindha* lands are commonly found in villages in the south-eastern portion of the district, where archery is still practised by the aboriginal and semi-aboriginal races, some of whom are very accurate in their aim. The art is however fast dying out even amongst the aboriginal races, owing to the almost complete absence of game and game birds in the district. Village roads and paths, *jahirasthans* and other uncultivated lands also form part of the village communal lands which even the land lord has got no power to encroach upon or alienate.

113. *Cash rents*.—The bulk of the raiyati tenancies are held on cash rent. The number of tenancies held on produce rent is very small. Except in the temporary settled estates of Matha and Koilapal, no recognised rates of rent exist. The cash rents are lump rents paid for the entire holding and based on no precise measurement but roughly on the quantity of paddy land included within the holding and the amount of *pan* or *salami* paid. The majority of landlords admit that the rent settled was *undazi* or based on guess work. In a few villages, the landlords attempted to establish a definite rate of rent per *bigha* on the strength of some solitary judgment in rent enhancement case, but it was found that these rates were imaginary and greatly in excess of those actually prevalent in the village. At one time, the systems of land settlement by *rekhs* and *kunis*, *band*, *muri* or *pura* were prevalent but these systems were always so vague and variable that in no two villages they connoted the same thing and even in the same village there was enormous difference in the quantity of land included in one *rehk* or *kuni*.

Sanads and *pattas* of old times were frequently produced, though many of them were not above suspicion. These always mention delightfully vague boundaries and the description of land given is equally vague. They generally refer to the *bari* and rice lands but omit to give any details of the complementary upland which in old days was considered to be not valuable enough to be separately assessed to rent. Some landlords were found to have adopted the dishonest practice of taking *kabuliats* from old raiyats without granting any *pattas* in order to cover illegal enhancements of rent and make the tenancies appear to be recent creations, from which the uplands and waste lands were excluded.

114. Units of land measurements.—As already stated the system of *rekhs* and *kunis* was in vogue in some villages. A *rekh* represented one-sixteenth part of the cultivated land in the village, and was made up of 4 *kunis*. One *kuni* was equal to 4 dunis, which in its turn was made up of 4 *thunis*. *Rekh* tenancies have however been very frequently found which contain not only a portion of the cultivated lands but also a share of the village waste and jungle. Over and above 16 *rekhs* in a village there are also usually found a number of tenancies outside the *rekh* system. It is therefore obvious, that the system was never a very definite or well established one and now it is practically extinct.

The *band* or *bando* merely meant a *chak* or plot of land with definite boundaries. These are however so vaguely described in the original *sanad* that they cannot be identified on the ground with any pretension to accuracy. The area of a *band* may be a few decimals or several hundred acres.

The *pura* meant vaguely either land which was capable of being sown with a certain quantity of seed or which was estimated to yield a certain amount of grain.

In Dhanbad the *moorie* system was in vogue. In his *rubakari*, dated 2nd December 1880, Commissioner Mr. F. K. Hewitt describes this system as follows :—" The lands throughout the whole of this part of the country are measured by *moories* and only rice lands are assessed. It is, therefore, only necessary to measure rice lands. In order to determine the rate to be paid for each *moorie*, it was necessary to ascertain the average area of the *moorie*. Every one agrees that the *moorie* was a measure of land varying with quantity of seed sown. Thus a *moorie* of first class land is the area in which 4 *solis* of 10 seers each of rice seed are sown. A second class *moorie* is one in which 5 *solis* are sown and third class *moorie* in which 6 *solis* are sown."

In the Nawagarh and Begunkudar estates, as well as in Matha, Koilapal and the 52 Santali Ijara villages, the tenants had some vague idea of the *bigha* and *katha* but nobody knew how to measure a *bigha* or had any idea of how an irregular field was to be measured.

115. Salami or Pan.—In all cases of settlement on cash rent, landlords realise *salami* though the fact is not always mentioned in the *patta*. There is no fixed rate. The amount is determined by the nature of the settlement, the quality and quantity of land, the amount of rent fixed and the capacity of the parties to haggle over the terms. Where the rent is *mukarrari* or fixed for ever, the *salami* charged is always higher. The sale of raiyati holdings being prohibited by law until recently, people wanting lands had to obtain them from the zamindars on payment of *salami* which in some cases even equalled the selling price of the land. Cases were found near the colliery area, where landlords had been able to get *salami* of even Rs. 1,000 per acre for rice land from tenants who had earned hard cash in the collieries but did not know how to invest it except in land. In a large number of cases, it is found that interest calculated even at 6 per cent. on the amount of *salami* paid, exceeds the annual net income from the land. Generally speaking, *salami* now represents the selling price of the land and therefore it was invariably left out of account when settling fair rent.

Although enormous sums are paid to landlords in the shape of *salami*, it is notorious that the landlords do nothing to improve the agricultural condition of their tenantry. They do not at all seem to realise their responsibility towards their tenants and they spend everything on luxury or personal aggrandisement. Thus extraordinarily few *bandhs* in the district are found to have been constructed by the landlords. Old *bandhs* which the landlords have somehow managed to make *khlas* are generally in a state of disrepair. Most of the landlords are ignorant and improvident and they serve only as brakes on the wheels of agricultural progress.

116. Illegal enhancements of rents.—The landlords not infrequently resorted to more active oppression and even to violence in their efforts to extract enhanced rents. Such abuses were committed even by some of the

biggest landlords in the district and the stories current in the district thereon have been repeated by the Assistant Settlement Officers in their reports, of which the following extracts are examples. Babu B. B. Prashad, Munsif Assistant Settlement Officer, notes that he actually saw scars on the backs of raiyats who had been mercilessly thrashed before they agreed to pay the enhanced rents. Other raiyats have been tortured with boiling water and in winter with cold water. Babu N. L. Bhagat, Deputy Collector, writing of a village in thana Purulia, describes how raiyats were not allowed to harvest their crops until they agreed to execute *kabuliats* at enhanced rents. Babu S. N. Singh, writing about his area in 1920-21 in Purulia thana, says "sometimes the raiyats of this village were stopped from cutting their crops by the Raj amlas and peons, several raiyats were beaten by them, sometimes their houses were burnt. On account of the fear of assault by the Raja's men, the raiyats had stopped to go out anywhere after sun-set. Sometimes the *ails* of raiyat's *bandhs* were cut during the night, with the result that all the water and fish used to escape from the *bandh* before the raiyats had any knowledge of it." Among the oppressive landlords, a petty Anglo-Indian zemindar and coolie recruiter named Cooke, attained an unenviable notoriety. Writing of villages Kenduadi and Kishoridi, Babu B. B. Prasad, Munsif Assistant Settlement Officer, writes in his circle note—"In 1814 Bhadra, Mr. G. P. Cooke, the previous *patnidar* of villages Kenduadi and Kishoridi, sent for the raiyats to go to Purulia and take fresh settlement as he had newly acquired *patni* rights therein. The raiyats, however, did not go then. In Asin following, 12 persons were sent and they forced the raiyats to go to Purulia. The proposal for fresh settlement and execution of *kabuliats* at enhanced *jama* was refused by the tenants, when the head raiyat of Kenduadi, Gopal Mahto, was severely beaten. The tenants of Kenduadi wanted to take steps in court but they were prohibited from doing so and threatened that, if they did so, they would be turned out of the village. The tenants of Kenduadi and Kishoridi then for fear of worse treatment, made up their mind to execute fresh *kabuliats* agreeing to (1) 300 to 400 per cent. enhancement of rental, or in some cases even more, (2) giving up their *mogli* or *mukarrari* right, (3) giving up all claims to *bandhs* and trees, (4) agreeing to further enhancement whenever the *patnidar* chooses to enhance. The raiyats were then sent to Chas in charge of the peons and the *kabuliats* were registered at the Chas sub-registry office in 1908."

The case quoted above was by no means the worst of its kind. It is on record that Mr. Cooke's fame was so widespread round about Purulia that the very threat of leasing up village in *ijara*, *patni* or *mukarrari* rights to him was enough to induce the raiyats to agree readily to pay an enhancement of even 50 per cent. to their landlord. In one case, the tenants of a village in a body agreed to pay 100 per cent. enhancement to their village landlord, who in his turn had been threatened with a 100 per cent. enhancement by his superior landlord on pain of the whole village being given in *patni* to Mr. Cooke.

The instances described above happened after the introduction of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act in the district in villages within 10 or 20 miles of Purulia and yet the raiyats were so terrorized that none of them dared to come and complain to the Deputy Commissioner. Manblum has an unenviable reputation for murders and it is on record that at least one raiyat was murdered by some persons unknown within five miles of Purulia when on his way back to the village after having lodged a complaint against his landlord.

117. Rents were generally found to have been enhanced in most of the *khas* villages of Panchet, in the *patni* villages of Babu Rajendra Narain Lal Singh Deo and others, in the Tundi estate after it was released from management in 1907, in a few villages of Nawagarh and in villages held by Mr. Cooke. It was not necessary in all cases that oppression had to be resorted to, the mere threat of it being sufficient. In the large majority of villages in the district, however, it must be recorded to the credit of the landlords that there were no determined attempts to enhance rents. In the majority of villages, therefore, the existing rents were found to be

current since a long time and in several cases since the very inception of the tenancy. This accounts for the fact that broadly speaking the relations between the landlords and the tenants in the district, though not cordial, are at the same time not very strained, except in a few villages.

I have not thought it necessary in this connection to mention the cases of Matha and Koilapal, the 52 Santal ijara villages and the Begunkodar and Nawagarh estates where there were regular fair rent settlements effected under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

118. Rent receipts.—Rent enquiries were much simplified by the care with which the tenants had in most cases preserved their rent receipts. Rent receipts referred generally to recent years and genuine receipts dating from before 1860 were uncommon. The older receipts were all in manuscript except those granted by the Wards and Encumbered Estates. These hardly ever show the total amount of rent or the arrears due from the raiyat. Later receipts which are generally in printed form are however fairly complete and accurate.

Several of the petty tenure-holders and under tenure-holders were found to be still granting manuscript receipts or not granting receipts at all. They were invariably warned by the Attestation Officers to produce books of printed counterfoil receipts before draft publication and to be careful in future to grant printed receipts in every single instance. Some 15 particularly bad cases of landlords who had habitually neglected to grant rent receipts and who failed to profit by the Attestation Officer's instructions were reported to the Deputy Commissioner for action under section 54 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. In eight cases, the offenders were fined, in four they were warned and in three cases the proceedings were dropped.

119. An examination of rent receipts generally enables Attestation Officers to detect cases of illegal enhancement and to fix the period at which such enhancements were effected. Maulavi Muhammad Tahir, Assistant Settlement Officer, in his circle note for 1919-20 gives an instance of how an examination of rent receipts over a period of years illustrates the rent history of the village. The village referred to is Singraidi of thana Manbazar and the rent receipts are in the name of Loda Manjhi, tenant. The receipts show details as follows:—

Year for which rent is collected.	Date of collection.	Rent.	Cess.	Interest.	Other dues.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. r. p.	Rs. m. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1312 E. S. ...	12th Chaitra, 1313 ..	8 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 6	0 12 0	11 8 6
1313 " ...	13th " 1314...	8 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 6	0 12 0	11 8 6
1314 " ...	5th Baisakh, 1315 ...	8 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 6	0 12 0	11 8 6
1315 " ...	3rd Sraban, 1316 ...	8 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 6	0 12 0	11 8 6
1316 " ...	14th Falgoon, 1317	8 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 6	0 12 0	11 8 6
1317 " ...	22nd Magh, 1318 ...	8 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 6	0 12 0	11 8 9
1318 " ...	20th Phaggoon, 1319	8 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 6	0 12 0	11 8 6
1319 " ...	7th Baisak, 1320 ..	8 6 0	0 4 0	2 2 6	0 12 0	11 8 6
1320 " ...	17th " 1321..	10 3 0	0 5 0	1 4 6	Nil	11 12 6
1321 " ...	19th " 1322...	10 0 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	"	11 9 0
1322 " ...	20th " 1323...	10 0 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	"	11 9 0
1323 " ...	6th " 1324...	10 0 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	"	11 9 0
1325 " ...	5th " 1326...	10 0 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	"	11 9 0

The Assistant Settlement Officer notes as follows:—"Interest is charged invariably and the same is the case with other tenants. What was remitted in the year 1320 in the shape of interest and other dues was simply added on to the rent and still the illiterate and poor tenant went on paying the amount without any complaint until the case came to the notice of the Attestation Officer."

In thana Raghunathpur, where there are a large number of petty *brahmotardars*, it was found that by manipulating the interest and other dues and crediting amounts paid against old and time-barred dues, some landlords have succeeded in several cases in piling up huge arrears in the names of raiyats, who actually had been regularly paying amounts in excess of the legally payable rent.

120. *Use of the Road Cess returns.*—The road cess returns filed during the last cess revaluation of the district were frequently referred to by Attestation Officers in deciding rent disputes. The returns were, however, rarely complete and accurate. In many cases the landlords were found to have submitted false returns, omitting altogether certain tenants and showing smaller rents in the names of others. In such cases, the rents were generally attested on the strength of the other evidence available though sometimes, in particularly bad cases, the rents were attested as shown in the cess returns as a penalty in view of section 20 of the Cess Act. The main use of the returns was, however, to disallow all *rakumats* or *abwabs* which the landlords had not shown therein.

Incidentally, though it is not very safe to make any definite estimate on the material before me, it may be safely predicted that the cess revaluation of the district which is on the point of being started, will result in a very substantial increase in the amount of road cess. I would, however, put in a plea on behalf of *layas* and holders of small *panchaki* or *mogli* tenancies who have generally got a few acres of land but who have been previously assessed to cess as in the case of tenure holders. In a number of cases these men pay as cess more or less what they would have paid as rent, if the land had been raiyati. It is obviously unreasonable that they should be penalised in this way.

121. *Fixed rents.*—Unlike the Bengal Tenancy Act, there is no separate class of tenants holding on fixed rent recognised in Chota Nagpur. The tenants who were found to be holding on fixed rent were generally those who held *mogli* or *jalsasan jamas* or who held under *pattas* fixing their rents *mukarrari bina-kami-beshi* or fixed for ever. In some areas all the *ariat jamas* were found to be *mogli* and so were *jalkar* or *jalsasan jamas* also.

Tenancies recorded as being held on fixed rent by virtue of the presumption arising under sub-section 2 of section 51A of the Act will be dealt with later on, in the chapter on fair rent settlement.

122. *Invalid rent-free claims.*—Such claims were very common. In almost every village, tenants were found holding small portions of land without any payment of rent. The landlords claimed these lands as *chhapit*, i.e., held by tenants without the knowledge of the landlord and therefore liable to assessment of rent. The tenants produced *kabalas* or other old documents describing the lands as *brahmotar* or rent-free or claimed a right to hold rent-free on account of the long period for which the land was admittedly held without payment of rent. Babu Rai Charan Ghose in paragraph 37 of his report on land tenures in Manbhumi writes:—"In many cases, a rent paying tenant parts with a fractional part of his holding and conveys to the purchaser a quasi-rent-free tenure, he himself continuing to pay the rent payable for the portion parted with. It is thus, that many tenures, which in their inception formed portions of mere *mal* lands, have come to acquire the position of quasi-rent-free holdings."

Forged documents were not infrequently produced to support rent-free claims, particularly in thana Raghunathpur. The decision of rent-free claims was, therefore, particularly difficult. Several of the attestation disputes had reference to such claims which were sometimes carried on even to later stages.

123. *Produce rents.*—Less than 3 per cent. of the rice land in the district and less than 2 per cent. of the upland is held by raiyats on produce rent. The following table shows the number of tenancies and the amount of land so held.

—	Number of tenancies.	Rice land	Upland.	Total area including un- cultivated land.
		1	2	3
Settled raiyats	...	10,745	13,738	4,262
Occupancy raiyats	...	29	305	117
Non-occupancy raiyats	...	585	892	243
Total	...	11,539	14,930	4,621
				20,693

The produce rents commonly met with are of three kinds (1) *adh-bhag* or *melabhabag* in which the produce is divided half and half, (2) *sajha* or *kut-bhag* in which a fixed amount of produce is paid as rent and (3) *aidhari-bhag* in which the landlord receives two-thirds of the produce and the raiyat one-third. *Tikuri-bhag*, in which the raiyat receives two-thirds of the produce and the landlord one-third, is also occasionally met with. There was, however, no case of *danabandi* or *dharja-shasya-kar* which involves an appraisement of the crop each year. Upland was found to be settled on a system of produce rent called *parankar*, in which the rent equals the quantity of seed sown and is payable only in years when the crop is grown. Cases of upland only being held on produce rent are however rare, on account of the uplands being not so productive as to offer any inducement to raiyats to cultivate them on *bhag*.

In *adh-bhag*, the seed is usually provided half and half but if either party supplies the whole of it, he first appropriates to himself double the quantity, before the produce is divided. Sometimes, an allowance is also made out of the undivided crop for payment of harvesting expenses. The straw is sometimes divided but is more often taken entirely by the raiyat, in return for manure used.

In *kut-bhag*, the raiyat supplies the seed and bears the whole cost of cultivation. Sometimes, he pays *salami*, in which case, however, he acquires by custom occupancy rights in the land.

In *aidhari-bhag*, the landlord provides the seed and also the plough and plough-bullocks. The raiyat usually gets an advance of 8 or 10 maunds of paddy which is recouped by the landlord after harvest without interest from the raiyat's share of the produce. In some cases, daily wages are also paid. In such cases, however, the *bhagidar* is more a servant than a raiyat and hence the land was recorded *khas* of the landlord. *Aidhari-bhag* holdings are commonly met with in the eastern part of the Sadr subdivision bordering on Bankura. Very few such holdings are found in Dhanbad where produce rents are generally more uncommon than in Sadr.

In all cases of produce rent, the cess is included within the rent paid.

124. *Cash and produce rents in Jharia.*—In the Jharia estate, it was found that in addition to the cash rent, the tenants paid a small quantity of paddy which had been invariably shown in the last road cess returns and also in rent receipts granted to the raiyats. The paddy was clearly a part of the rent and was not a *rakumat*. Since the last 15 years or more, cash was actually being realized in lieu of paddy at a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per *kacha* maund all over the estate. As this commutation had been effected privately and informally, it could not be recognised by this department and consequently, the amount of paddy was recorded in the rent column with a note in the special incidents column, that for the last 15 years or more, the tenant had been paying cash in lieu of paddy.

These paddy rents are said to have been introduced during the time of Raja Rash Bihari Singh, who wanted to have *khas* cultivation in every village, ostensibly for growing paddy for his own consumption. The raiyats, headed by one Chunoo Manjhi, who was an *iijaradar* of two or three villages under Jharia and who was considered to be the *desh-manjhi*, agreed to give some paddy to the zamindar in lieu of a portion of the rent instead of giving up some land for his *khas* cultivation. Accordingly, an amount of paddy was fixed for each village which was then allotted proportionately amongst all the old raiyats. It was found that in a few cases, the landlord actually granted some remission of cash rent in return but in others he did not. Where the tenants proved refractory, the landlord appealed to the courts but lost his case. Hence, these paddy rents are not to be found uniformly all over the estate but are realized only in certain villages and then only in case of particular tenancies.

125. *Miscellaneous rents*.—Isolated instances of miscellaneous rent were found, chiefly in thanas Manbazar and Gourangdi. Generally the *shebaits* of *debotar* property had given out small bits of land to tenants on condition of supplying articles necessary for Durga Puja and other festivals. The articles constituting the rent include goats, fowl, milk, ghee, oil, curds, earthen pots, birds, shoes, iron-nails, cloths, sticks and so on.

126. *Kist or instalments for payment of rent*.—In some estates, e.g., Jharia, Nawagarh, and Katras, there are four *kists* (1) *Asar*, (2) *Asin*, (3) *Paus* and (4) *Chaitra*. In Sadr, there are generally only two *kists*, *Kartic* and *Chaitra*. But nowhere is the collection strictly made according to the *kist* date. Whenever the landlord is in need of money, he tries to collect the rent and some needy land-lords were actually found to have collected rents in advance for several years. It suits the tenant to pay his rent in lump for the whole year either in *Paus* when the paddy is harvested or in summer when he gets ready cash from the sale of lac.

127. *Rakumats*.—Although Regulation XIII of 1793 prohibited the imposition of any new *abwabs*, it was considered that following the precedent in other districts of Chota Nagpur, all praedial conditions recognised by local custom or usage prior to 1910, should be commuted under Chapter XIII of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The most common articles claimed as *rakumats* were *shyama* ghee, *shyama* goat, rice and gourd. Most of these *rakumats* were of recent imposition, dating from the introduction of Durga Puja in the village by Bengali landlords. Again some things claimed as *rakumats* were rather in the nature of a subscription for the worship of the goddess than a payment to the landlord. Most of the *rakumats* were not shown in the cess returns. They had also hardly ever been claimed in rent suits. In the vast majority of cases, therefore, the *rakumats* were disallowed and in only very few cases there was any commutation.

Other kinds of *abwabs* occasionally met with may also be mentioned :—

- (a) *Dak cess*, at the rate of Re. 0-1-0 anna per rupee of rent.
- (b) *Parbani*, realized at the time of the Durga Puja, the amount varying from Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per raiyat.
- (c) *Mangan*, a contribution towards the marriage and *shradh* expenses in the family of the landlord, the amount varying from full *jama* (rent) to one-fourth of the *jama* for each raiyat.
- (d) *Nagdi*, realized at the rate of Re. 0-1-0 or Re. 0-2-0 per rupee of rent for the writer of the rent receipts.
- (e) *Batta*, compensation for exchange from the *sikka* rupee to company rupee.
- (f) *Mamuli*, a contribution at the rate of Re. 0-0-6 per rupee of rent for the personal expenditure of the landlord.
- (g) *Anya Anya Rakam* or *Har-Ek-Babat* at the rate of Re. 0-0-6 per rupee of rent to cover miscellaneous items of expenditure.
- (h) *Kara Beori*, varying from Re. 0-0-6 to Re. 0-1-0 for the purchase of a buffalo for sacrifice during Durga Puja.

- (i) *Rath Pranami*.—In the month of *Asarh* there is a *Rath* festival for the expenses of which the cess is realized.
- (j) *Hindola Pranami*.—This is a contribution to the landlord for the celebration of a festival in *Sravan* when the image of God Sri Murlidhar is put on a *Hindola* (cradle) and is rocked every night during the month.
- (k) *Jaroa*, a contribution towards the winter clothing of the landlord.

All these *abwabs* were vague and indefinite and never realized regularly and were therefore disallowed, on the strength of the road cess returns.

128. *Begari*.—In the majority of villages, there was absolutely no claim to *begari*. In others, the landlords freely admitted that the *begari* was not in any way enforced and that the cash value of the food supplied was more than the daily cash wage of an agricultural labourer. The biggest landlords hardly ever exacted any *begari*. It was generally the inpecunious intermediate tenure holder who tried to exact *begari*, not so much because he gained any pecuniary advantage but because he got the labour when he wanted it and also because it enhanced his prestige. The most common forms of *begari* claimed were *hal beth* for ploughing the land. *Kodal beth* for weeding it and *dhan-kata-beth* for harvesting the crop, for a day or two each in the cultivating season.

Begari was found to be customary in several villages in Sadr, chiefly in Block C.

129. *Commutation of praedial conditions*.—Under section 111 of the Act, the Revenue Officers commuted all praedial conditions which were found to be legally payable. The cash value of *begari* was taken to be equivalent to the wages of agricultural labourers minus the value of the food supplied by the landlord. The commuted value of all praedial conditions was added on to the rent. For the purposes of the proviso to section 105 (3) of the Act, a unit rate of four annas was taken to represent the maximum rate of fair and equitable rent. Whenever the total of the commuted value of praedial conditions and the cash rent exceeded the rent as calculated at four annas unit rate, the whole or part of the commuted value was disallowed so as to bring the total rent within the prescribed limits. This unit rate of four annas compares very favourably with the maximum rate of Re. 0-3-6 allowed in the district as fair and equitable during the course of fair rent settlement.

130. *Reasons for the comparative absence of Rakumats and Begari*.—The higher percentage of literacy and the consequent higher intellectual development in the district makes it difficult for the landlords to impose on the raiyats any claims in addition to the legally payable rent. The aborigines and more especially the Bhumijs have a rare capacity for presenting a united front to all attacks on their rights and privileges and when hard pressed, they do not submit tamely to the landlords but put up a hard fight. Their reputation for crimes of violence also acts as a deterrent on landlords, most of whom are resident within their estates and consequently dare not incur the serious displeasure of their tenants. Most of the landlords belong to the same class of people as the tenants though they have latterly assumed the dignity of Chhatri Rajputs. They have not got the power and capacity to lord it over their tenants. The presence of collieries at their very door provides a perpetual source of employment. High wages obtainable in the mines and ready cash obtainable from the sale of lac, make the majority of tenants very independent. All these causes account for the comparative absence of praedial conditions in Manbhumi, as they also account for the almost complete absence of *kamias* or bond serfs, who were found to be so plentiful in Palamu.

131. *Cess*.—The principal landlords were generally found to be levying cess at the legally payable rate. The intermediate tenure holders were however in some cases found realizing cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee

and sometimes even at higher rates. The worst case met with was in Mudali, where the disqualified proprietor used to collect cess at higher rates, even going upto four annas in the rupee, and the Manager, Encumbered Estates, was found to have continued the practice even some years after the estate had come under his management. As mentioned before, instances were found in which Layas and raiyats holding a small quantity of land on *ariat* or *mogli jama* were found to be saddled with a totally disproportionate amount of cess on account of their holdings having been treated for cess revaluation purposes as tenures.

CHAPTER VII.

TREES AND JUNGLES.

132. *Area of Jungle*.—There are 781 square miles of jungles within the district, out of which 250 square miles or nearly one-third lie within parganas Barahabhum and Patkum. 531 square miles is situated within the area covered by the present operations, including 422 square miles in Sadr and 109 square miles in Dhanbad. Dhanbad has got proportionately very little jungle and this is all situated in the northern half of the subdivision, chiefly in thana Tundi. In Sadr, the bulk of the jungle outside parganas Barahabhum and Patkum, is situated in parganas Bagda and Bishpuria in Purulia thana and in the hills of Baghmundi and Jhalda.

Out of the 422 square miles of jungles in Sadr, 163 square miles is culturable whilst 259 square miles is unfit for cultivation. In Dhanbad, only 48 square miles is culturable and 61 square miles is unfit for cultivation. Most of the big trees in the jungle are spectacular but more or less useless like *simul* trees. Big *mahul* trees, which on account of their valuable produce are never cut, are also to be found. Other trees met with are *sal*, *kend*, *asan*, *satsar*, *pial*, *bhela*, *nim*, *gamhar*, *karam*, *pipal*, *bar*, *am* and *jam*. But except the fruit bearing trees, the others are hardly ever allowed to grow to any considerable size except in inaccessible places on some of the big hills. The bulk of the open jungle is of very little value except to supply the domestic needs of people who rely upon it for fuel and fencing and for supplying grazing for their cattle and edible roots and fruits for themselves in times of scarcity. For preparing agricultural implements and for house-building purposes, practically everybody outside Tundi and Baghmundi has to purchase timber from the nearest *hat*, where it is brought for sale either from the landlord's *rakh* jungle or from outside the district.

133. *Jungle rights*.—Jungle rights have been recorded in Khatian Part II in each village. Happily there was very little controversy regarding these rights in this district. The little jungle that is still left has definitely got split up into two classes (1) scrub jungle which it is not worthwhile for the landlord to look after and with which therefore the tenants are left to do whatever they like and (2) jungle which is definitely recognised as the landlord's *rakh* which he periodically sells by auction to the highest bidder generally once in three years. In the second class of jungle, the only rights claimed by the raiyats are, that they can graze their cattle free of charge except for a short period after the jungle has been cut, when grazing is temporarily suspended to enable the new shoots to grow outside the reach of cattle. The raiyats also claim the right to take edible roots and fruits and flowers of *mahul* and other trees, free and without payment. These rights are generally admitted by the landlords. In some villages, the tenants are found to have also got the right to cut and take bushes and scrub jungle for fuel and fencing purposes and to take forest creepers like *dudhilata* and *chiharlata* for making ropes for thatching their houses. Apart from this, however, the tenants have admittedly no rights in these *rakhats* or reserve-jungles and this has been so recorded in khatian, part II.

In the open or *katat* jungles, the landlords seldom deny the rights of the raiyats. The most common rights found include the right to take dried up trees and branches for fuel and thorns and shrubs for fencing, free and without permission. Raiyats similarly can take fruits and flowers of *mahul* and other trees and edible roots freely and without permission. Grazing is free, except when the new shoots and branches sprout forth. Timber for house-building or repairing purposes or for agricultural implements, where found, can be taken free and without payment but generally the landlord's permission is necessary either for cutting all trees or sometimes for cutting trees, which are above a certain girth, at 3 feet above the ground.

These rights are enjoyed by all raiyats whether resident or non-resident. The rights are everywhere limited to meet the immediate and reasonable requirements only and storing up of wood or wanton destruction is prohibited. No tenant has any right to take wood or fuel or fencing from the jungle for sale. There are certain valuable trees specified in each village which nobody may cut. Such trees are *am*, *jam*, *mahul*, *arjun*, *nim*, *tetu*, *haritaki*, *kend*, *kusum*, *palas*, *kathal*, *asan*, *pipal*, *bar*, *tal*, *khejur*, *sisu* trees and *sal* trees having a girth of over 12 or 18 inches at 3 feet above the ground. Another right which is found common all over Manbhumi and which applies not only to trees in jungle but also to trees standing on the landlord's waste land is that tenants may cut branches of these trees, freely and without permission, for cremating their dead.

134. *Mahul* and *Haritaki* in jungle.—*Mahul* trees are found in almost all the jungles. The flowers, which are valuable for food and for fermentation, are collected free by the poorer raiyats and are also eaten up by cattle. In some jungles, it is found that particular *mahul* trees are specially allotted to each tenant. In a few instances, trees were similarly found to have been reserved for the landlord. Sometimes, landlords claimed half the produce of *mahul* trees from the raiyats as rent but such claims were rarely proved. Where, however, particular trees had been specially reserved for the landlord, he was sometimes found to have given the right to collect the produce on half share to one of his servants. In the Tundi estate, where there are large number of *mahul* trees, it was claimed by the proprietor that he had the right to cut down these trees indiscriminately at any time, but it was admitted on his behalf that the *mahul* produce was taken by the raiyats free of charge and that so long as the trees were capable of bearing fruit they were never cut. The claim was, therefore, disallowed.

Haritaki trees abound in the jungles of Bagda pargana. The fruit is valuable for oil and is generally taken free by the raiyats but in some villages the landlords have succeeded in leasing out the trees on lump rent and thus extinguishing the customary right of the raiyats.

135. *Lac* cultivation.—*Lac* is extensively grown on *kul*, *kusum*, *palas*, *babla*, *pakur*, *dumur*, *pipal*, *kariar*, *satsal*, *lipsi* and *sisu* trees. Of these *kul* or plum trees are generally found in *baris* outside the jungle, the dwarf *kul* tree found in jungle being of no use for the cultivation of lac. All the other trees mentioned above are to be found in jungles. Admittedly, all over the district, nobody has got the right to grow lac on trees growing in the jungle without permission and payment of rent to the landlord. There is no recognised rate of rent. Sometimes the rent is settled at the rate of 1 anna or less per tree but generally a lump rate is settled for all the trees in one *chuk* or for the entire jungle. In the Tundi Estate, the landlord claimed a rent of Re. 1 for every 100 *palas* trees but actually it was found that there was no such rate and that the lump rentals prevailing worked out at even less than the rate claimed by the landlord. Lac is most extensively grown in the jungles on the Baghmundi hills, where chiefly *kariar*, *satsal*, *lipsi*, *sisu*, *pakur* and *dumur* trees are found.—*Palas* jungles are found all over the district and the largest amount of lac is grown in jungle on *palas* trees. The best lac is that grown on *kusum* trees, which are to be found in jungles as well as outside the jungles on waste land.

FOOTNOTE.—The Bengali names of trees have been used in this Chapter. For facility of reference the common Hindi or English names are given below in the case of a few important trees—*am*, *mango*, *kul* *bair* or *plum*, *jam* *jamun*, *mahul* *mahua*, *haritaki* *harra*, and *tetul* *tamarind*. For further particulars and for botanical name of trees vide Appendix P at the end of this report.

A detailed description of the methods of lac cultivation and the manufacture of shellac, appears in the Gazetteer on page 159 *et seq.*, to which a reference should be made for detailed information. The subject is now too big and too specialised to be adequately dealt with in this Report.

136. *Tasar*.—*Tasar* is not reared very extensively in this district, but it is still reared to a certain extent near Kenda on the Manbazar road and in thanas Chas and Tundi. *Asan*, *sidha* and *dhus* trees are generally used, but the *asan* tree is the most popular. The rearers are chiefly Kurmis but Santals, Bhumij and others also occasionally go in for it. The growers observe rigid austerities and for months together they take every day only, one simple meal of rice and pulse. They neither themselves enter the *asan* grove without bathing nor allow others to do so. The common belief is that unless these rules are observed, there would be no cocoons. The process of *tasar* cultivation may be described briefly as follows:—In the month of Bhadra, two or more male and female moths are encased in a basket or *patam* made of *asan*, *sikora* and *sal* leaves. The female lays eggs which generally hatch within 8 days. On the 9th day the lid is opened and the basket hung up on the branch of the tree selected. The insects of one *patam* spreading out on the branches form roughly one *khair* of cocoons, on big trees and correspondingly less on small trees. One *khair* consists of 320 *gandas* or 1280 cocoons. The price of good cocoons varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 per *khair*, while the inferior ones sell from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6.

No raiyat has got the right to rear *tasar* without permission and payment of rent. There is no fixed rate of rent but a lump rent is settled for all the trees within a *chak* or sometimes for as many trees as a man can look after. In Tundi, a fixed rate of 6 annas per *arabari* is realised and is known as *patkar*. One *arabari* contains between 30 to 80 trees. In other areas, the rates are equally low, though there is no recognised rate in existence.

137. *Reclamatory rights*.—There is no doubt that in ancient times there were no restrictions on the reclamation of land within the jungle, and even the landlord's permission was not always considered necessary. Land was plentiful and landlords were anxious to induce people to settle down and clear the jungles and establish villages. Now, however, it is generally admitted that raiyats have got no right to reclaim jungle or waste land outside their holdings, without the landlord's permission, which can only be had on payment of a substantial *salami*. The only exception to this rule is found in the case of the 52 Santali ijara villages in Tundi. There the resident raiyats have unrestricted rights of reclamation in jungle and waste land without permission or payment. Neither the village head-man nor the superior landlord can stop or restrict the exercise of this right in any way. This right was definitely recognised by Commissioner Mr. Hewitt in his *rubakari* of 1880 and has been now so recorded. The raiyats have of course to pay extra rent when the reclamation is discovered and assessed, a remission of 6 annas in the rupee being granted, as in other cases, to cover the cost and labour of reclamation.

Outside the Santali ijara villages, tenants wishing to reclaim land, have to take regular *nayabadi* or *ariat* settlement, on terms which have been already described in Chapter IV.

138. *Grazing rights*.—All over the district, the tenants have got the right to graze their cattle on the waste lands and jungles of their own and adjoining villages, free and without permission. When any jungle is cut, grazing is temporarily suspended for a few months, to enable the young branches and shoots to grow up beyond the reach of cattle. Some landlords claimed grazing free under the names *ghaskar* or *kharcharai*, but these were found to be recent innovations introduced a year or two before the advent of settlement and realised by force or fraud from a few tenants. These claims were therefore disallowed. In the Tundi estate, the proprietor claimed one seer of ghee, 2 chhataks of milk and Rs. 1-8-0 as the price of goat annually from each village on account of grazing fees. It was admitted before me

however, that the ghee, milk and cash collected went to defray the expenses of Durga-Puja and had been claimed as *abwabs* at the time of attestation. It was only when the Attestation Officers had disallowed the claim, that as an after thought, the articles were claimed as grazing fees. Needless to say, the claim was disallowed. Thus, no fees were found to be legally payable for the exercise of grazing rights anywhere.

139. Bankar.—*Bankar* or fee for enjoying jungle produce was found to exist in the Baghmundi and Tundi estates and on a smaller scale in the *patni* estate of Krishna Prasad Lal Singh Deo. In the Baghmundi estate, *bunkar* is realised from tenants living on the plains at the rate of 5 annas to Rs 2, per house, per annum. Many people, however, escape payment altogether for want of proper management. Persons who are in the good books of the landlord are also freely exempted. On payment of *bankar*, the tenants are entitled to get timber for house building purposes with the permission of the landlord and fuel and fencing, free and without permission. People living on the hills are exempt from payment of any fees. They are allowed to cut fire-wood free, not only for their own use but are even allowed to take head loads for sale in the *hats*, on payment of one pice per load to the *ghat thikadar*. In the *patni* estate of Krishna Prasad Lal Singh Deo, the raiyats take timber for fencing, fuel, and agricultural implements on payment of a jungle cess varying from 2 annas to Re. 1 for each tenancy. The cess was originally imposed according to the number of people in each family, but it has never been altered since and has now become an incidence of the tenancy.

In the Tundi estate, non-Santal raiyats have to pay annually 9 annas per plough as *bankar*. Raiyats having no plough of their own pay 4 annas 6 pies only. Indigent persons are altogether exempt from payment of *bankar*. In return for *bankar*, the tenants are allowed to take fuel, fencing, and timber for agricultural and house building purposes from any of the non-reserved or *katat* jungles of the estate. The Santal raiyats however exercise all these rights without payment or permission.

Practically no other instances of *bankar* were found to exist. Very little timber suitable for house building purposes or for making agricultural implements is however to be found in *katat* jungle, and this has to be therefore purchased from the *rakhat* by all raiyats.

140. Jungle rights in Tundi.—Agrarian troubles threatened in Tundi between 1869 and 1870 between the zamindar and his Santal raiyats, when the zamindar, acting on the advice of his Dewan, Khetra Nath Chakladar, set vigorously to work to enhance arbitrarily the rents of the raiyats and impose new cesses including a jungle cess and a cess on thatching grass. The zamindar succeeded in getting *kabuliats* duly executed and registered by some of the Santal *Ijaradars* agreeing to all his demands, on behalf of themselves and their raiyats. The *ijsradars*, who appear to have signed the *kabuliats* without understanding their contents, stopped making direct payments of rent to the zamindar and began to deposit rent at the old rates in court. The zamindar then retaliated by prohibiting the cutting of small trees from jungle for domestic purposes and stopping the harvesting of lac and *tasar* in jungle. This led to a number of suits in court and finally relations became so embittered that Colonel Dalton, the Commissioner of the Division, was compelled to intervene, and exert his personal influence to bring about a settlement. A compromise was effected, which was embodied in Colonel Dalton's *rubakari*, dated the 16th November 1871. We are not concerned here with the settlement of the rent question which will be treated in Chapter IX but only with the question of jungle rights. Regarding this Colonel Dalton laid down that "the raiyats were free to cut jungles as they pleased for houses, for agricultural implements, for burning and for hedges. They were to preserve important timbers (*pradhan kashta*) and not to extirminate existing jungle. If they fail to observe these conditions, they were to make good the damage". Mr. H. H. Risley (subsequently Sir Herbert Risley) commenting on this wrote "this last condition is obviously too ambiguous to be of much practical use. With a lively demand for railway

sleepers barely 20 miles off, it was not to be expected that the Santals would display a foresight and forbearance which are entirely foreign to their character. In practice, however, the difficulty was solved by the raiyats cutting *sal* sleepers wherever they chose, except in the zamindar's forest reserve (*rakh* jungle) at the edges of the hill." Colonel Dalton had in fact effected only a temporary compromise and left the jungle question vague and unsolved.

The matter cropped up again in 1880, during the rent settlement of the Santali *ijara* villages, when the jungle question had become of first class importance. The following rules were then laid down by the Commissioner, Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, in his *rubakari*, dated the 1st December 1880, "the raiyats shall have the fruit of all *mahua* trees in their villages, free of rent, and such wood as they may require for building purposes, agriculture and household implements, fuel and fencing and they will also be allowed hill grass for thatching but they must not cut wood in jungle set apart for preservation by the zamindar, who will allot an adequate portion of the jungle for the use of the raiyats. This area shall not be less in area than three times the rice cultivation, provided that in no case more than 500 *bighas* need be given." In spite of this however, Mr. Bradley Birt in 1904, found affairs as unsatisfactory as ever. Commenting on the terms in Colonel Dalton's *rubakari* he says "the last clause was however vague and indefinite and eventually proved a fruitful source of future disputes. The varying degrees of opinion as to what constituted important timber and what quantity of wood was needed by a raiyat for his own domestic purposes still left zamindars and raiyats a common battle ground.. The preserved jungle which is the *rakh* or private property of the zamindar was undemarcated and undefined and constant disputes have ever since raised round the question of its limits and extent". Commissioner Mr. Hewitt's rules might also be said to be as vague and indefinite as those previously laid down by Col. Dalton and Mr. Bradley Birt's remarks apply equally well to Mr. Hewitt's rules also.

In 1890, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. E. N. Baker (subsequently Sir Edward Baker) on the complaint of the zamindar, issued a proclamation to all inhabitants of pargana Tundi, prohibiting the cutting of *sal*, *mahua* and other valuable trees and threatening the prosecution of all persons who cut such trees whether with or without the so called permission of the lessees or *ijaradars*. This proclamation was also fairly vague and could hardly produce much effect.

There, so far as the authorities were concerned, the matter rested until 1922-23 when Tundi estate came under attestation. A tussel was however always going on between the zamindar and his *ijaradars* on one side and the raiyats on the other, with the Police occasionally taking a hand and sending up raiyats under section 379, Indian Penal Code, for jungle cutting. The zamindar who was always in financial difficulties, also went on selling the jungles for indiscriminate cutting every 3 or 5 years or whenever he could get any one to bid for them and in this he was ably assisted by a succession of Diwans, whose tenure of office being precarious, left no inducement for them to conserve the jungle by exercising any foresight. Especially during the period when the zamindar was fighting his ex-Dewan Pundit Dwarka Nath Misra by setting up rival Diwans, jungle destruction went on in Tundi on an unprecedented scale. Both rival Diwans wanted money and indiscriminately sold jungle or allowed raiyats to cut it, so as to get popularity with the raiyats, whilst the collection of *bankar* was sadly neglected.

141. Special Khatian Part II for Tundi.—During attestation, the preparation of the record of jungle rights in Tundi proved a matter of great difficulty on account of the exaggerated and unreasonable claims put forth both on behalf of the zamindar and the Santal raiyats. Owing to the mismanagement of the affairs of the estate, the zamindar's agent also put forth conflicting claims in the five different attestation camps and the documentary evidence available was produced only in some camps and not in others and even then at a very late stage after several villages had been finished from

attestation. The result was that it was only towards the end of the season that the Attestation Officers could arrive at satisfactory conclusions regarding customary rights. It was necessary, therefore, to amend the khatian part II in villages which had been previously attested at the beginning of the season. With this end in view all the khatians part II in Tundi pargana were carefully scrutinized during recess. It was found that the customary rights of user in the villages were fairly uniform all over the estate. It was also seen that the ordinary form of khatian part II was not suited to the special circumstances of the case. Accordingly, it was decided to prepare a separate schedule, embodying all customary rights and attach it to the ordinary khatian part II in each village, the schedule being meant to give the customary rights all over the estate and the khatian part II the special exceptions and peculiarities appertaining to each particular village. The Board having sanctioned the proposal by their order no.17-180-2, dated the 5th November 1923, the schedule was duly prepared and widely draft published all over the estate. Fresh objections were invited under section 83 Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, and 112 such objections were filed on behalf of the landlord and tenants. On behalf of the landlord, it was claimed that the raiyats had practically no rights in the jungle and that all of them including Santals were liable to pay *bankar*. The raiyats, on the other hand, including non-Santals claimed to exercise full rights indiscriminately in all jungles of the pargana, without the necessity of paying *bankar* or even obtaining the landlord's permission. Babu Ray Hardatta Prashad was specially deputed to dispose of these objections and he generally upheld the draft schedule except in two particulars:—

- (i) The girth of *sal* trees which the raiyats could cut was found to be upto 36 inches and not below 18 inches as in the draft schedule.
- (ii) A few more varieties of trees were added to the list of *pradhan kasht* which the raiyats could not cut.

The record as corrected by the section 83 officer, was finally published and was not contested by either of the parties at any later stage. It is printed as Appendix M of this report for facility of reference.

As it now stands, the record classifies the raiyats into Santals and non-Santals, specifies the exact limits and extent of the zamindar's *rakh* or preserved jungle and also specifies the villages in which *bankar* is realized and those in which it is not. In the *rakh* jungles, the raiyats have got no rights except to graze their cattle and take jungle fruits and roots including *mahul* produce free and without permission. In other jungles, it is noted that the Santals can exercise their customary rights of taking timber for house-building and agricultural purposes and for fuel from the village jungle and failing that from the nearest other jungle of the estate without payment or permission of the superior landlord. The Santals have also got the right to take bamboos free from their own village jungle but for taking bamboos from other villages they have to pay the price. These rights, subject to certain restrictions about the class and size of trees which are embodied in the schedule, are common to the Santals all over the estate whether they belong to the 52 Santali Ijara villages or not.

The non-Santal raiyats have got the right to graze their cattle, to take *mahul* produce and fruits and edible roots from the jungle, free and without permission. They have also got the right to take wood for domestic and agricultural purposes without payment of *bankar* and without permission in certain jungles in their own villages. But for taking wood from other jungles of their own or other villages, they have to pay *bankar* at the rate of 9 annas a year for each plough or if they have no plough, at the rate of 4 annas 6 pies.

Certain valuable trees cannot be cut at all, whether by Santals or non-Santals, without the permission of the landlord and even Santals are not allowed to cut trees, including *sal* trees, having a girth of over 36 inches at 3 feet above the ground.

The zamindar has got no real instinct for jungle preservation and his whole idea apparently is not to conserve the jungle in the interests of posterity but to convert as much of it as he can into hard cash at once. The entries now made in khatian part II will have the effect of preventing all destruction of the jungle by raiyats resorting to wasteful or improvident methods, at the same time safe-guarding their legitimate rights so long as any jungle exists outside the zamindar's *rakh*. There is, however, nothing in the law or in the record-of-rights to prevent the zamindar from destroying all jungle whether *katat* or *rakh* by wasteful and improvident methods. The only way of preventing the destruction of the jungle in Tundi would be to persuade the zamindar to apply under section 38 of the Forest Act for its preservation. As this, however, takes away his own right to sell the jungle indiscriminately to the highest bidder, it is very unlikely that he will do so. It will be easy for him and for others later on to lay the whole blame for jungle destruction on the settlement record but from what follows, any reasonable man will be able to see that not the settlement but the zamindar has got the key of the whole situation.

142. Responsibility for the destruction of jungle.—In forwarding a copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi on the subject of the respective rights of landlords and tenants in jungles other than *khas* jungles, the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, in his letter no. 1261-R/XIV-6, dated the 11/13th April 1922, to the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa, requested the latter to take such steps as were possible "to ensure that Assistant Settlement Officers in Manbhum avoided the harmful classes of entries in regard to jungle rights, which resulted in the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamau in a race being brought about between landlords and tenants to exterminate jungles." In forwarding a copy of the Commissioner's letter to the Settlement Officer, Mr. A. D. Tuckey, Director of Land Records and Surveys, in his letter no. 682-T., dated the 13th September 1922, observed as follows: "I do not agree with the Commissioner, that there have been proved to be harmful classes of entries in regard to jungle rights, which have resulted in the districts in a race being brought about between landlord and tenant to exterminate jungles, and Government have before them a mass of material on the subject and may be presumed to be fully alive to the position. Any crystallisation however in a written record of the somewhat indefinite rights of maliks and raiyats in jungles is apt to have the effect both of disclosing to the parties that their interests clash and so encouraging both sides to get as much as they can from the jungle; and also of stereotyping into permanent and irreconcilable rights, customary rights which otherwise change as cultivation extends, communications improve and jungle produce becomes scarcer and more valuable. It is of importance that the record-of-rights in jungle should show not only the actual rights now existing but also the restriction and limitations to those rights and this is the part of the record which is apt to be framed inadequately by the Attestation Officer unless this work is carefully supervised. Moreover, while before the Civil or Criminal Courts the raiyat who attempts to prove a customary right is at a great disadvantage and is almost helpless, the reverse is often the case before the Attestation Officer if there is any combination between the raiyats, for they are able to produce a volume of evidence which it is difficult for the landlord to rebut, even if it is false, unless he has managed his jungles with very unusual care and efficiency. In the parts of Manbhum under settlement, there are not many places outside the Baghmundi and Tundi hills where there remains any large area of jungle, and its destruction has already, though there was no record-of-rights, proceeded further than in any other district of Chota Nagpur. In the Tundi estate, there has been recently considerable friction between the Zamindar and certain lessees of his on the one hand and the raiyats on the other with regard to jungle rights, and the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad urged that the record-of-rights in jungle should be framed during khanapuri. It was not possible to do this, but it will be necessary at attestation this season to exercise a close supervision over the record made, as any mistake might have serious results."

Mr. Tuckey has stated the position so clearly that it is unnecessary for me to say anything more on the subject. The destruction of the jungle in this district has been going on since a long time before the advent of survey and settlement operations. In Chapter I, I have already quoted the opinion of Mr. V. Ball who wrote in 1869 on this very point. Writing in 1910, Mr. Coupland says in the District Gazetteer "It is only in respect of a comparatively limited area, namely along the hill ranges to the north-west, south and south-west of the district, that Manbhum can now be described as a well-wooded country, and even in these parts denudation has gone on to such an extent that the amount of large timber left, except in the most inaccessible places, is very small." The demand for pit props for collieries and sleepers for railways coupled with the growth of population and the excellent means of communication made the destruction of jungle almost inevitable. The practice of *jhuming* was also responsible for jungle destruction to a certain extent. This practice is not now in existence as most of the suitable jungly areas have long since been converted into waste land incapable of supporting a tree cultivation. The landlords of the district have consistently helped jungle destruction by periodically selling jungle wholesale in order to meet the demands of their extravagant expenditure.

Whatever share the tenants may have had in the past in causing the disappearance of the jungles by their wasteful methods, in future the entries made in khatian part II leave the tenants very little or no scope for further mischief. The responsibility for any further disappearance of the jungle will rest entirely with the landlords and the attitude they adopt towards scientific methods of jungle preservation. The landlords however are a poor lot who have very little interest in the welfare of their tenants and little foresight. Their whole idea is to raise money and spend it feverishly until the next period of management of their estate under the Encumbered Estates Act. When it was suggested to the proprietor of Tundi estate to apply under section 38 of the Forest Act for getting Tundi *pahari* declared a reserve forest, he declined to accept the proposal. Similarly in the Patkum and Dhadhka estates, proposals sent up by the Manager under section 38, had to be abandoned on account of the opposition of the proprietors whose estates had in the meantime been released from management.

143. Trees outside jungle.—Trees planted by a raiyat or his ancestors are called *athrope* trees. Such trees absolutely belong to the raiyat, if situated within the holding. The raiyat can take the timber, fruit and other produce freely and without permission. Trees nurtured by raiyats, though not actually planted by them, are also governed by the same custom. Trees are seldom planted by raiyats outside their holdings but when they are so planted, the fruit has always been found to belong to the planter, but the custom about timber varies. If the tree is planted with the landlord's consent, the timber usually belongs to the planter but not otherwise. These customary rights have been generally admitted all over the district. There were a few landlords who made extravagant claims or denied all rights to the raiyats but they could never substantiate their allegations.

On the other hand, it was found that landlords possessed by custom, absolute rights over self-grown trees wherever found, whether on waste land or even on raiyati land. Sometimes a distinction was made between trees which had grown up after the inception of the tenancy and those prior to it. In the former case, unless the tree was by nature one which grows well unprotected, the tree belonged to the raiyat inasmuch as he had full rights to the timber, fruits, flower and the lac also. In the latter case, the timber belonged to the landlord but the raiyat had the right to appropriate the produce.

There are some trees, e.g., *kend*, *pial*, *kul* and *tal* the fruits of which are enjoyed by all the villagers in common without any restriction. In the same way, the timber of trees standing on *inhirasthans* (places of worship) belongs to the whole village community. Neither the landlord nor any particular

raiyat has the right to cut the trees, but when they fall down in course of time, the whole body of villagers has the right to take the timber. In some cases, the timber is however appropriated by the *laya*.

144. *Number of mahul and lac-bearing trees per square mile.*—The number of *mahul* and lac-bearing trees in the district outside the jungle is roughly estimated as follows:—

	Number of trees, in thousands.			
	Kul.	Palas.	Kusum.	Mahul.
	2	3	4	
Sadr subdivision excluding Barahabhum and Patkum.	646	1,422	23	188
Dhanbad	58	275	...	111
Total ...	701	1,697	23	299

The average number of trees per square mile as worked out from the above and from the actuals as counted in Matha and Koilapal (vide Chapter XII) is given below:—

—	1	Kul.	Palas.	Number of trees, in thousands.			
				2	3	4	5
Sadr	195	4.0	7	57
Dhanbad	71	348	...	141
Matha	280	110	64	28
Koilapal	490	1	50	315

The distribution of *palas* trees is fairly even all over the district though necessarily the number of trees is smaller in the coalfields of Jharia and Nirsa. *Kul* trees are most numerous in Sadr where they are specially planted for lac. In Dhanbad very little lac is grown. *Kusum* trees are very numerous in Baghmundi and the southern portions of the district and almost non-existent in Dhanbad. *Mahul* trees are to be found everywhere being more numerous in the northern and eastern portions of the district.

The figures were estimated by counting the number of trees in every 20th volume of khatians in most thanas and in a few villages selected at random in other thanas. It is not claimed that the results obtained are very accurate but they will serve to check the figures of lac-growing trees as given in the Census report. The record-of-rights only gives the number of trees in cultivated, uncultivated and waste lands but not in jungles and therefore before we proceed to compare these figures with those given in the Census report, it is necessary to make a rough estimate of the number of trees of each sort in the 531 square miles of jungle included within the present operations. Now *kul* trees which grow in jungle are never used for lac cultivation. Hence the 531 square miles of jungle may be taken to contain not a single lac-bearing *kul* tree and so we may take the figure 701,000 as representing the total number of *kul* trees in the district, excluding Barahabhum and Patkum. *Palas* and *kusum* trees however occur very frequently in jungle. Roughly, I think, it would be enough to add 50 per cent. to the number of *palas* and *kusum* trees on the 2,630 square miles of area on account of the

531 square miles of jungle. This gives a total number of *kul*, *palas* and *kusum* trees for the area covered by the present operations as follows :—

<i>Kul</i>	..	...	...	...	...	7,01,000
<i>Palas</i>	..	...	...	...	...	25,45,500
<i>Kusum</i>	..	...	...	...	...	84,500

Adding another 30 per cent. for Barahabhum and Patkum which, if at all, is more thickly wooded than the rest of the district, we get for the whole district :—

<i>Kul</i>	..	...	...	...	...	911,300
<i>Palas</i>	..	...	...	...	...	3,309,150
<i>Kusum</i>	..	...	...	...	...	44,850

Now lac is grown on a larger percentage of *kul* and *kusum* trees than on *palas*. Moreover no lac is grown in the northern half of the district and no lac can be grown on young trees which have not attained maturity. In the Census Report of 1921 (Volume VII, Part I, page 297) the number of trees on which lac is grown in Manbhum is given as follows :—

<i>Kul</i>	..	...	...	...	...	68,527
<i>Palas</i>	..	...	...	...	...	521,640
<i>Kusum</i>	..	...	...	...	...	110,388

On page 256 of this report, Mr. Tallents observes that the statistics collected with regard to trees were not altogether reliable. Making due allowance for all these considerations, it appears as if the Census figures for *palas* trees were under-estimated and the figures for *kusum* trees grossly over-estimated. The Census figure also appears to me to exaggerate the number of *kul* trees used for growing lac.

I should be inclined to estimate the number of trees on which lac is grown as follows :—

<i>Kul</i>	..	...	...	...	...	500,000
<i>Palas</i>	..	...	...	...	...	600,000
<i>Kusum</i>	..	...	...	...	..	30,000

145. *Possibilities of development.*—Out of the total uncultivated area in the district 562,016 acres has been recorded as culturable waste. Out of this, one-third has been recorded as uncultivated land included within raiyati holdings. Thus there is 878 square miles of culturable waste which is still awaiting development, out of which some 300 square miles has been recorded within raiyati holdings, which it is within the power of raiyats to develop. The extension of rice land cultivation in the district has practically reached its limit. Wages are so high that it has ceased to be an economic proposition to convert further unland into the worst class of paddy land, liable to failure except in very favourable years. In the colliery area especially further extension of rice land has stopped. Upland cultivation is so unproductive as to yield very little profit, even when the land is cultivated once in 3 or 4 years. The way in which further development seems to be now possible is to get this 878 square miles of culturable waste yield something productive at low cost. The custom regarding *atrophe* trees is widely recognised in the district and has now been definitely put down in the record-of-rights. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the raiyats from planting their 300 square miles of culturable waste or at least the more suitable portions of it, with valuable trees like *am*, *jam*, *kathal*, *nim*, *arjun*, *kul*, *kusum*, *mahul*, *tal-khejur*, *bar* and *pipal* and thus not only increasing the possibilities of lac cultivation but also providing cheap fuel which will prevent cow-dung from being diverted from its legitimate use as manure. The rest of the culturable waste covering an area of 578 square miles, affords similar scope for landlords and capitalistic enterprise for similar development. Development, however, needs propaganda on an extensive scale and the district board with its network of schools and the Co-operative societies can do a lot of good to the people along these lines. If every man, woman and child in the district could be induced to plant one tree of any sort every year and care for it for

a year or two until it grows outside the reach of cattle, the district will soon be well-wooded and will nowhere present the appearance of a barren waste. The problem of jungle preservation will be solved in spite of the apathy of the landlords and the fields will yield better crops as a result of leaf mould and cow-dung manure. In ancient times, it was considered to be an act of piety for Hindus to plant trees and this accounts for the large number of mango groves within the district. Now-a-days, planting of groves has become very rare and a religious revival will be a great boon if it leads people to undertake works of practical utility such as planting trees and excavating tanks and helping in the spread of knowledge about co-operation and improved methods of agriculture.

CHAPTER VIII.

STATISTICS AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

146. *Statistics*.—The principal statistical statements are :—

- (1) The *Milan Khasra* showing the distribution of the district among the various classes of land, with the three major heads cropped area, cultivable but not cultivated, and unfit for cultivation. The cropped area is subdivided into rice-land and upland, and against each of these is shown the area cropped in each season of the year and the area which is twice cropped.
- (2) The crop statement, (*Jinswar*) showing the area covered by each of the principal crops of the district.
- (3) The abstract of tenancies, (*Goswara*) a collection of the areas of each class of land directly held by landlords and by tenants of different status.
- (4) A statement of the classification of cropped lands among the three classes of rice-land and upland.
- (5) A statement of transfers of raiyati holdings, legal and illegal.
- (6) The agricultural stock list.

For facility of reference, both the *Milan Khasra* and *Jinswar* given in the Appendix include the figures for Barahabhum and Patkum as given in the Settlement Report of Mr. Sifton. There must have been some further extension of cultivation in these parganas since 1907—12, to which period the figures relate but no attempt has been made to allow for this. All the other Appendices only give figures for the district excluding the two parganas, as it was not found possible to reconcile discrepancies in the Barahabhum and Patkum *Goshwara* and to separate the figures for the first two classes of rice-land which have not been separately mentioned in the Barahabhum and Patkum report.

147. *Milan Khasra*.—The area of the district as given in the Gazetteer is 4.147 square miles. According to the present survey, the area as found by the summation of fields is 4,095.1 square miles, including an area of 933.7 square miles previously surveyed in Barahabhum and Patkum. The total area covered by the present operations was 2,373.1 square miles in Sadr and 788.3 square miles in Dhanbad, or a total of 3,161.4 square miles.

The total cultivated area is 2,132 square miles exclusive of 21 square miles recorded as current fallow. Of the remainder, 878 square miles has been recorded as culturable and 1,064 square miles as area unfit for cultivation. The area under cultivation is more than 52 per cent. of the total area

and is thus in marked contrast to that in any of the other districts of Chota Nagpur. Hunter estimated the area under cultivation in 1870 to be 49 per cent. If his estimate be correct, the cultivated area has only increased by 3 per cent. in 50 years. Out of the culturable area, 287 square miles and out of the non-culturable area, 494 square miles has been recorded as jungle, making a total of 781 square miles or about one-fifth of the total area under jungle.

Practically all the area which is at present uncultivated but is liable to produce crops, consists of upland of a very poor quality, which is hardly worth the cost of reclamation. There is thus not much room left in the district for the extension of rice cultivation, or even upland cultivation of any but the poorest kind.

148. The proportion of wet and dry cultivation.—The classification of rice-land and upland has been described elsewhere. The proportions of each kind are as follows:—

Name of subdivision.	Total cultivated area.	Rice-land.						Upland.					
		Baih.		Kanali.		Baid.		Gora I.		Gora II.		Gora III.	
		Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sadr (excluding Barahabhum and Patkum).	885,462	59,272	7	106,632	13	336,983	40	22,915	3	52,880	6	268,789	31
Dhanbad	... 244,144	19,	8	29,890	12	86,507	35	9,863	4	25,120	10	74,815	31
Total	... 1,079,606	78,331	7	13,023	15	423,490	39	32,769	3	78,000	7	330,904	31

The proportion of rice land to upland is 3 : 2 which is in marked contrast to the proportions 1 : 4, 3 : 5 and 1 : 2 found in Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi respectively. In Barahabhum and Patkum within this district the proportion was found to be half and half. The high proportion of rice land is no doubt an indication of the advanced state of development of the district.

A noticeable feature is the proportionate smaller area under cultivation in Dhanbad, only 49 per cent. of the total area being cultivated there, as against 52 per cent. in the whole district. Out of this cultivated area, there is a noticeable increase in percentage under the best class of rice land and a decrease in the area of *baid* from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent. The high wages to be obtained in collieries do not leave much inducement for the cultivation of the poorer classes of *baid*, much less for any further extension of *baid* fields at the expense of the adjoining *gora*, which is always an expensive process. The increase in the percentage under *gora* I and *gora* II in Dhanbad is due to the greater productivity of *gora* lands on the border of Hazaribagh, in thanas Topchanchi and Tundi.

149. Areas under Bhadoi, Aghani and Rabi.—The following figures show the extent of the cultivation of the district at each harvest. Two sets of percentages have been given, the upper figure representing the percentage of

the entire district and the lower figure, the percentage of the cropped area :—

Table showing extent of cultivation of the District at each harvest.

—	Total area.	Total cropped area.	Percent- age.	Rice land.					
				Bhadoi.		Aghani.		Babi.	
				Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadr (excluding Barahabhum and Patkum).	1,518,798	842,423	55	336,230	43	166,255	41	1,499	...
Dhanbad	504,504	252,693	50	86,818	34	48,562	30	136	...
Total	2,023,302	1,095,116	54	422,548	41	214,817	41	1,636	...

—	Gora or upland.						Cultivable but uncultivated area (including the cultivable jungles).	
	Bhadoi.		Aghani.		Babi.			
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.		
—	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Sadr (excluding Barahabhum and Patkum).	119,873	14	198,841	33	19,221	1	383,267	
Dhanbad	25,957	10	72,568	32	19,151	8	188,868	
Total	145,830	7	2,71,912	42	38,372	9	472,135	

—	Percentage.	Uncultivated area (including the uncultivable jungle).	Percentage.	Jungle.			
				Cultivable.		Uncultivable.	
				Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
—	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sadr (excluding Barahabhum and Patkum).	19	350,069	23	194,975	13	168,318	11
Dhanbad	27	121,491	21	30,914	6	38,928	8
Total	21	471,560	23	225,889	11	207,246	10

The distinction between *bhadoi* and *aghani* rice land is apt to be misleading as has been pointed out by Mr. Coupland. The crops on *baid* or

third class rice land have been classed as *bhadoi*, though much of the paddy grown is harvested in November and so is strictly speaking somewhere between a *bhadoi* and *aghani* crop. The only true *bhadoi* rice is that known as *gora-dhan* which is grown on 32,469 acres, mostly on upland. Practically all the third class rice land is transplanted and requires the September rain to make it a success.

As the crop cutting results indicate, the produce of the three classes of rice land is on an average 27 maunds, 17 maunds and 9 maunds respectively. The area under *aghani* being about 215 thousand acres and that under *bhadoi* 423 thousand acres, it will be seen that even taking the paddy grown on *baid* as a true *bhadoi* paddy, the *aghani* crop is by far the most important crop in the district. Of the upland, less than 146 thousand acres bear a *bhadoi* crop while some 344 thousand acres bear *aghani* crop—again showing the superiority of *aghani* cultivation. The *rabi* crop on rice land is practically negligible, covering as it does an area of under two thousand acres. The *rabi* crop on *gora* land covers about 38 thousand acres and is also comparatively of very little importance. The percentage of area under *rabi* crops in Dhanbad is double the percentage in Sadr owing to *rabi* crops being more extensively grown on the borders of Hazaribagh.

150. *Food Crops and Oil Seeds*.—Of food crops, rice is by far the most important, covering as it does 790,342 acres. Next comes maize with a net area of 62,861 acres followed by *gondli*, 18,098 acres; *arhar*, 16,586 acres; millet 15,511 acres and *marua* 12,946 acres, *gangai*, *urid*, gram, barley, and wheat follow next in order, the area under these being, however, very small. Sugarcane is grown on 2,941 acres and cotton on 3,943 acres. The cultivation of sugarcane is not very scientific and the outturn small. The cotton grown is of very poor quality.

In 1870, it appears from Hunter's Statistical Account, that *gora-dhan* was being extensively grown all over the district. The present area under *gora-dhan* is under 20 square miles, which shows how *gora-dhan* has been replaced during the last 50 years by *bhadoi* rice, which in its turn is now being replaced by *aghani* or winter rice.

It also appears that in 1870, there was an area of over 80 square miles under cotton as against the present area of just over 6 square miles. Sugarcane which then occupied an area of nearly 50 square miles is now grown on less than 5 square miles. Indigo and jute have almost practically disappeared. The only substantial increase since 1870 has been in the area of rice lands.

The total area under oil seeds is 33,543 acres net. *Surguja* comes first with 10,262 acres followed by *til* with 6,594 acres. Linseed is only grown on 110 acres. *Surguja* is generally grown on *bari* lands and *til* on the worst class of upland.

The practice of growing *rabi* crops, in the bed of *ahars* after draining off the water is fortunately not prevalent in this district. As we shall see later on, the raiyats get plenty to eat and there is no inducement as in the other districts of Chota Nagpur to try and supplement their income by growing catch crops, which yield little proportionately to the labour and expense involved.

151. *Gross and Net Cropped Areas*.—The crop statement, Appendix E, shows the gross and net area under each crop separately for each thana. It is necessary in this district as well, to leave uplands fallow from time to time to enable them to regain their fertility. The cycle of years according to which the land is cropped, has been recorded in the case of each field and reckoning made accordingly of the net area under each crop. Thus, a field of 3 acres of *gora* III if cropped only once in three years, will appear as 3 acres in the gross column and as 1 acre in net column. The net cropped area in column 39 has been obtained by deducting the area cropped more than once from the grand total given in column 37.

152. *Statistics of irrigation.*—The following is a statement showing the area of land irrigated from *bandhs*.

	Total area of rice land.	Number of bandhs.	Irrigated area in acres.			Percentage of total area irrigated.	Number of bandhs from which fees are charged for irrigation.
			Belonging to the owners of the bandhs.	Belonging to other persons; either maliks or iayatas.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sadr Sub-division (excluding Barabahum and Patkum).	502,897	29,528	76,828	92,464	168,792	33	148
Dhanbad	181,955	9,001	12,799	13,676	26,475	29	...
District Total (excluding Barabahum and Patkum).	687,852	38,529	89,127	106,140	195,270	29	148

Excepting for some *bari* lands growing vegetables and *akh badhas* growing sugarcane, no upland is irrigated. Irrigation from wells and rivers is negligible. There is no system of irrigation by *pynes* or canals in this district on any extensive scale. The usual method of irrigation is by leading the overflow or surplus water through small channels to the field to be irrigated or when more water is required, by cutting the embankment of the *bandh* and taking out as much water as may be necessary and then filling up the portion cut, so as to stop the flow. In a few *bandhs*, culverts and sluice gates are provided to regulate the flow of water. Irrigation is also practised by a series of hand lifts to a certain extent, sugarcane being chiefly irrigated by this method.

The *bandhs* are generally repaired by their owners but sometimes all the villagers whose lands are irrigated repair them. The repair work generally consists of little more than rebuilding the portion of the embankment cut. Occasionally a little silt is taken out and used as manure in the fields.

It is the exception rather than the rule to find any fees being charged for taking water for irrigation. Such exceptions were found mostly in Raghunathpur, Baghmundi and Purulia thanas, chiefly in the case of *bandhs* owned by non-resident landlords who had no sympathy with the villagers and who were out to make as much profit as they could from their *bandh*.

Irrigation disputes are uncommon and there is no recognised local agency for settling such disputes. Generally the owner of the *bandh* has to settle the dispute unless it is taken by somebody to the Criminal Courts. The fields nearest the *bandh* have customarily the first right to get water for irrigation and the tenants are generally content to abide by long established custom and usage.

Disputes about fishery rights are however fairly numerous and these generally end in a free fight, the parties being sent up by the Police for rioting and eventually getting acquitted for want of sufficient evidence in a number of cases. Unfortunately, there is nothing to prevent the owner of a *bandh* from letting out the fishery rights to professional fishermen who not only catch fish with nets and thereby render the water muddy and unfit for drinking purposes but sometimes drain it out altogether in the middle of summer, when it is wanted most by the villagers for themselves and their cattle. The villagers in a body oppose the cutting and though no doubt everybody sympathizes with them, nothing can be done if the lessees or fishermen prove obstinate and insist on cutting the *bandh*, to drain out, what is perhaps the only available supply of drinking water. The remedy proposed by the District Board is to acquire the tanks and reserve them for drinking purposes. This however is a very costly remedy which it is probably beyond the power of the Board to carry out. What is needed is a law under which a local Panchayat could forbid the cutting of the *bandh* in such cases, in the interests of the whole body of villagers.

The number of *bandhs* and wells per square mile in Manbhumi, Palamau, Ranchi and Hazaribagh is given below :—

		Bandhs.	Pneka wells.	Kutcha wells.
	1	2	3	4
Manbhumi	12
Palamau	3½
Ranchi	under 1
Hazaribagh	under 1
				Figures not available.

It will be seen that Manbhumi has got the largest number of *bandhs* and wells and is well served both from the points of view of irrigation and drinking water-supply. This result is mainly due to the tenants who have always believed in self help and have never looked up to the landlords for any works of agricultural improvement.

153. *Goshwara*.—Appendix F is the *Goshwara*, an abstract of the areas of rice land and upland held by each class of tenant, the rent paid and the incidence of rent per acre. It is a compilation of great interest and importance in considering the economic condition of the district and the material condition of the agricultural classes. For facility of reference the statement below has been compiled showing the amount of rice land and upland held by the raiyats and by each class of tenants :—

	Total of Rice land.	Total of Upland.	Zirat and Abad Mal.k.				
			Rice land.		Up's d.		
			Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Sadr (excluding Barahabhum and Patkum).	502,887	332,565	87,628	17	52,318	15	
Dhanbad	...	131,955	109,168	15,268	11	11,074	10
Total	...	637,852	441,753	102,786	16	63,452	14

	Settled Raiyats.				Occupancy Raiyats.				
	Rice land.		Upland.		Rice land.		Upland.		
	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sadr (excluding Barahabhum and Patkum).	402,957	80	273,297	82	4,732	1	4,201	1	
Dhanbad	...	85	94,753	86	1,869	1	2,221	2	
Total	...	518,555	81	368,050	83	6,601	1	6,422	1

	Non-occupancy raiyats.				Communal and service holdings.			
	Rice land.		Upland.		Rice land.		Upland	
	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Sadr (excluding Barabhum and Patkum).	747	...	248	...	6,046	1	2,255	1
Dhanbad ...	306	...	291	...	1,932	1	489	...
Total ...	1,053	...	539	...	8,878	1	2,725	1

	Sarb Sadharan.				Under raiyats.			
	Rice land.		Upland.		Rice land.		Upland.	
	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.	Area.	Percent- age.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sadr (excluding Barabhum and Patkum.)	38	...	5	...	18,210	3	12,082	3
Dhanbad ...	5	...	4	...	8,806	2	3,767	3
Total ...	43	..	9	...	22,046	3	15,850	3

It will be seen from the above, that the cultivation is essentially raiyatwari, 81 per cent. of the rice lands and 83 per cent. of the upland being in the possession of settled raiyats. In Dhanbad, the percentage is as high as 85 and 86 per cent. respectively. The maliks cultivate 16 per cent. of the rice land and 14 per cent. of the upland, the proportion for both being slightly higher in Sadr and lower in Dhanbad. The landlords thus occupy roughly one-sixth of the cultivated lands as against one-fourth in Palamau and one-seventh in Hazaribagh. The area held by the settled raiyats is over four-fifths of the total area as against three-fourths in Hazaribagh and two-thirds in Palamau. Manbhum thus tops the list from the point of view of the settled raiyat.

The percentage of land held by occupancy raiyats is just a little over 1 and by non-occupancy raiyats almost nil. Under raiyats hold a little over 3 per cent.

One per cent. of the land is held as *chakran*. The area recorded as communal is about the same.

154. *Rotation of Crops*.—Rotation of crops is practised to a limited extent in Manbhum. No one seems to have taken, however, any scientific interest in the matter or to have properly worked out any recognized system of rotation. In rice land, the variety of rice sown is generally changed whenever possible, though on account of the difficulty of getting a suitable variety of seed or seedlings, not all cultivators can afford to change the variety

of rice grown even once in three or four years. In upland, rotation is practised to a certain extent, chiefly on *badha* lands which are cultivated first with mustard, then with sugarcane and then either left fallow for a year or cultivated with some other crop before again planting sugarcane. The favourite method with the cultivator is, however, to let the land remain fallow for a year or two or even longer whenever it shows signs of exhaustion.

The varieties of paddy grown in the district have been described on pages 123-5 of the Gazetteer. Other varieties grown are mentioned below together with a very brief description :—

Name of paddy.			Description.
<i>Bahal.</i>			
1. Dhulia	...	..	White.
2. Ajandhulia	...	...	Yellow.
3. Sasdhulia	...	...	Ash colour.
4. Banchur	...	...	Small size and white colour.
5. Lalbihari	...	...	Awned.
6. Gouri kujal	...	...	Yellow.
7. Kanta kalma	..	...	Awned.
8. Adari kata	...	...	Do.
9. Piprasal	...	...	Do.
10. Tulsi hakul	...	...	Scented, small grain.
11. Badshabbhog	...	...	White, small grain.
12. Hati panjar	...	...	White and big.
13. Agnisal	...	...	Yellow and big.
14. Sol kaya	...	...	White, awned.
15. Dahan lakra	...	...	White and big.
16. Kumari kajal	...	...	Black, fine.
<i>Kanali.</i>			
1. Sita sal	...	...	Red, and fine grain.
2. Bhramar kandi	...	...	Red, a little coarse grain.
3. Gentui	...	...	White.
4. Madhumalti	...	...	Black, a little coarse grain.
5. Koya	...	...	White with coarse grain.
6. Lachhuanbhog	...	...	Red at the top, coarse.
7. Naradi	...	...	White, clean grain.
8. Dhan jira	...	...	Ditto.
9. Kabri ranga	...	...	White and red mixed, coarse.
10. Bagi ranga	...	...	Red, coarse grain.
<i>Baid.</i>			
1. Tila sal	...	...	White, coarse grain.
2. Sahar chapa	..	...	Ditto.
3. Baid ranghi	...	...	Red, coarse grain.
4. Jhulur	...	...	Ditto.
5. Badra sal	...	...	White, grain a little fine.
6. Kusuma	...	...	Black, grain red.
7. Kankri	...	...	White, coarse grain.
8. Bbut muri	...	...	Black, grain red.
9. Tusku	...	...	Red, grain red.
10. Gora dhan	...	...	Ditto.

155. *Manures.*—The only manure widely used is cow-dung. Ashes, decayed leaves and grass and *pank* or black silt mixed with putrid vegetable matter gathered from the bottom and sides of tanks is also used. The amount of manure used depends on the resources of the cultivator. *Bahal* and *kanali* lands are always manured and *baid* manured at least in alternate years. *Bari* lands are manured every year with household refuse and ashes. The best manured lands are, however, those in which paddy seedlings or sugarcane is grown. For the second class of uplands, manure is rarely used and for *gora* III never used. Chemical manures have not yet been introduced in the district and it is doubtful if it will be profitable to use them, except for growing fresh vegetables and garden produce and possibly for sugarcane. The Central Co-operative Bank is now experimenting with the use of these manures.

156. *Value of the Produce.*—It is possible now to show the value of the produce of the whole district and the share of it enjoyed by the landlords and the tenants. In the Chapter on "Fair Rent Settlement" it is explained how the cash value of the gross produce of different classes of land has been estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Bahal	... = 54
Kanali	... = 34
Baid	... = 18
Gora I	... = 24
Gora II	... = 8
Gora III	... = 2

At these rates, the average gross produce per cultivated acre in the district including fallow land comes to a little over Rs. 17. This is in marked contrast with the figure of Rs. 9-12-0, as given in the Hazaribagh Final Report and Rs. 7-12-0 in Palamau, though the rise in prices since the date of the Hazaribagh and Palamau settlements has necessarily magnified the difference. All the same, it cannot be disputed that the rice lands in this district are the best in Chota Nagpur. Including Barahabhum and Patkum, the value of the gross-produce of the lands in the district amounts roughly to over 235 lakhs of rupees as against 126 lakhs and 67 lakhs in Hazaribagh and Palamau respectively. This estimate, it should be remembered, does not take into account the value of bye-products like straw or that immeasurably more valuable commodity,—lac.

157. *Distribution of produce between Landlords and Cultivators*—I did not consider it necessary to try and compile any very accurate table as appears in paragraph 274 of the Palamau Settlement Report. The figures given there are based on various assumptions which have been explained in the Report, which, however, can hardly be all correct. Tenants with perhaps a few exceptions, are distinctly not rack-rented in this district and roughly speaking, they pay under 12 lakhs of rupees as cash and produce rent to their landlords which is roughly 5 per cent. of the total gross produce of the district or 6 per cent. of the produce from raiyati lands. Thus, they pay only one-sixteenth of the gross produce as rent to their landlords. Now of the gross produce for the whole district, 16 per cent. represents the value of the landlords' *khas* cultivation, and 5 per cent. represents rent collection, making in all 21 per cent. as the landlords' share of the gross produce as compared with 25 per cent. in Hazaribagh and 39 per cent. in Palamau. The settled raiyats enjoy 76 per cent. or over three-fourths of the gross-produce of all the lands in the district, as against below 50 per cent. in Palamau.

158. *Comparison with Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Palamau.*—It is interesting to note that the raiyats in Manbhumi pay one-sixteenth of the gross produce in rent as against one-eighteenth in Ranchi, one-eighth in Hazaribagh and one-fifth in Palamau. Next to Ranchi, rents are thus lowest in Manbhumi. The other comparative tables given in the report will

show, however, that conditions in Manbhum approximate more nearly to those in Hazaribagh than any of the other districts of Chota Nagpur.

159. *Income of the population from Agriculture.*—According to the last Census, the number of ordinary cultivators in the district is 893,252 including actual workers and dependants. Dividing the total cultivated area held by raiyats, by this figure, it would appear that there is roughly 0.59 acre of rice land and 0.42 acre of upland per head of the agricultural population. Or, dividing the total cultivated area in the district by the total population including both agriculturists and non-agriculturists, we get 0.50 acre of rice land and .38 acre upland per head of the population. Assuming in this total the normal proportions of each class of land, the gross yield per head per annum comes to Rs. 14-10-0 or just over $2\frac{1}{2}$ pice per day. The annual income of an average family of 5.2 individuals will be just over Rs. 76 per annum. To get the net income, a considerable deduction has to be made on account of the cost of seed, labour and plough cattle.

On an average, each khatian contains 1.91 acres of rice land and 1.45 acres of upland or a total of 3.36 acres of cultivated land. In this district, however, it is very common for raiyats to have several khatians either exclusively in their own name or jointly with other co-sharers. Hence, it cannot be presumed that one khatian represents the area which has to support the family of one raiyat. This is the reason why the income of the population has been calculated above on the basis of the total area and the total population and not on the basis of the area of each khatian.

160. *Supplementary sources of income.*—Straw has now become a valuable commodity. Good prices can always be obtained for straw which serves both as fodder for cattle and for thatching purposes. The large export of fodder from Purulia and Garh Jaipur has already been noticed in the first Chapter.

The very large number of *mahul* trees in the district is a very valuable source of income to the agriculturists. *Mahul* trees are most numerous in the southern and eastern parts of the Sadr subdivision and in thanas Tundi and Topchanchi of Dhanbad, where on account of the distance from collieries, the people are most in need of a supplementary source of income. *Mahul* produce does not figure in the imports and exports from Sadr and it may be presumed that the whole produce of the 57 *mahul* trees per square mile is consumed in the locality. Inspite of the large number of trees in Tundi and Topchanchi, Dhanbad imports a large quantity of *mahul* produce from the Central Provinces to meet the demands of the Colliery population. On account of the small amount of jungle, edible roots and fruits on which the aboriginal population depends to a certain extent in the other districts of Chota Nagpur, does not form a big source of supplementary income in Manbhum, except in thanas Baghmundi and Tundi.

Lac is, however, the most important source of supplementary income in Sadr. According to the Census report there are 83,651 lac growers in this district out of a total of 311,866 lac growers in the whole province. At the time of the Census there were 53 lac factories in the district employing 1,602 males and 468 females. Though the number of lac growers is shown as 83,651 only, almost every raiyat in the southern half of the subdivision grows lac in his *bari* and gets an income from it, from which he pays his rent, purchases cloth and salt and other necessaries of life and still gets a surplus with which to tide over bad years. Considering that the number of trees on which lac is grown is well over 1,100,000, I am inclined to think that the number of lac growers is well over 100,000. The total value of the lac grown in the district is difficult to estimate, as prices and outturns vary so much. The value of the district outturn in ordinary years is, however, bound to be well over Rs. 50,00,000.

161. *Labour in the Collieries.*—Labour in the Collieries is a perpetual source of income to the people in Dhanbad and also to those in thanas Chas, Para and Raghunathpur. It is easy now-a-days for a man and his wife to earn Rs. 1-4-0 a day. Even as much as Rs. 3-0-0 per day can be earned by up-country people who address themselves to the work in a more business-like manner. The number of persons engaged in and dependant on coal

mining at the time of the last Census was 117,019 but the number fluctuates according to the season and the requirements of the coalfields. It is also not the same set of labourers working all the year round. Steady workers are very few. Much of the labour is migratory and the number of persons who occasionally work as labourers and also attend to their cultivation, must be twice or thrice the number recorded during the census as engaged in coal-mining.

162. *Agricultural stock list.*—The number of bullocks and male buffaloes is just sufficient to supply a yoke per plough. There is one plough for every $6\frac{1}{4}$ acres of cultivated land as against $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Hazaribagh, 8 acres in Ranchi and 10 in Palamau. Due to the larger proportion of rice land, the work is, however, much heavier in this district. The bullocks are also employed in drawing carts, of which there are 48,692 in the district as against 55,683 in Hazaribagh and 682 in Palamau. It appears from Hunter's Statistical Account of Manbhum, that only 50 years ago, there were very few bullock carts in the district and pack-bullocks were the principal means of conveyance. Now pack-bullocks are not seen anywhere, except in the more remote parts of the district. The number of cows and she-buffaloes is 225,141 and 27,504 respectively, which gives only one cow or she-buffalo for every 6 inhabitants or less than one for each family. The cows are stunted in growth and small and feeble in type and even when in milk, they hardly give more than a pound of milk per day. No attempt is made by the villagers to select bulls for breeding purposes. No wonder the supply of milk in the district is so very limited.

The number of sheep and goats is 129,204 and 235,774, which gives one sheep or goat to just over 4 inhabitants.

163. *Legal and Illegal mortgages.*—It will be seen from the statement printed in Appendix I, that Rs. 18,13,617 has been borrowed by the raiyats by pledging their lands by legal mortgages and Rs. 4,96,251 on the strength of illegal mortgages. The total amount of debt incurred by the raiyats by pledging their land as security is thus less than two years' rent. The amount of land pledged is 26,658 acres which is less than 3 per cent. of the total cultivated area or less than 4 per cent. of the total cultivated area in possession of raiyats. Indebtedness appears to be about the same in Dhanbad and Sadr though a slightly larger proportion of outright sales might be noticed in Dhanbad.

The "description of transferee" columns are interesting. They show that the overwhelming majority of transferees are not landlords or money lenders but other raiyats. The number of money-lenders is only 1,742 as against 917 landlord and 42,187 raiyats transferees. The slightly larger proportion of money-lenders in Dhanbad might also be noticed.

It is quite true that there must be other debts incurred without pledging any land but the total amount of such debts could not be very large. It will thus be seen that indebtedness is not a very serious problem in this district. To deal with it, a Central Co-operative Bank was started in 1919, with 6 rural societies which has now got 99 registered societies affiliated to it, with a total working capital of nearly one lakh of rupees. The bank has already been instrumental in reducing the rate of interest and is doing good work in promoting agriculturable improvements.

164. *How the people subsist.*—It is comparatively easy in Sadr, where there is no large export or import of grain, to calculate the average supply of food stuffs per individual. According to calculations, one square mile in Sadr contains on an average—

Babul.	Kanali.	Baid.	Gora I.	Gora II.	Gora III.	Anaba ² .	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-
23	45	142	10	22	108	288	640 acres.

Now to calculate the total produce :—

			Acres.	Maunds.	Paddy maunds.	Rice at $\frac{4}{5}$ ths in maunds.
Bahal	...	...	25	27	675	...
Kanali	...	...	45	17	765	...
Baid	...	...	142	9	1,278	...
					—	
Total		...	...	...	2,718	1,869
					—	
Gora I	...	...	10	13½	...	135
Gora II	...	...	22	4½	...	99
			108			
Gora III	...	...	—	4	...	144
			3			—
Total grain	...	...	...	...	...	2,247
					—	

This gives a total of 2,247 maunds of grain for a population of 331 per square mile or an average of 6 maunds 32 seers per individual. If we take *bahal*, *kanali* and *baid* to yield average outturns of 30 maunds, 20 maunds and 10 maunds respectively, per head of population the average becomes 7 maunds 20 seers.

The Famine Commission estimated the requirements of an individual at 12 chhataks of grain per day or 6 maunds and 34 seers per annum. The same standard is also laid down in the Jail Code for a population mostly of hard worked adults. The late Mr. Jack in his "Economic life of a Bengal District" as the standard of comfort took 8 maunds and 10 seers per head per annum for an agriculturist to live on. It will thus be seen that the average agriculturist in Manbhum has not only got enough to eat but if we include his income from straw, *mahul*, lac, jungle and live stock and last but not least fish, which is found in almost every piece of water and forms an important article of diet, the bulk of the cultivators may be said to be comfortably well off. The tremendous growth in passenger lorry traffic and the eagerness of the cultivators to go by lorry rather than walk, is an indication of their financial circumstances. The growth of the Excise Revenue, though unwelcome, is another indication. The amount of money sent out of the district by postal money-order (Rs. 88,77,747 in 1923-24) testifies to the savings effected by people coming from outside in search of work.

Needless to say that with the collieries at their very door, the people in Dhanbad are even better off. The large number of hats and bazars in the colliery area where fine cloth, umbrellas, looking glasses, hurricane lanterns and fancy articles of all description find a ready sale testify to the large amount of loose cash available.

It is interesting to note that on page 320 of Hunter's Statistical Account of Manbhum, it is said that "the district of Manbhum is at present peopled almost, if not quite, up to the productive capabilities of the soil, and the pressure of population is being relieved yearly by emigration to the tea districts of Assam and Cachar". Since 1872, the population has nearly doubled from 820,521 to 1,548,777 and yet we see that the people are well above the starvation level, even in Sadr where no paddy or rice is imported and all the food stuffs are grown locally.

The main problem in the district for the co-operative credit societies is how to cure the people of their improvident habits and teach them thrift, so that, the money which is at present wasted on drink and luxury, may be diverted into more profitable channels, so as to be available for agricultural improvements, excavation of *bandhs* and as a reserve to fall back on in times of difficulty. It is to be hoped that the co-operative banks will succeed more in inducing the well-to-do cultivators to bank their savings than teach the improvident ones to borrow more and waste it in one way or another.

165. Relation between landlords and tenants.—In his Statistical Account of Manbhum, Hunter observes “The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reports that the relations between zamindars and their raiyats in the districts are in a very unsatisfactory state. Whatever feeling of mutual dependence and sympathy may have existed formerly, has now passed away and has not as yet given place to the ordinary commercial relation of landlords and tenants. At present, the question between the two parties is simply the enhancement of rent. On the one hand, the landlords are attempting to raise rents all round while the tenants who pay for the most part very low rates of rent refuse to hear of any adjustment”, and again later on “In 1872 the quarrel had become extremely bitter and murderous attacks had been made upon the landlords of two estates”. Apparently the landlords were worsted in the fight and except in a few villages, the rents remained unaltered. The tension gradually subsided and the relations between landlords and tenants may now be said to be fair though not cordial. The absence of *rakumats* and *begari* reduces considerably the points of contact for friction to arise. The customary rights of raiyats over trees and jungles and new reclamation are well defined and universally recognised. The tenants do not expect the landlords to construct works of improvement nor do the latter expect to get anything from the former, over and above the rent. The majority of landlords are not foreigners but have sprung from local stock though they like to assume superior airs. The landlords are in fact more or less helpless and have not got the power to be *jabardast* even if they like to be so. The attitude of the tenants towards them is that of tolerance almost verging on to indifference. The large number of Babhan, Bhumij and other refractory tenants who know how to combine amongst themselves and who make no bones about murder and man slaughter have succeeded in establishing an ascendancy over the landlords as far as it is possible for anybody of tenants to do so. It is therefore not often that the landlords dare to take liberties with such tenants.

It is a noticeable feature that with a few minor exceptions all the landlords live within the district. The landlords not only live within the district but they mostly reside within their estate and not at the district or the sub-divisional headquarters. Even the premier landlord lives at Kashipur, some 22 miles from Purulia, though recently there has been a tendency on his part to absent himself from his zamindari and leave the management to his staff. It is interesting to remember in this connection that one of the terms embodied in Colonel Dalton's *rubakari* of 1870, was that the zamindar of Tundi was to look after all the affairs of his estate personally and to give free access to the Santal tenants to approach him direct, instead of through his Dewan. Luckily for the zamindars, the majority of their tenants have still got, though vaguely, a sort of child-like faith in their “Raja” and are inclined to attribute oppression not to him but to his *amlas*. With the advent of motor-cars and the spread of education, the landlords though resident in their zamindaris are, however, fast losing touch with their tenants and inevitably the tenants' faith in the innate goodness of heart of their “Rajas” is diminishing.

The majority of landlords in the district are uneducated, ignorant and inefficient. This has resulted in very slack management, which from the point of view of raiyats is to a certain extent a matter for congratulation. This slackness in management has also been instrumental to a certain extent in not producing a strained atmosphere.

CHAPTER IX.

FAIR RENT SETTLEMENT AND POST PUBLICATION SUITS.

166. One-sided nature of the operations.—The Fair Rent Settlement operations in Manbhumi were essentially one sided as in Hazaribagh district. The Revenue Officer has got no powers to reduce the existing rent of a tenant on an application for fair rent settlement filed by his landlord, even when he finds that the existing rent is decidedly unfair and inequitable to the tenant. The Revenue Officer is bound in such cases to fix the existing rent itself as fair and equitable. Out of a total number of 219,596 cash rent paying and *belagan-kabil-lagan* tenancies, applications were filed by the landlords for fair rent settlement in respect of 63,357 tenancies or practically for one tenancy out of every three. On the other hand, although the raiyats of rack rented villages had the right to apply for fair rent settlement and reduction of rent and although in thana Raghunathpur, where there are several rack rented villages, special efforts were made to inform the raiyats of their rights, only 24 applications were filed for reduction of rent, including 17 in thana Raghunathpur. Consequently, the fair rent proceedings became a part of the settlement operations almost entirely favourable to the landlords, who now for the very first time in the history of the district, got a considerable increase in rents merely at the cost of 12 annas court-fees for each tenancy, without any serious opposition from the tenants.

167. The Test Cases.—For the purpose of finding out the grounds of enhancement as claimed by the landlords and the defence of the raiyats and for formulating the principles upon which fair rent settlement should be based, a few cases were selected in each thana including several representative landlords and a large number of tenants and the Revenue Officer, after hearing their respective claims, wrote out test case judgments for each thana. The results of first and second appeals were then awaited before proceeding with the fair rent settlement of the other tenancies in that area. The first test case judgments were undertaken in Block A in thanas Manbazar and Gourangdi in which the Revenue Officer, Rai Roy Basanta Kumar Roy, laid down certain principles, which were subsequently followed with slight modifications in all the other thanas in the district. The test case judgment of Rai Sahib Basanta Kumar Roy was generally speaking on the lines previously followed in the Hazaribagh settlement. The different procedure introduced in Palamau was no doubt necessary in the peculiar circumstances of that district, but it was found possible in Manbhumi to revert to the simpler procedure followed in Hazaribagh. The main principles followed are detailed below.

168. Grounds of Enhancement.—The grounds upon which enhancement of rent was claimed by the landlords are given below :—

- (i) That the rate of rent paid by the raiyat was below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy raiyats for land of similar quality and with similar advantages.
- (ii) That the average local prices of staple food crops had risen very considerably during the currency of the present rent.
- (iii) That the tenants held excess land for which they paid no rent.
- (iv) That the fertility of the soil had increased on account of improvements made by the landlord or otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyats.

Besides the above general grounds, a few landlords also urged the following additional grounds :—

- (v) That the tenants made enormous profits by growing lac on *kul* trees within their *bari* and therefore the landlord was entitled to increased rent.
- (vi) That rents should be assessed on *mahul* trees of which the raiyats enjoyed the produce.

(vii) That according to the custom of the country, rents had been previously assessed only on the rice lands within the holding and therefore all the uplands including waste lands should be treated as liable to pay rent and separately assessed to rent.

None of the landlords could adduce any satisfactory evidence to prove the prevailing rate of rent in any village nor could they prove excess area even in cases where the lands had been previously measured, because all the old measurements were found to be so defective as to be totally unreliable. No evidence was forthcoming to prove increased productive capacity of the soil and in not a single instance could landlords point to any works of improvement effected by them or at their expense. As to grounds (v) and (vi) above, there was overwhelming evidence that local custom and usage was decidedly against the claim set up by the landlords. Similarly, in respect of ground (vii), it was found all over the district that the uplands were not really being held without payment of rent but that they were complimentary to the rice lands and were taken into account in fixing the rent of the holding though on account of their comparative unimportance, no separate rent had been assessed. Thus the only ground which could be proved was ground (ii) though here also the landlords adduced no evidence but left it to the Revenue Officers to calculate the rise in prices by compiling figures from the Gazette. It was also left to the Revenue Officers to find out the prevailing rates of rent theoretically by calculation from the actual rents paid by tenants.

It was very satisfactory to note that except in half-a-dozen cases, the classification of lands was not challenged by any of the landlords; and even when it was challenged in a general and vague sort of manner, the landlords failed to point out particular fields of which the classification could be said to be wrong. The majority of landlords after the experience of the first few test case judgments, were content to file applications under section 85 and leave it to the Revenue Officers to grant whatever enhancements they considered fair and equitable, reserving their energies only to fight the issues raised under section 86 on behalf of the tenants, either claiming fixity of rent under section 51A of the Amended Act or claiming *mogli* or *brahmotar* rights. These issues will be separately dealt with later on. Apart from raising such issues, the tenants had hardly anything to say except to deny in a vague sort of manner any substantial rise in the price of foodstuffs or the existence of any prevailing rate of rent. The rise in wages and expenses of cultivation was also urged by the tenants as more than counterbalancing the effect of rise in prices of foodstuffs.

169. Rise of price of foodstuffs.—In the large majority of cases, the existing rents were found to be current for a period of well over 30 years or from the very inception of the tenancy. To calculate the rise in prices over all these years would not only have been difficult but would have supported a claim to fabulous enhancements of rent, which would have been eminently unfair and inequitable to the raiyats. Thus in 1870, paddy appears to have been selling at 10 annas 8 pies a maund as against a minimum of Rs. 2 per maund at present. The rise in prices since 1870 or within the last 50 years is 200 per cent. but no officer would have ever dreamt of taking this as a standard for rent enhancement. Hence it was decided to calculate the rise in prices only during the last two decennial periods. Following the principles laid down for such calculations in the Bengal Tenancy Act, it was found that the rise in prices amounted roughly to 42 per cent. Allowing a deduction of one-third in the rural areas for increased cost of cultivation and a deduction of one-half in the industrial or semi-industrial areas where wages are high, it was found that the rise in prices alone would justify an enhancement of 28 per cent. in the non-industrial areas and 21 per cent. in the industrial areas.

170. Prevailing Rates.—To find out the prevailing rate, the Revenue Officers first drew up, after enquiry, a table of relative values of the various classes of land as compared with third class upland. Thus one acre of *gora* III was taken to represent 1 unit and the relative values of the other classes of land were then expressed in terms of *gora* III. Detailed enquiries were made from the landlords and tenants regarding the gross and ne

income from one acre of each class of land. The results of crop cutting experiments conducted by this department were also taken into consideration. It was found that for the three classes of rice land, the average normal outturns could be safely put down at—

							Maunds.
Bahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Kanali	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Baid	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

In case of uplands, though it was difficult to estimate the normal outturn, it was found that *bari* lands were always valued at somewhere between *kanali* and *baid* lands, inasmuch as they yielded two good crops in the year. *Gora II* though it yields one good crop is exposed to the depredations of cattle and is thus considered to be much inferior to *baid*, which is generally nothing but *gora II* reclaimed for rice cultivation at great labour and expense. *Gora III* is still more exposed to damage by cattle and though when cultivated it yields a crop almost as good as *gora II*, it can be cultivated generally only once in 3 years. Working on these lines, the gross outturn and the value of it from each class of land may be roughly put down as follows :—

Class of land.	Gross outturn in maunds.	Value,	Remarks.	
			1	2
Bahal	...	27	54	
Kanali	...	17	84	Paddy at Rs. 2 a maund at harvest.
Baid	...	9	18	
Gora I	...	13½	24	
Gora II	...	4½	8	Other grain, selling cheaper than paddy.
Gora III	...	4 years	2	

The higher cost of cultivation in rice land and the initial cost of converting upland into rice land were taken into consideration and finally Rai Sahib Basanta Kumar Roy fixed a table of relative values, which was subsequently followed by all other Test Case Officers. These values are shown in the table below, side by side with the relative values as fixed in other areas, for facility of comparison.

Area.	Rice land.			Up land.			Ramer.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Present operations	24½	15	8	12	4
Barabhum and Patkum	...	14	10	6	10		1
Ramgarh (Hazaribagh)	...	16	10	8	16	2	1
Kharagdiba khas mahal (Hazaribagh)	48	32½	16	20	4		1
Palamu	...	19½	13½	7	12½	4	1
Ranchi	...	20	16	10	6	2	1

It will be seen that the relative values were similar to those fixed in Palamau but made allowance for the greater fertility of the rice lands in Manbhumi. The relative values as fixed by the Revenue Officers were never challenged in appeal and it is fair to presume that both the landlords and tenants were substantially satisfied with the values fixed.

The total area of cultivated raiyati land of all classes, excluding the area held on *mukarrari* rent or rent-free is then reduced according to the table of relative values to units of *gora* III and the total rent is divided by the total number of units. The resulting figure represents the unit rate for the village.

Having ascertained the unit rates of all the villages of the thana, the prevailing unit rate is found out, following the definition of prevailing rate contained in section 31A of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The prevailing rates found in different thanas are given below :—

Serial no.	Name of thana.	Rice land.			Upland.		
		Bhalai.	Kanai.	Bald.	Gora I.	Gora II.	Gora III.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Raghunathpur	5 10 0	3 8 3	1 14 0	2 18 0	0 15 0	0 3 9
2	Gourangdi	3 14 0	2 6 9	1 4 8	1 15 0	0 10 4	0 2 7
3	Para	4 4 0	2 10 6	1 6 8	2 2 0	0 11 4	0 2 10
4	Chas	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 5 4	2 0 0	0 10 8	0 2 8
5	Jhalda	3 2 0	1 15 3	1 0 8	1 9 0	0 8 4	0 2 1
6	Purulia	2 14 0	1 12 9	0 15 4	1 7 0	0 7 8	0 1 11
7	Manbazar	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 18 4	1 4 0	0 6 8	0 1 8
8	Baghinundi	2 8 0	1 7 9	0 12 8	1 3 0	0 6 4	0 1 7
	DEANBAD.						
9	Gobindpuri	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 5 4	2 0 0	0 10 8	0 2 8
10	Jharia	3 6 0	2 1 9	1 2 0	1 11 0	0 9 0	0 2 3
11	Niraa	3 4 0	2 0 6	1 1 4	1 10 0	0 8 8	0 2 2
12	Tundi	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0
13	Gobindpuri...	2 2 0	1 5 3	0 11 4	1 1 0	0 5 8	0 1 5

171. *Fixation of Fair Rent Rates.*—In every thana, the village unit rates extended over a wide range, being as low as four pies in some villages and as high as one rupee or more in some villages of thana Raghunathpur, where the general pitch of rents was the highest. In each thana a scale was, therefore, fixed according to which enhancements were allowed. A specimen scale as fixed for thana Jharia is given below :—

THANA JHARIA.

Prevailing rate of rent in the village.	Enhancement allowed by the Revenue Officer.	Percentage of enhancement.
As. p.	As. p.	
0 7 {	0 4 {	57 to 36
to 0 11 } {	0 3 {	25 to 14
1 0 {	0 2 {	9 to 7
to 1 10 } {	0 1 {	3
1 11 {	Nil	Nil.
2 5 {		
2 6 {		
to 2 11 } {		
3 0 {		
and over }		

The enhancement allowed was thus graded, so that in the low rented villages, there was the highest percentage of enhancement both on the ground of rise in prices and the village unit rate being so much lower than the thana prevailing rate. In the high rented villages, there was some enhancement on the ground of rise in prices alone. A point was, however, reached at which the rise in prices was held to be neutralized by the fact that the existing rate was so much higher than the thana prevailing rate. No rate was, therefore, allowed as fair over and above this maximum. The maximum rates allowed as fair and equitable in different thanas are given in the table below. Where the existing rent was higher than that calculated at the rate fixed for enhancement, no enhancement was allowed but the existing rent was fixed as fair, as the Revenue Officer had no power to reduce it.

Maximum rates allowed as fair and equitable in different thanas.

Name of thana .	Rice land.			Upland.		
	Bahal.	Kanali.	Bald.	Gora I.	Gora II.	Gora III.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Raghunathpur ...	... }	5 4 0	3 4 6	1 12 0	2 10 0	0 14 0
2. Gourangdi ...	... }					0 3 6
3. Para ...	... }	5 0 0	3 2 0	1 10 8	2 8 0	0 13 4
4. Chas ...	... }					0 3 4
5. Jhalsa ...	... }	4 4 0	3 10 6	1 6 8	2 2 0	0 11 4
6. Purulia ...	... }					0 2 10
7. Manbazar ...	... }	4 2 0	2 9 8	1 6 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
8. Baghmundi ...	... }					0 2 8
DHANBAD.						
9. Topechanchi ...	... }	4 12 0	2 15 6	1 9 4	2 6 0	0 12 8
10. Jharia ...	... }	4 8 0	2 13 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	0 12 0
11. Nirsha ...	... }					0 8 0
12. Tundi ...	... }	4 4 0	2 10 6	1 6 8	2 2 0	0 11 4
13. Gobindpur ...	... }	4 2 0	2 9 3	1 6 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
						0 2 9

172. *Limitation of enhancement.*—Even after this preliminary limitation of enhancement in village rates, it was found that further limitation of enhancement was necessary in order that the enhancements allowed might not press too hardly upon the raiyats. The grounds which justify these further limitations have been set forth by Mr. Sifton in his Supplement to the Ranchi Settlement Report and need not be recapitulated. The rules followed were :—

- (i) Enhancement was generally limited to 50 per cent. but in cases of *nayabadi* tenancies or where it was found that there was considerable increase in the area of cultivated land on account of further reclamation, enhancement was allowed up to 100 per cent. and in rare cases even more than 100 per cent.
- (ii) Pepper corn rents were raised up to Rs. 3 when the assets warranted it, irrespective of the percentage of enhancement.
- (iii) Where the rent of a tenancy was more than Rs. 20 but less than Rs. 50, enhancement was allowed up to 25 per cent. plus half the difference over 25 per cent. between the existing rent and the calculated rent but not so as to exceed 50 per cent. total enhancement.

- (iv) Above Rs. 50 enhancement was generally allowed only up to 25 per cent. unless there were special grounds for allowing more.
- (v) Where the enhanced rent was Rs. 10 or less, it was ordered to take effect at once from the beginning of the next agricultural year.
- (vi) Above Rs. 10, enhancements were made progressive, 25 or 50 per cent. enhancement being given effect to at once and the rest after 5 years. In some cases, rents were enhanced in three steps, the total enhancement being ordered to take effect after ten years.
- (vii) Where the calculated rent was less than the existing rent, the latter was settled as fair and equitable.
- (viii) Except when the existing rent was settled as fair, fractions of an anna were eliminated from the settled rent.
- (ix) In case of tenancies for which no rent was paid but rent was payable, the full calculated rent was fixed as fair in all cases.
- (x) In case of *nayabadi* tenancies still in process of reclamation, rents were determined according to the contract or the custom governing such tenancies, a reduction of six annas in the rupee being generally allowed on account of the expenses and labour of reclamation.

173. Results of Fair Rent Settlement.—The results of fair rent settlement are set forth in the table below:

Statement showing the result of cases under section 85, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, in respect of raiyati holdings for the whole district.

Serial no.	Thana.	No. of cases.	No. of holdings.	Total attested rent of all raiyati holdings in the Thana.	Attested rent of the tenancies in suit.	Total fair rent settled.	Percentage of enhancement, columns 6 and 7.	Percentage of enhancement on column 5 (columns 6-7).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Pe ent.
1	Jhalsa	... 365	6,725	92,808	28,807	32,850	16	5
2	Purulia	.. 736	11,416	1,93,791	56,566	68,424	23	6
3	Gouraungdi	... 182	1,385	50,246	16,260	11,854	16	3
4	Baghmundi	... 37	1,268	30,860	6,645	7,859	18	4
5	Manbazar	... 483	2,927	48,139	12,851	16,766	30	8
6	Bagbunathpur	... 401	7,853	1,51,122	35,004	40,506	16	4
7	Para	... 73	2,196	48,479	10,410	12,908	18	4
8	Chas	... 278	4,786	97,856	20,651	26,181	27	6
	Total of Sadr excluding Barahabhum and Patkum.	2,505	38,556	7,13,399	1,80,9.3	2,16,748	20	5
1	Gobindpur	... 208	6,061	29,066	14,830	18,153	22	11
2	Jharia	... 147	2,710	44,122	19,108	22,816	17	7
3	Topchanchi	... 425	5,247	59,452	48,859	54,410	8	7
4	Niraa	... 353	6,407	58,368	33,908	37,907	12	7
5	Tandi	... 227	4,376	37,942	19,948	23,200	16	6
	Total of Dhanbad...	1,358	24,801	2,28,950	1,36,162	1,53,986	18	8
	Total	... 3,863	63,357	9,42,249	3,17,155	3,70,734	17	6

The highest enhancement was 30 per cent. in thana Manbazar which is the lowest rented thana in the district with the exception of Gobindpur and Baghmundi, in which the enhancements were 22 and 18 per cent. respectively. The least enhancement was 16 per cent. in Raghunathpur, Gourangdih and Jhalda in Sadr and 8 per cent. in Topchanchi in Dhanbad, in which the rents are fairly high. The enhancement, however, depended to a large extent on the degree of selection exercised by the landlords in filing applications under section 85. Landlords who filed such applications promiscuously in respect of all their tenants got a smaller enhancement than those who examined khatians and filed applications under section 85 in respect of the low rented ones only.

174. Case of Tenure-Holders.—In settling fair rents in respect of tenure-holders, section 9A of the Amended Act was always kept in view but in no cases were the superior landlords able to prove any customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenancies in the vicinity. The landlords generally left the calculation of what was fair and equitable to the Revenue Officers and even as regards the origin and history of the tenancy, evidence was forthcoming only in a few cases. The Revenue Officers generally calculated the assets of the tenure-holders from the finally published records after taking into account the result of section 85 cases against the raiyats. Land held *khas* by the tenure-holder or cultivated on produce rent by raiyats holding under him was valued at the village unit rate for raiyati land. No deduction was made from this amount on account of profit or collection charges, as the valuation of *bakast* lands at raiyati rates was itself a very lenient valuation. From the amount collected from the raiyats, a deduction was generally allowed of 10 per cent. for collection charges and from 15 to 20 per cent for profit. Remission was allowed for reclaiming lands wherever it was found customary.

Enhancements were allowed in the case of tenure-holders freely up to 50 per cent. and sometimes up to 100 per cent. or even more according to the special circumstances of each case.

The results of fair rent settlement will appear from the table below :—

Statement showing the result of cases under section 85 Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act for Tenure-holders.

Ares.	No. of cases	No. of tenancies.	Total arrestered rents.	Fair rent settled.	Percentage of enhancement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total of Sadr excluding Barabhum and Patkum.	178	492	Rs. 12,901	Rs. 16,019	24
Total of Dhanbad	... 88	388	Rs. 24,756	Rs. 29,512	19
Total	... 266	880	Rs. 37,657	Rs. 45,531	21

175. Reduction of Rent.—There were only 24 cases for reduction of rent filed in the whole district. It was therefore neither necessary nor practicable to lay down any definite general principles. Each case was dealt with on its own merits. A unit rate of eight annas per acre of *gora* III was taken as the reducing standard in thana Raghunathpur as against the maximum unit rate of 3 annas 6 pies allowed for enhancement. Even at the high rate of eight annas, the existing rents were reduced in case of several tenancies.

176. Fair Rent Settlement of Headmen and Khuntkatti Raiyats.—This was effected as required by the terms of the Government notification under section 127 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The same principles were generally followed as those set forth above in case of ordinary raiyats subject

to section 37, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The unit rates were found to be generally low in villages where *khuntkatti* was found. The total attested rent of all *khuntkatti* holdings was Rs. 1,315-12-7½ which was enhanced in fair rent settlement by 3 per cent. to Rs. 1,358-2-3. The total attested rent of all *pradhani* tenures was Rs. 5,168-15-6 which was enhanced by 7 per cent. to Rs. 5,506-6-6. About half the *khuntkatti* holdings and 90 per cent. of the *pradhani* tenures were found in Dhanbad. The enhancements effected were thus low and the number of tenancies involved was hardly sufficient to enable any elaborate rules being laid down for their special treatment.

177. The Santali Ijara Villages.—The special circumstances which led to fair rents being unofficially settled in these villages by the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur in 1881 and 1903-04 will appear from the preceding chapters.

The actual terms arrived at after compromise between the parties after Colonel Dalton's *rubakari* of 1870 were :—

- (a) Leases were to be granted for seven or eight years at the money rent entered in the *kabuliya*s which the Santals had given, deducting the *jinis jammas* and cesses of all kinds.
- (b) In villages originally cleared by Santals, the *ijaradar* was to be a Santal, unless the raiyats either accepted an outsider or abandoned the village.
- (c) On the expiry of this settlement, the cultivated and cultivable lands of the Santal villages were to be measured and assessed at the pargana rate of rent, and leases granted for a further term.
- (d) No *abwabs* to be levied without the consent of the raiyats.

In view of clause (c) above, the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Rowlett, fixed certain rates which he considered to be fair pargana rates at which the assessment was to be effected when the temporary leases fell in. These rates are given below :—

				Rs. a. p.
First class Bahal per bigha	...	...	...	2 8 0
Kanali ,,	...	...	...	2 0 0
2nd class ,,	...	...	...	1 8 0
3rd class ,,	...	...	...	1 0 0
1st class Baid ,,	..	...	...	1 0 0
2nd class ,,	..	...	...	0 12 0
3rd class ,,	..	...	...	0 10 0
4th class ,,	..	...	...	0 8 0
Sugarcane ...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Other high crops	...	...	...	0 4 0

Colonel Dalton, however, considered these rates to be too high and did not approve of them. There the matter rested until 1880, when the temporary leases all fell in. Mr. Risley who was the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur had much trouble in settling the principles on which the rent settlement was to be effected. The Commissioner, Mr. Hewitt, had again to intervene. The rules finally drawn up by Mr. Hewitt which embodied the terms of the fresh compromise which he brought about are given below :

" At a meeting held to-day in Gobindpur in the presence of the Rajah of Tundi and the Santal *manjis* of the estate, the following rules were agreed to as a basis for the new leases to be given at the new settlement, consequent upon the termination of that made by Colonel Dalton in his *rubakari*, dated 16th November 1871.

- (ii) In paragraph 4 of that *rubakari*, it was decided that at the end of the present term all the cultivated and waste lands of each village should be measured and the rents thereon fixed according to the rates prevailing in the pargana for the time being and the lands settled near by.
- (iii) In order to determine the rates prevailing for the time being in the neighbouring parganas, I have made enquiries as to the rates in many villages of Jharia and Nawagarh, neighbouring

estates, and I have also obtained from the zamindar of Nagar-kiari information of the rates prevalent in his estate. I have also had the village of Ramnagar measured in my presence to further test the rates.

- (iv) Throughout the whole of this part of the country lands are measured by *muris* and only rice lands are assessed. It is therefore only necessary to measure rice lands. In order to determine the rate to be paid for each *muri*, it was necessary to ascertain the average area of the *muri*. Every one agreed that the *muri* was a measure of land varying with the quantity of the seed sown. Thus a *muri* of the first class land is the area in which 4 *solis* of 10 seers each of rice seed is sown; a second class *muri* one in which 5 *solis* are sown; and third class *muri* one in which 6 *solis* are sown.
- (v) On measuring the lands in Ramnagar, I found that the average area of the *muri* was about 3 bighas 12 cattahs and as it takes about 30 seers of seed to sow an acre, this area would agree very nearly with that given by the quantity of seed. It has therefore been agreed upon to fix the area of the *muri* at 4 bighas.
- (vi) As it is far more easy to reduce the rent of the land according to its quality than to increase the area, in order to make *muris* of inferior soil able to pay an equal rent with those in which the soil is all good, it was determined to fix the rents for the present settlement at the following rates:—

1st class rice land	Rs. 2-0-0	a bigha of 1,600 square yards.
2nd , ,	1-8-0	,
3rd , ,	1-0-0	,

- (vii) When the present settlement expires, such rents as the Rajah and his raiyats agreed on or as are current in the neighbouring par-ganas, be fixed. These rates correspond very nearly with those paid in Ramnagar as the present rent roll is Rs. 85-6-0 and the rent roll by the rates I have fixed is Rs. 84-8-0 and the rates may, therefore, be accepted as easily paid, especially as they have reduced the raiyati rent in many cases.
- (viii) There will be no rent paid
- (ix) Land newly dug out raiyat or made by erecting a *bandh*, shall be reckoned as *khandit* land, and in case of a dispute as to whether land is *khandit* or not, it shall be decided by arbitration or in whatever way the disputing parties shall choose.
- (x) *Khandit* land shall only pay half rates, this being the custom as stated by the raiyats and *malgozar* present at Ramnagar and agreed to by the zamindar.
- (xi) In order to prevent excessive enhancement of rents, it has been determined that when the rates by soil rates give a rent more than twice as much that hitherto paid, the total rental assessed on the village shall not exceed twelve annas per bigha of rice cultivation.
- (xii) In assessing the rent, one *muri* out of every 10, shall be allowed rent-free as *man* land to the *ijaradar*. The *muri* shall be an average *muri* of the village, and in addition to the *man* land, the land held by the *naik* and *gorait* as their service shall pay no rent.
- (xiii) The new lease to be given on the expiry of those given under Colonel Dalton's orders, shall be for a term of 15 years from the date of the *pattah*, being given, so as to give the raiyats and *ijaradar* full time to realize the benefit of any improvement they may make.
- (xiv) During that time, there shall be no enhancement of rent either of the *thicadar* or of the raiyats, and each raiyat shall pay the rent stated in the rent roll, which is to accompany the *kabuliyan*.

- of each village, and which like the *kabuliyat* is to be registered, and a copy deposited in the Registry office. The rent roll shall in addition to the rent, state the area held by each raiyat.
- (xv) Each raiyat will have full liberty to make *khandit* land during the term of the lease, and lands so made shall be reckoned as *khandit* at the time of the next settlement, what was reckoned as *khandit* before, being assessed as *mal*.
- (xvi) The rule laid down by Colonel Dalton that the Rajah shall have no power to settle with other persons, villages reclaimed and brought into cultivation by Santal raiyats will hold good, and all Santal villages must be leased to the *manjhi* or other Santal raiyats if the present *manjhi* refuses settlement.
- (xvii) The lands of those villages in which zamindar and raiyats cannot agree upon the rents to be assessed according to the rates fixed in paragraphs (vi) and (x) shall be measured and classified by an amin to be appointed by the Subdivisional Officer and paid by the zamindar, who shall give within three months the list of villages in which measurements are to be made. In case the raiyats of a village ask for measurement, their village shall be measured, provided the zamindar cannot come to an amicable settlement with them and succeed in registering the *kabuliyat* and registered list of tenants as required in paragraph (xiv). All *pattahs* and *kabuliyats* shall be registered in 6 months from this date.
- (xviii) The Rajah will, as settled by Colonel Dalton, do all business with his raiyats personally, and no *amla* shall intervene between them.
- (xix) The above rules have been entirely agreed to by the Rajah and accepted by almost all the Santal Ijaradars present, among whom were Ladhai Manjhi of Ramnagar, Kinu Manjhi of Majhladi, Jitan Manjhi of Patro, Karan Manjhi of Phulpahari, Bikram Manjhi of Dhaljuri, Julsa Manjhi of Nowdiha and numerous other Manjhis. The raiyats also, who were present, agreed to the above rules, provided their villages were measured in cases of dispute."

The settlement concluded by Mr. Risley in accordance with the above rules, in 18 out of the 52 villages, expired in 1895. In the other 34 villages the rents were presumably amicably settled between the landlords and the tenants and these villages therefore fell outside the scope of Mr. Risley's settlement. The resettlement was proposed to begin in 1896 but was delayed for various reasons, including the famine of 1897, until 1898, when it was carried out through the agency of amins at the same rates as those fixed in 1881, old *khandit* being assessed as *mal* and new *khandit* assessed at half rates. Through lack of supervision, the work was, however, so unsatisfactorily done that there was general dissatisfaction and after prolonged correspondence, the whole thing was begun afresh in 1903 under Mr. Bradley Birt's personal supervision. The resettlement was concluded in 1906. The old rates of rent were retained but after several attempts to prevent rents from going up excessively in several villages, the Board of Revenue finally decided that the rates were to be lowered proportionately, so as to prevent the total enhancement in any village exceeding 100 per cent. Hence, in effect, the total assessment worked out at less than Rs. 2 per acre all round on the area assessed. Uplands were left unassessed and old *khandit* assessed at full and new *khandit* at half rates.

In view of this previous history of these villages, it was considered after attestation, whether it was desirable to move Government for the issue of a notification under section 85, 2(ii), for compulsory fair rent settlement. In view of the fact that there was nothing particular to differentiate these villages from several other villages inhabited by Santals and further that it was open now for the first time to the landlord to apply for fair rent settlement in ordinary course on payment of necessary court-fees, it was decided that there was no justification for any compulsory settlement of

fair rent. Mr. Hoernle, the Additional Deputy Commissioner, who was unofficially consulted, agreed with this decision. It was obviously just that when the landlord alone stood to gain by fair rent settlement, he should be made to take the initiative and incidentally pay at least the paltry amount of 12 annas per tenancy in court-fees.

The proprietor of Tundi, on being notified of this decision, promptly put in applications for fair rent settlement under section 85 2(i) of the Act, in all villages in respect of all the tenants. During fair rent settlement, it was found that conditions in these villages were almost the same as in other villages of pargana Tundi. In view of the two previous enhancements of rent effected by the Subdivisional Officer, however, the Revenue Officers cut down the fair unit rate allowed in each village by one pie. In all other respects, the principles laid down in the Test Case judgment were followed. Uplands were assessed for the first time as in the rest of thana Tundi. Following the recognised custom in these villages, old *khandits* were assessed at full rates and new *khandits* at half rates instead of allowing a remission of 6 annas in the rupee on old and new *khandit* as in other villages.

The area of paddy lands was found to have increased by nearly 50 per cent. since 1903, if the measurements of Mr. Bradley Birt be presumed to have been accurate. The number of raiyats had also increased from 1,223 in all in 1903 to 1,680 Santals and 540 *Dikkus* or 2,220 giving an increase of over 80 per cent. The total enhancement on the attested rents was 2 annas in the rupee, very roughly, but no attempt was made to calculate the enhancement effected on the last settlement rent which must have been considerable.

178 Fair Rent Settlement in Ghatwali Villages.—Under the Government notification, compulsory fair rent settlement was effected in respect of all tenants holding lands under Ghatwals, of all rank, from Digwar downwards. The principles followed were the same as those detailed above. The results of the settlement are set forth in the table given below :—

Statement showing the results of fair rent settlement under section 85(2)(ii), in respect of raiyati holdings in Ghatwali tenures and villages.

Serial no.	Thana.	No. of cases.	No. of tenancies.	Attested rent.	Fair rent settled.	Percentage of enhancement.
1	2	3		5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
1	Jhalda	...	7	221	429	499
2	Purulia	...	26	2,334	7,813	9,186
3	Baghmundi	...	19	627	2,374	2,958
4	Manbazar	...	119	3,602	6,961	7,470
5	Raghunathpur	...	9	582	2,470	2,789
6	Gourangi	...	7	556	1,540	1,817
7	Para	...	2	"		"
8	Chas		4			40
	Total of Sadr excluding Barahabbum and Patkum	193	8,004	21,855	25,691	18
1	Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jharia	...	3	151	380	514
3	Topchanchi	...	...	...	...	...
4	Nirsa	...	8	71	419	422
5	Tundi	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Dhanbad	11	222	779	936	20
	Total	...	204	8,226	22,684	26,627
						18

Apart from this, 34 cases were started in Sadr, in respect of 78 tenure-holders holding under Ghatwals. In these cases, the total attested rent was Rs. 1,451, which was enhanced to Rs. 2,078, thus giving an enhancement of 44 per cent. There were no cases of this nature in Dhanbad.

179. *Issues raised under section 86.*—In cases where fair rents were settled under Government notification, either party was at liberty to raise issues under section 86, free of cost. In other cases, the defendants were free to raise issues without cost but the plaintiffs had to pay *ad valorem* court-fees as in the case of suits under section 87. This led to numerous issues being raised by the tenants, mostly on the off chance of something turning up in their favour. In the large majority of cases, the issues were raised on purely frivolous grounds.

The table given below will shaw details of the issues raised, together with their results separately for each thana. The largest number of issues were raised in thana Jhalda, where an issue was raised in respect of 2 tenancies out of every 3, for which there was section 85 application. The smallest number of issues were raised in thanas Baghmundi and Gourangdi of Sadr and Tundi, Gobindpur and Jharia in Dhanbad.

under section 86 in respect of one tenancy out of every 6 involved in section 85 applications. As the result shows, the record-of-rights had to be modified or altered only in case of one issue out of every 7 issues raised. Thus only in one case out of every 42 for which there was an application under section 85, the record-of-rights entry was found to be inaccurate.

Statement showing the results of suits under section 86, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

Serial no.	Thana.	Total no. of cases.	Total no. of tenancies.	No. of tenancies in respect of which the issues were—		
				Allowed.	Disallowed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jhalda ...	175	4,368	149	4,120	99
2	Purulia ...	572	2,941	202	2,621	118
3	Baghmundi ...	16	17	2	15	...
4	Gourangdi ...	20	24	5	19	...
5	Manbazar ...	65	664	32	604	28
6	Raghunathpur ...	246	1,977	432	1,342	203
7	Para ...	64	1,291	81	1,161	49
8	Chas ...	521	1,005	101	816	88
Total of Sadr excluding Barababhum and Patkum		1,679	12,287	1,004	10,698	585
1	Gobindpur ...	23	38	5	33	...
2	Topchanchi ...	161	478	48	373	67
3	Jharia ...	30	42	13	22	7
4	Nirsa ...	55	101	17	84	...
5	Tundi ...	17	27	5	22	...
Total of Dhanbad		289	686	88	524	74
Total ...		1,968	12,973	1,092	11,222	659

The majority of issues were raised on the strength of section 51A of the Act, which was enacted in 1920 and consequently came into force in the district after the attestation of Block A was over, but before the commencement of fair rent settlement operations. It was decided by Mr. Tuckey as Settlement Officer, on appeal, that parties were entitled to the presumption arising under section 51A, sub-clause (2), in suits under section 86 and this decision was accordingly followed. This led to a large number of issues being raised under section 86, which were based purely on rent receipts showing a uniform rate of rent for 20 years. In several cases, raiyats even suppressed older rent receipts and other papers which were adverse to their claim and the landlords were hard put to it, to rebut the presumption of uniformity of rent. As the results show, however, the landlords succeeded in doing so in over 85 per cent. cases.

The next largest number of issues referred to *brahmotar* or *mogli* claims or claims to hold lands rent-free. These were supported in several instances by forged documents, which purported to have been discovered after attestation. The majority of these issues were also found to be frivolous and were accordingly dismissed.

It would have been possible to check the number of issues raised under section 86, to a certain extent, by awarding costs to the opposite party very freely, but because, very few cases were filed under section 87 and section 85 bars subsequent Civil Suits, it was considered advisable to allow the parties to thrash out their respective claims freely at the section 86 stage. It is hoped that in this way, most of the disputes which might otherwise have remained a potential source of trouble, have been once for all finally settled.

180. *Appeals*.—The following table shows the result of appeals under sections 85 and 86 :—

Statement showing the result of appeals.

Appeals filed before the Settlement Officer.

Section.	Total no. of appeals.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Decision modified.
1	2	3	4	5
85	190	29	145	16
86	161	26	120	15

Second appeals before the Commissioner, and revision applications filed before the Board.

Total no. of appeals before Commissioner.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Decision modified.	Total no. before Board.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57	7	44	2	2	1	1	4 appeals are still pending with the Commissioner. (These have all been since disallowed.)

Many appeals related only to a few tenancies but some were omnibus appeals, relating to a large number of tenancies, which had to be all separately dealt with and which, therefore, practically meant several appeals rolled into one.

181. Fair Rent rates compared with the rates in other areas:—

Area.	Rice land.			Upland.		
	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum allowed in Manbhumi in thana Raghunathpur.	5 4 0	3 4 6	1 12 0	2 10 0	0 14 0	0 3 6
Maximum allowed in Manbhumi in thanas Baghmundi and Manbazar.	4 2 0	2 9 3	1 6 0	2 1 0	0 11 0	0 2 9
Barabahum and Patkum	...	2 10 0	1 14 0	1 2 0	1 14 0	...
Ranchi Maximum	...	3 2 0	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
Hazaribagh maximum (thana Semaria.)	4 13 0	3 7 0	2 1 0	4 2 0	1 0 6	0 5 6
Palamu maximum for zamindari villages.	10 8 0	7 0 0	4 8 0	6 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0
Palamu minimum	...	6 4 0	4 3 0	1 11 0	3 2 0	1 0 0

The table given above will prove interesting. It shows how Manbhumi rents approximate to those in Hazaribagh, where, however, the uplands are more productive and the paddy lands slightly less so. The rates in Barabahum, Patkum and Ranchi were fixed long ago before the present abnormal rise in prices. The rates in Manbhumi, where the lands are more fertile, as compared with the extraordinary high rates in Palamu, afford complete justification for Mr. Bridge's great fight on behalf of the Palamu raiyat, if indeed any such justification be still necessary.

182. Commutation of Produce Rent.—The number of applications under section 61, together with the result of such applications, is shown in the table given below:—

Statement showing the result of applications under section 61, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

—	No. of applications.	Commutation.		No. of appeals.	
		Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadr excluding Barabahum and Patkum.	101	64	39	...	24
Dhanbad	...	105	89	16	5
Total	...	206	153	55	29

The number of holdings on produce rent is very small in the district and hence very few cases came up under this section. These did not present any special features and were disposed of in the ordinary way.

183. *Post Publication Suits.*—The following is a statement of suits under sections 87, 111, 130 and 252 of the Act, showing also the result of appeals.

Statement showing the result of case work other than cases under sections 85 and 86.

	Suits under section 87.		Appeals against section 87 decision.		Suits under section III(s).		Appeals against section III(a) decision.		Suits under section 130.		Appeals against section 130 decision.		Suits under section 252.		Appeals against section 252 decision.		Remarks.
	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	
1	3	3	4	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sadr excluding Barahabhum and Patkum.	27	65	1	9	...	...	...	...	2	9	1	7	...	5	...	...	4 appeals pending before Commissioner.
Dhachad...	28	56	...	8	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	13 appeals under section 87 are pending before Judicial Commissioner.
Total ...	59	121	1	6	...	...	...	...	4	12	1	8	...	6	...	1	

The number of suits instituted was very small and the decisions did not materially alter the record, as finally published.

184. *Revision.*—The same principles were followed in dealing with applications under sections 89 and 90 of the Act as described by Mr. Bridge in paragraph 184 of his Palamau Report.

The following table gives the number of applications dealt with, under each of these sections, together with the result of such applications.

Statement showing the result of applications under sections 89 and 90.

Section.	Total no. of applications.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Remarks.
89	123	85	87	
90	217	166	81	1 case still pending.

The period of revision under section 90 has been extended by the Amended Act to two years after final publication. Consequently, limitation will not expire for applications under section 90 in respect of Block E, until March 1927. As the parties got their final parchas in 1924-25, this period is needlessly lengthy. It would have been better if under the Amended Act, the period of limitation had been fixed at one year after the distribution of the final parcha, instead of two years after final publication.

CHAPTER X.

GHATWALS.

185. *The Ghatwals of Barahabhum.*—Slightly less than half the total number of Ghatwali tenures in the district are situated in pargana Barahabhum. A detailed and interesting account of these appears in Chapter III of Mr. Sifton's Final Report. There are in Barahabhum, 287 Ghatwals and 448 Tabedars, holding 60 entire villages covering an area of 118 square miles and portions of 229 villages covering a total area of 9 square miles. At the top of the ghatwali force, are the 4 Major Taraf Sirdars and 4 other Taraf Sirdars of minor importance. Subordinate to them are the Sadials with tenures comprising each 10 or 12 villages and below them, the Ghatwals

or the village sardars and the tabedars who form the last link in the chain under the village sardars. All authorities are agreed that the Ghatwali organisation of Barahabhum is identical in origin with the Mundari Khuntkatti organisation in Ranchi. The Bhumij belong to the same race as the Mundas, as proved by intermarriages, which are very common especially on the Ranchi border, where the terms Bhumij and Munda are interchangeable. The lesser Mankis were the Sadials who were grouped under the super Mankis known as Taraf Sardars. The village headmen became the village Sardars or Ghatwals with the *khuntkattidars* serving under them as *pauks* or *tabedars*. These were constantly mobilised for purposes of offensive and defensive fighting, both of which were very common in Barahabhum. After the British occupation of the country, this militia degenerated into a force of *chuars* or bandits whose activities gave Barahabhum such wide notoriety for *chuar* outbreaks. In 1800 A.D. Mr. Henry Strachey, Magistrate of Midnapore, conceived the bold idea of enlisting the disturbers of the public peace as its guardians and thus converted what was originally a political and military organisation into a Police force. Mr. Sifton has given a complete history of the origin and subsequent development of Ghatwali tenancies including an account of the *ismnavisis* or name lists of 1824 and 1833, Ganga Narain's rebellion of 1832, Col. Dalton's views, the theories of Messrs. Risley and Hewitt and the reasons for undertaking a complete survey of Ghatwali lands, which was carried out under Mr. Risley's control and supervision by Munshi Nandji between 1880-83. Up to this point, the history of Ghatwals in the rest of the district is practically the same as that of the Barahabhum Ghatwals, though a few points of difference will be noticed later on. The subsequent history of Ghatwals in Barahabhum was however totally different. It was influenced largely by the *ijara* taken by Messrs. Watson and Company, the attitude taken by Mr. Risley, the controversy about *atirikta* lands and the Ghatwali compromise of 1884, which had such a disastrous effect on the properties of the Ghatwals concerned. The rest of the Ghatwals in the district were not parties to the Ghatwali compromise of 1884 though a few minor difficulties that cropped up in pargana Manbhumi were overcome by a compromise between the Commissioner Mr. Hewitt on behalf of the Government and the Deputy Commissioner, as Manager, representing the disqualified proprietor. Being situated outside Messrs. Watson and Co.'s *ijara*, they were able to continue their peaceful existence without any troubles.

For a detailed account of the early history of Ghatwals in Manbhumi, reference is invited to Chapter III of the Barahabhum Final Report and the exhaustive note on Police tenures in the Gazetteer.

186. *Digwars*.—The following table shows the number and area of entire and part Digwari villages, together with the number of Digwars and Tabedars, thana by thana, in the area covered by the present operations:—

It will be seen that all the Digwari villages in Sadr are situated within the Panchet estate. Two of the part Digwari villages in Dhanbad are situated in the Jharia estate, while the third is situated in Pandra. The total area covered by the entire and part Digwari villages is 47 square miles within Panchet and nearly 4 square miles in Jharia and Pandra. The total number of Digwari tenures recorded is 83 with 183 Tabedars under them.

Originally there appear to have been Ghatwals, styled as Digwars, in Jhalda and Begunkodar but these are now styled only as Sardars and do not figure as Digwars in the list above, there being absolutely no difference except in name between them and ordinary Ghatwal Sardars.

All the Digwars and Tabedars except one have been recorded at this settlement as pure service tenure-holders or tenants, liable to dismissal by the Deputy Commissioner and liable to lose their lands on dismissal. One Tabedar who holds 23.06 acres of land, including 13.02 acres of rice land, has been recorded as a non-service tenant who is not liable to lose his lands on dismissal as his tenancy originated before his service as Tabedar commenced.

187. *Ghatwals*.—The following table shows the number and area of entire and part Ghatwali villages, together with the number of Ghatwals and Tabedars, thana by thana, in the area covered by the present operations :—

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Entire Ghatwali villages.				Part Ghatwali villages.				
		Number of villages.	Area.	Number of Ghatwals.	Number of Tabedars.	Number of villages.	Area.	Area recorded as Ghatwali.	Number of Ghatwals.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	Manbazar ...	44	17,024	45	124	71	49,469	7,349	94	164
2	Purulia ...	4	5,008	4	20	2	672	60	2	..
3	Jhalda ...	8	1,056	3	16	10	8,071	419	10	10
4	Barahabhum ...	3	630	3	4	6	2,100	243	6	10
5	Raghunathpur ...	1	732	1	...	1	714	647	2	1
Total of Sadr excluding parganas Barahabhum and Patkura.		55	25,060	56	164	90	58,820	8,716	114	189
6	Nitwa ...	2	994	2	...	10	4,204	183	18	18
Grand Total ...		57	25,444	59	174	100	62,590	8,890	127	207

Some of the Ghatwals were known as Sadials but their number has been included in the list of Ghatwals. Naib Digwars have also been included in the list of Digwars given in the previous paragraph.

It will be seen that the bulk of the Ghatwali villages are situated within thana Manbazar, which forms the Manbhumi estate. The other villages are to be found within the Panchet, Jhalda and Koilapal estates in Sadr and the Pandra estate in Dhanbad.

The total Ghatwali area is 40 square miles in entire and 14 square miles in part Ghatwali villages; or a total of 105 square miles, including Digwari and part Digwari villages. The total number of Ghatwals is 185

Tabedars 371, making up a total Ghatwali force of 83 Digwars, 185 Ghatwals and 554 Tabedars.

As already seen in the previous chapter, fair rents were settled in respect of all tenants holding under Ghatwals. The net result of the operations was an increase of 19 per cent. in the rent roll of the Ghatwali tenure-holders from Rs. 24,085 to Rs. 28,705, payable by 8,226 raiyats and ordinary intermediate tenure-holders, holding under Ghatwals.

To complete the statistical information compiled in respect of Ghatwali tenancies, I might add that 98 per cent. of the Ghatwali area was recorded as held by the Ghatwals purely on condition of rendering services and only 2 per cent. was recorded as held on some permanent right on which Ghatwali services were imposed at a later stage. The following table gives full particulars of the area so held.

	1	Area recorded as held by Ghatwals of all ranks in permanent rights and not as service holding		
		Rice land.	Upland and waste.	Total.
		2	3	
In Entire Digwari villages	13.2	10.04
In Part Digwari villages
In Entire Ghatwali villages	284.63	907.03
In Part Ghatwali villages	4.60	1.15
Total	...	30.215	918.22	1,220.37

Practically all the area recorded as raiyati, in the names of Ghatwals and Tabedars, is situated in thana Manbazar, where as we shall see below, the origin of Ghatwali tenancies was more akin to that in Barahabhum than in the rest of the district.

188. *The origin of Ghatwali tenancies.*—Prior to the British occupation the reigning chiefs had to maintain a number of quasi-retainers or feudal barons, for purposes of offensive and defensive fighting, as well as to keep in check dacoits and *chuars* within their own territories. In Barahabhum, the Mundari khuntkatti organisation was well suited to provide the necessary force of feudal barons and hence it was not necessary for the Raja to import a force of retainers for purposes of defence. Similar was the case with Baghmundi, where the Mankis still exist to prove the existence of Mundari khuntkatti organisation. In the other parts of the district Mundas and Bhumij were few in number and hence the necessity arose for defence arrangements. The Manbhumi estate was perpetually open to attack from three sides, by Panchet on the north, Barahabhum on the south and south-west and Koilapal on the south-east. Hence the Raja had to maintain a large force of retainers to guard the frontiers and hold the passes against invasion, as well as within the estate, to guard life and property against the *chuars*. This explains the existence of the very large body of Ghatwals in this estate. The Ghatwals belong to all castes, a considerable proportion being Bauris and Bagdis, who are presumably local men. Several, like the Ghatwals of Kurkutta, Barmesia, Dhuliapara, Benagoria, Lota and Dhadka are Chhatris, who were imported by the Raja of Manbhumi from up-country, to guard the frontier against Panchet. Opposed to these within Panchet estate, we find the Mal Jagirdars of Kaera, Kendadih and Deoli. Bhumij Ghatwals are very few, perhaps because of their natural affinity to the Bhumij *chuars* of Barahabhum, with whom they could be expected to make common cause against the Raja of Manbhumi, who was himself not a Bhumij. The small number of non-service tenancies suggests that here it was not the original clearers of the soil or feudal barons who were made Sardars but men were selected purely on consideration of their ability to hold the mountain passes and fight invaders. The times were too strenuous for sentiment to be allowed to play any part in the selection of Ghatwals. With constant fighting going on, vacancies in the post of Ghatwals must have been fairly numerous and these were sure to be filled up by powerful men, able to command and fight, whether they were local

aborigines or not. I believe it is a mistake to suppose that the then Rajas had any conception of permanent rights in land, or that, they had any scruples in driving away the heirs of deceased *khuntkattidars* and giving their land as reward to others, who were better able to help them in their fights. I do not believe that outside Barahabhum, the Ghatwals could now be said to be descendants of the original clearers of the soil except in a very few cases.

The Ghatwals in Koilapal appear to have had the same origin as those of Manbhumi. The estate being however smaller, it is not unlikely that the Ghatwals were near relations only, of the robber chieftain or his more trusted lieutenants.

Now let us consider the case of Panchet. The enormous size of this estate made it necessary to have more elaborate defence arrangements. These consisted of three separate lines of defence. First were the 12 minor chiefs of Baghmundi, Jhalda, Begunkodar, Jaipur, Mukundpur, Hesla, Torang, Katras, Nawagarh, Jharia, Tundi and Pandra who were called the Panchakote Petty Zamindars in 1771 by Mr. Alex Higginson. These were all to protect the Raj from attacks from the north and the north-west. Then came the Mal Jagirdars holdings some $141\frac{1}{4}$ villages. Of these 49 are situated in Pargana Kasaipar, for defence against attacks from Barahabhum. 11 Jagirdars of pargana Bagda were meant for defence against Manbhumi, 71 in Khaspel for defence against incursions from Hazaribagh and a few in parganas Chaurasi and Chaliama for defence of the Zamindar's *gurh*. The Ghatwali organisation came last. From the distribution of the Digwari posts, it is fairly obvious that the Ghatwals of Panchet were not ordinarily meant for offensive or defensive war but were rather from the beginning, meant to be a Police force to check dacoities and other crimes. In times of stress, these Digwars might take part in fights but that was rather the exception. Lalla Kanji, Tahsildar of Panchet in his replies to questions in 1799, definitely states "Before thanas were established, the Digwars were responsible for all the thefts and serious crimes which were committed in the chakla; but if a great many riots and thefts occurred, the Jagirdars and amlas of the Raja used to unite and enquire." The Digwars thus constituted the ordinary police, while the Jagirdars constituted the feudal barons and retainers, while the 12 frontier Zamindars were more or less semi-independent chiefs, who, however, nominally acknowledged the suzerainty of Panchet and helped in offensive and defensive fighting on their own part of the frontier, for mutual advantage.

It is even less true in Panchet than in Manbazar that the majority of the Ghatwals or even a considerable minority of them are descended from the original clearers of the soil. Sentiment has only come to figure largely in the treatment of Ghatwals, since British rule was firmly established.

The origin of Ghatwals in the other estates to the west and north of Panchet was probably the same as that in Panchet. The assets of Digwari villages in the other estates were, however, not specifically excluded from the assets at the time of the Decennial Settlement, which happened only in the case of Panchet.

From this it will be clear that the origin of Ghatwals was different in each estate and that though in Barahabhum and to a lesser extent in Manbhumi, the theory that Ghatwals were feudal barons connected with the original clearers of the soil is correct, it is not so in the rest of the district. In Barahabhum and Manbhumi, a quasi-military force was converted into a Police force in 1800—1805. In the rest of the district, the Ghatwals had already been performing Police duties and the transition was therefore more natural.

189. Khewat I in Digwari villages in Panchet.—At the time of the Permanent Settlement, the Digwars were shown as holding $57\frac{3}{4}$ villages within the ambit of the Panchet estate. The assets of these villages were not taken into consideration at the time of the Decennial Settlement, in fixing the revenue of the estate. The Digwars neither pay rent nor cess to the zamindar but pay a cess known as digwari or road patrol cess direct to Government. It was, therefore, thought that the Digwars held their tenures directly under

Government and not under the zamindar of Panchet and this was the view taken by the District Judge of Burdwan in his judgment in suit no. 31 of 814 28 of 1917 (Raja Jyoti Prasad Singh Deo Bahadur vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council and others). The High Court, however, decided on appeal that digwari tenures do form part of the Panchet estate and are not liable to resumption by the Government, though on the services being discontinued, the villages will be liable to separate assessment of revenue on resumption by the zamindar, as the lands were set apart as thanadari lands and the assets left out of account at the time of the Permanent Settlement. Following this decision, all Digwars have been recorded at this settlement, since the date of the decision, as holding under the zamindar and not directly under Government. The High Court decision is not yet final as an appeal has been filed before the Privy Council, where the right to minerals in Digwari villages is also being contested on behalf of the Government.

190. *Survey and record of ghatwali lands.*—The actual survey of ghatwali lands at this settlement presented no difficulties. The maps prepared by Munshi Nandji in 1880–83 were found to be very useful and several of the ghatwali pillars demarcating ghatwali lands in part ghatwali villages were found intact. In a few cases, the area demarcated by Munshi Nandji was found to have been subsequently modified by competent courts and in a few other cases where Munshi Nandji's survey was proved to be wrong or defective, the record was prepared according to the admitted facts of present possession.

All ghatwali tenures have been recorded as non-resumable, as the superior landlord has no power to resume them. In the case of purely service tenures, a note has been made that the Deputy Commissioner can dismiss the Ghatwal and on dismissal, eject him from the lands. In the few cases where services were proved to have been imposed subsequent to the inception of the tenancy, the note has been made as follows:—"but the Deputy Commissioner can dismiss him from the service but his right in land will remain."

Following the local custom and the procedure laid down in Barahabhum, wherever the holding of a Ghatwal was found to be only of the extent and character of a raiyati holding, suitable for the cultivation of a single man and his family, the Ghatwal was given a khatian and was not treated as a tenure-holder. His sub-lessees in such cases have only the right of under-*raiayats*.

For the vast majority of Tabedars, khatians were prepared with status "tabedari chakran" and a note in the special incidents column whether the tenancy originated as a service holding or not.

191. *Occupancy rights of raiyats.*—The question whether raiyats holding lands under Ghatwals were debarred from obtaining occupancy rights was never seriously debated in the course of the present operations. The opinions of Mr. Risley and Commissioner Mr. Hewitt which have been quoted in paragraph 77 of the Barahabhum and Patkum Final Report show that these officers entertained no doubt that raiyats acquire occupancy rights both under the law and the custom of the district. Mr. Sifton accordingly acted upon these views with the concurrence of the then Deputy Commissioner and the same procedure was followed now. Though the appointment *sanads* given to the Ghatwals under the Act I of 1914 (Bihar and Orissa) specifically lay down that the Ghatwal has no right to settle any land with raiyats without the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner, in practice settlements made without such permission were frequently met with. Instances were also forthcoming (vide Ghatwali case no. 580 of 1906) in which after a lapse of years, when the Ghatwal wanted to oust a tenant whom he or a previous Ghatwal had surreptitiously introduced, the Deputy Commissioner had held that the tenant had acquired a right of occupancy and could not be ousted.

The main principle kept in view was that no Ghatwal had a right to reduce permanently the value of his tenure. Hence, *mukarrari* grants made by Ghatwals were not recognised as such. Nor were recent settlements with raiyats, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, or even old

settlements made by the Ghatwal with his own relatives recognised. Where, however, it was found that *bona fide* settlements of waste land had been made for purposes of reclamation or abandoned or surrendered raiyati holdings had been settled with tenants, such transactions were recognised, even though without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. Settlements surreptitiously made by the present Ghatwal during his lifetime were not recognised irrespective of the length of possession. The possession of persons who were not recognised as tenants was, however, shown in the remarks column against the plots concerned, in the Ghatwal's *abad malik* or *anabad khatian*, for the information of the Deputy Commissioner.

The principles followed were all laid down by Mr. Tuckey as Settlement Officer in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and every doubtful case was referred to the Settlement Officer for orders before it was decided whether a tenant was to be recognised as such or not.

192. Encumbrances on Ghatwali land.—Encumbrances created by Ghatwals have no valid effect beyond the term of the existing Ghatwal's tenancy. The Ghatwali *sanad* specifically prohibits the creation of any encumbrances without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. Therefore, all unauthorised encumbrances discovered, were disregarded though they were noted in the remarks column against the plots concerned for the information of the Deputy Commissioner.

193. Trees and jungles.—The timber of all self-grown trees standing on cultivated and waste lands and in jungle admittedly belongs to Sarkar Bahadur and has been so recorded. The timber of *athrop* trees belongs by custom to the man who planted them, and similarly in case of trees nurtured and cared for by raiyats. In the special incidents column of the khatian, it is noted that nobody is entitled to cut the timber of trees recorded in the name of Sarkar Bahadur, without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

As to jungle the Ghatwal is not entitled to commit waste or to sell any timber or to reduce the value of the jungle in any way. By local custom, he along with his raiyats, has usually the right of grazing, the right to take fuel and fencing material, the right to collect the fruits and flowers of *mahul* and other trees and to take other minor products. He cannot however cut big trees or exercise any more rights than the general body of villagers, without permission from the Deputy Commissioner. For judicious thinning of the jungle, at intervals of 3 to 7 years, the Ghatwal has to take permission from the Deputy Commissioner, which is however generally always granted. In such cases, he generally cuts down undergrowth and over and above a judicious thinning of the jungle, surreptitiously cuts down as many big trees as he can and appropriates to himself all the sale-proceeds. It has been definitely ruled, however, that in no case is it legal for the Deputy Commissioner to order any portion of the sale-proceeds to be credited to Government, though the trees may have been cut without his consent. All that he can do is either to fine or dismiss the Ghatwal.

194. Unsuitability of Ghatwals to modern conditions.—Even 60 years ago, the Ghatwals had ceased to be useful in their capacity as an auxiliary police force and the question was raised whether Government should not dispense with their services. This may be easily gathered from the correspondence on the subject, leading up to Colonel Dalton's observations in his letter no. 6093 of 1869 to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue "The Ghatwals are not a body that we should be anxious to get rid of, but an institution that should be fostered, improved and preserved." Colonel Dalton accordingly set about to effect an improvement in the force and some results were brought about, which were however only temporary. In 1878, a large increase in crimes in the district was attributed to the inefficiency of the Ghatwals and the actual participation of some of them in crimes which they were there to prevent. Since then, the Ghatwals have been steadily losing

all efficiency and prestige. The regular police force on the other hand has now become a highly organised and efficient body of men. The detection of crime in many cases requires at present great skill and detective ability and not so much local knowledge. As remarked by Mr. Sifton in paragraph 58 of his report "Regarded as a police force, the Ghatwals are troublesome and inefficient. They do not fill the place either of regular investigating police officers or of village Chaukidars. Questions regarding their dismissal and appointment and succession, their petty offences and punishments, are numerous and vexatious for the Deputy Commissioner, especially when, as in the case of the sardar of Dhadka, who was several times suspended and dismissed for neglecting his police duties, disobeying orders and alienating Ghatwali land, the orders of removal turn out to be ineffective, because his successor finds himself unable to enter into possession of the service lands; and the idea of abolishing the system as an anachronism is tempting."

In fairness to the Ghatwals, it may be said that on account of constant subletting and alienations of lands by successive Ghatwals, the value of the Ghatwali lands has been so diminished in many cases; as to offer hardly any inducement to the Ghatwals to make special efforts to retain their service tenancies. This is particularly so in the case of Tabedars, most of whom have now got lands totally insufficient for the decent maintenance of an average family. Cases are not infrequently met with, in which on the death or resignation of a Tabedar, some difficulty is experienced in getting a suitable man willing to accept the post.

It may also be said that my own experience as Deputy Commissioner confirms Mr. Coupland's opinion as expressed in the Gazetteer, that the Ghatwals give more assistance to the regular Police than is commonly acknowledged by them.

195. Commutation proposals.—The previous history of commutation proposals up to 1912 has been given by Mr. Sifton in his report. In view of his conclusions, the idea of commutation was dropped for the time being. In 1920 the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Philip, again re-examined the question and in a long note which he wrote on the subject, he examined three alternative solutions of the problems which were (1) to try to compel the Ghatwals to render some services, however nominal and light, (2) to cease altogether to try to exact services from them and leave them as Ghatwals with the attendant benefits of inalienability of land and liability to pay quit-rent only: but without any duties or obligations, (3) to commute their services either wholly or in part and abolish them as an institution.

After detailed examination of these three alternatives, Mr. Philip came to the conclusion that the second alternative was impracticable and that it was at its best a confession of weakness and failure; at its worst, it may have very evil consequences. He therefore advocated a combination of the first and third alternatives. The services holders, whether sardars, sadials or tabedars were to be retained as Ghatwals and work, however slight, was to be exacted from them. The services of the *khunkatti* and settled raiyat Ghatwals were to be formally dispensed with and the fact proclaimed that they had ceased to be Ghatwals and were ordinary raiyats, liable to pay fair rent for their holdings. This rent was to be apportioned between the various superior landlords but Government was not to claim any compensation for loss of their services.

In view of the present operations, no action was taken on Mr. Philip's recommendation and there the matter rested until Mr. Deb in his letter no. 983-C.R., dated 7th April 1924, addressed to the Commissioner and recommended the total abolition of Ghatwals without any commutation of their services. Digwars and Taraf Sardars were to retain their designation as such for sentimental reasons but were to do no police work in future. The others were to be given the status of occupancy raiyats and then left to the mercy of the landlord, for settling the question of commutation and apportionment of the rent between the various superior landlords.

Mr Deb seems to have completely overlooked the Barahabhum and Patkum Final Report and even Mr. Philip's report and his recommendations were in the nature of a cry of despair. If adopted, they would have no doubt relieved the Deputy Commissioner of some work but would have utterly ruined the Ghatwals, especially in Barahabhum, by involving them in hopeless litigation. Government would not only have lost for ever the services of the Ghatwals without any compensation but would have also perpetually alienated their sympathies, as they would have felt themselves betrayed by Government in a fit of despair.

196. My own recommendations as Settlement Officer have been submitted to Government and need not be repeated here. After 8 months' experience as officiating Deputy Commissioner, during which time I had to deal with a large number of Ghatwali cases, I am satisfied that the proposals which I submitted as Settlement Officer for dealing with Ghatwals are necessary and workable. The sooner the 326 Ghatwals who have got permanent rights in the land are abolished, the better it will be for all concerned. The 746 other Tabedars whose holdings are mostly small and insignificant should also go. The 516 superior Ghatwals, who will be left, will form a compact and useful body of men and the police will probably be anxious to retain their services. If so, there is no harm in leaving these men to help the police; but if not, it should not be difficult to come to terms with these men and have a partial commutation of their services. For the reasons given by Mr. Sifton, I would, however, oppose any idea of total commutation of services in their cases. Now that survey and settlement have been completed in the whole district, the sooner the problem is tackled and finally dealt with, the better it will be for all concerned. A policy of drift will benefit nobody. Even now, for most flimsy reasons, like non-attendance at thana parade or non-payment of fine the older Ghatwals belonging to the aboriginal tribes are being dismissed and upstarts are taking their place. The sooner the Bhumij and other aboriginal Ghatwals who have still got substantial properties, get confirmed permanently in their tenures, without the possibility of losing their land as a result of some police report against them, the better for them as well as for the peace of the district.

CHAPTER XI.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

197. *Previous History.*—The origin of the system of attachment of estates and adjustment of accounts in place of allowing them to be sold for debts and the consequent history of encumbered estates management has been ably summarised in the Gazetteer, which is reproduced below:—

" The policy of exempting the estates of this district from the ordinary Sale Laws arose, according to Mr Ricketts, who made a tour of inspection of the South-West Frontier Agency in 1854, from an unauthorised extension of the applicability of certain Government Orders, dated 13th October 1834, substituting attachment and adjustment of accounts for sale in the case of the Ghatwals or Tikaits of Kharakdiha in Hazaribagh. These orders, however, gave authority to the Governor General's Agent to extend the same method of settling accounts to ' all the old hereditary landholders in the jungle estates for generations ', limiting the application to cases of urgent necessity. In Manbhumi, at any rate, they were constantly applied and probably only regularised an existing practice, as no cases of sale either for arrears of land revenue or for private debts appear to have been effected between 1800 and 1834, and there can be no question that the fear that the transfer of ancient estates to persons other than members of the old families might lead to disturbances, must have been a very present one in Manbhumi in view of the circumstances attending the sale of Panchet to one Nilambar Mitra in 1795, which was the occasion for the general rising, described in an

earlier chapter, which was only put an end to by the annulment of the sale. The practice, as Mr. Ricketts found it, was to attach and bring under direct management such estates as were likely to default or to be sold up in the civil court on decrees for debts, etc., and this procedure was definitely regularised by the passing of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act VI in 1875 and the issue of notifications in 1878 and 1879 prohibiting sales in execution of civil court decrees without the previous consent of the Commissioner. The necessity of obtaining previous sanction was done away by a notification of 1880, but it was still left open to the Commissioner to step in and stay the sale and, where circumstances required such a course, forbid it altogether. A further extension of the system has been made by the recent amending Act which gives the Deputy Commissioner power in certain circumstances to file *suo motu* an application for protection of any estate. At the same time, it is more definitely laid down that the holder of an estate so exempted must belong to a family of political or social importance, or if this is not so, Government must be satisfied that it is desirable in the interests of the tenantry that the estate should be protected.

The result has been that there have constantly been several estates under Government management; thus, when recommending in 1834 the application of the Kharakdiha orders for general application, the Agent stated that 'the necessity was urgent in the case of five or six zamindars of the Manbhumi division particularly those of Jhalda, Manbhumi and Chatna who were so deeply involved in debt that nothing but the adoption of some plan, similar to the one now recommended, can possibly prevent the sale of every village in their estates'. In 1854, Mr. Ricketts found no less than 9 zamindaris, 2 Shikmi Mahal (Manki tenures), 1 Ghatwali and 5 rent-free holdings under attachment, and of the zamindaris one had been attached since 1837, another since 1839, and a third from 1842. Forty-two years later, in 1896, 11 estates were being administered under the Encumbered Estates Act, including the four largest in the district, i.e., Panchet, Barahabhum, Patkum and Manbhumi, and comprising nearly three-quarters of the district area; in 1909 there were 7 estates, i.e., Manbhumi, Patkum, Pandra (all four kismats, held in two separate interests) and Torang, one Shikmi zamindari, Naro, one Mankiari tenure, Kalimati, one Ghatwali tenure, Tinsaya, and one Jaigir Baramahal, covering in all rather more than one-fifth of the district area. The statistics of the district show that almost every major estate besides several Shikmi, Jaigir, Ghatwali and other subordinate tenures have at one time or another been attached or brought under management as encumbered estates, and so protected from sale or dismemberment; the few major estates which have escaped have done so for special reasons, as, for example, the fact of their being managed by the Court of Wards for long periods, or in more recent years having received unexpected additions to their revenue through coal settlements.

The one unfortunate exception to the general rule which has preserved these estates to the original families is that of Jainagar, which was sold in execution of a civil court decree in 1866 and purchased by the Court of Wards on behalf of the zamindar of Jharia, then a minor. The reasons which led to the ordinary practice being departed from in this case are not now traceable, but according to local tradition, the zamindar of Jainagar treated the various processes of the civil court preliminary to the sale with such contempt that he entirely alienated the sympathies of the then Deputy Commissioner ''

198. *Particulars of the Estates under management.*—At present there are 8 estates under management out of which 7 have been taken over under the Encumbered Estates Act and one is under the Court of Wards, which also is shortly going to be notified as encumbered. All the four kismats of the Pandra estate in Dhanbad have been under management since over 25 years. Katras came under the Court of Wards early in 1924 and is proposed to be now declared an encumbered estate, a course which might profitably have been followed from the very beginning. All the other six estates under management are situated in Sadr. Of these the biggest three

are Barahabhum, Jaipur and Manbazar, which have been under management for the last 12, 9 and 21 years respectively. The other three are one Mankiari tenure Kalimati, one Maljagir tenure Mudali and one patni tenure Taralal, which have been under management for 18, 8 and 11 years respectively. All these estates together cover an area of 1,325 square miles, forming nearly one-third of the district. The disqualified proprietors are Bhumiij only in the case of Kalimati and Mudali, the others being shown as Chhatri though probably most of them spring from aboriginal stock. Out of the 8 estates, only two, Jaipur and Manbazar, and two Kismats of Pandra are within measurable distance of being released from management. In the case of two others, Mudali and Kalimati, efforts are being made to sell off portions of the estate in order to pay off the debts. The disqualified proprietors are however raising strenuous objections to this proposal which will leave them for ever with a smaller and less valuable property to play with.

One of the temporary settled estates in the district, Matha, was taken under management in 1913 and released in 1921 as its affairs were so much involved that there was no reasonable prospect of the debts being ever repaid. A charge was thus lightly undertaken which was impossible of really satisfactory accomplishment. The case of Matha however appears to have had a salutary effect inasmuch as it resulted in 1925 in the authorities declining to accept responsibility for the Barora estate, which forms one of the *kismats* of Nawagarh, and of which the affairs were so much involved as to make any scheme of management impossible.

199. Common Defects of Management.—The common defects of management have been ably summarised in paragraphs 97-99 of the Hazaribagh Final Report. All the defects noted there by Mr. Sifton have been found in a large measure in this district. The charge has generally been too big to allow of proper control by the superior officers and the subordinate establishment has hardly ever been adequately supervised and has had too much of its own way. Inspections are hurried and perfunctory. Beyond paying hurried visits to the *garh* and the *tahsil cutcherry*, the superior officers hardly ever go to the villages and come in contact with the villagers. Ignorance of the full conditions of the estates at the time of their being taken over, which is a preliminary condition of good management, has been amply illustrated by the case of Matha given above. The collection of road cess at illegal rates and the realisation of a previously non-existent *tikuri* rent of Re. 1 per homestead in the Mudali estate, which was only discovered during attestation some four years after the estate had been taken under management, illustrates how *jamabandis* filed by disqualified proprietors had been blindly accepted.

All the disqualified proprietors have been usually allowed to have *khas* cultivation within the estate, either in their own name or in *benami* in the name of their relations. One favourite method with proprietors is to create *khorposh* or *mukarrari* tenures in the names of wives or brothers just before applying for the estate to be taken under management, so that the proprietor generally gets a free hand in these villages, while the rest of his estate is under management.

In the Kalimati estate, the management was found to have illegally enhanced the rents by adding on the price of *shyama* ghee to the cash rent. In recognising mutations and transfers, the management is generally behind-hand. In several cases, rent receipts were still being granted in the names of tenants who had died long ago.

200 To quote again from Mr. Sifton's report "unfortunately the impression given from the recent settlement of estates, which are now or have been recently under management, is that the Encumbered Estates Department feels that it exists solely to save the estate committed to its charge and is prepared to subordinate every other consideration to this object; and its observance of the statutory rights of raiyats and of the provisions of the Tenancy Act is often not much above the standard set by

the ordinary landlord." Indeed not only was the department found to observe the provisions of the Tenancy Act not much above the standard set by the ordinary landlord but in some respects the standard was even lower, as evidenced by the illegal realisations of rent and cess noted above. None of the landlords so keenly contested the findings of the Attestation Officers in respect of *khuntkatti* rights and the rights of village headmen or put in so many untenable claims to *zirat*.

The management in fact has been too wooden and unsatisfactory, and far from being an exemplary management, which could be held up as a model to the landlords in the district.

201. Is Act VI still necessary?—The statistics of the district show that practically every major estate besides several shikmi, jagir, ghatwali and other subordinate tenures has at one time or other been brought under management and protected from sale. A few major estates, which have escaped, have done so on account of their being managed by the Court of Wards for long periods. Many of the zamindars seem to regard protective management of their estate, varied with brief intervals of dissipation, as their natural condition.

From the point of view of the tenants, I see no necessity for the continuance of the present system. The tenants are in no way better off when the estates are under management. The tenants' interests have now been sufficiently safeguarded by the preparation of the record-of-rights. Experience also shows that in Manbhumi, the tenants have always been able to present an united front to old or new zamindars and protect their own interests. Manbhumi is the most advanced district in Chota Nagpur and the conditions here differ very little from those in the adjoining districts of Bengal. With the aborigines or quasi-aboriginal zamindars assuming the status of Chhatri Rajputs and falling into the hands of unscrupulous Dewans, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to succumb, if they cannot look after themselves under modern conditions.

In my opinion, all the small estates under management should be given up as soon as possible and no petty estates taken under management in future. I also think that estates should not be dismembered by the sale of some villages while they are under management. Because, with estates repeatedly coming under management, there will be soon nothing left to protect and the whole trouble taken will be thrown away. In future, even if the application of Act VI is not withdrawn from the district, the Act should be allowed to fall into disuse, and zamindars warned once for all that it is now high time for them to manage their estates properly, and that in future, except in very exceptional circumstances, Government will not interfere to protect them from the consequences of their own folly and extravagance. Before the British occupation of the country, constant fighting continually tested the capacity of local chiefs to continue to enjoy their estates. Incompetent and inefficient men were quickly weeded out and replaced by better men. Though it may not be right now, both from the point of view of policy and sentiment, to allow the struggle for existence full play, there should be some limit to paternal administration.

Times have changed and it is not an uncommon occurrence now, for proprietors to pray for their estates being taken under management, and as soon as they are so taken over, start working against the management and putting difficulties in the way of good management. The Act also gives very little authority to the Collector to control the proprietor himself or to see that his children are properly brought up and educated as they should be, so that they may see that their estates do not continually come back under management.

If on grounds of sentiment any zamindari families must be preserved, the only satisfactory solution would be that advocated in paragraph 99 of the Hazaribagh Report, viz., to take over the management of the estates permanently and make the nominal proprietor, a pensioner of the estate.

CHAPTER XII.

TEMPORARY SETTLED ESTATES.

Koilapal.

202. *Koilapal*.—The Koilapal estate, which constitutes pargana Koilapal, is situated in the extreme south-east corner of the district. It forms part of thana Barahabhum and comprises 48 villages, with an area of 26 square miles, including an area of 4 square miles of Government protected forest. The estate is badly off for communications, being about 34 miles from the nearest railway station Barahabhum, with which it is connected by an unbridged gravelled road. The Manbazar-Koilapal road is also unbridged and the estate is therefore practically cut off from headquarters during the rains.

203. *Early History*.—The early history of the estate is lost in oblivion. In his Final Report of the settlement of Matha and Koilapal in the year 1881, the Deputy Collector, Munshi Nandaji, wrote that the ancestors of Shab Lal Singh, the ex-proprietor of the estate, were robbers who flourished during the Muhammadan period and were notorious cattle lifters. As early as 1784, there are references to a chief of Koilapal having been taken prisoner by a force deputed from Midnapore, at the instance of the neighbouring zamindar. Later on, we hear of Shab Lal Singh having been offered a pardon after various attempts to arrest him had failed. On his finally surrendering himself, he was directed to refrain from marauding excursions but on his showing that he had no means of subsistence, he was allowed to have one head of cattle per day, in turn, from each of the neighbouring villages. The neighbouring zamindars, in consideration of his sparing their villages, then made terms with him by granting him a few villages for his maintenance and thus the estate was carved out.

The estate somehow escaped assessment to revenue, perhaps because the area was still entirely wild and uncultivated. Even at the time of Ganga Narain Singh's rebellion in 1832, it is stated that within Koilapal there were only 5 villages in existence. The then zamindar, Bahadur Singh helped the authorities by handing over his two brothers who had joined Ganga Narain and as a reward for his services, Mr. Harrington, Collector of the Jungle Mahals, is said to have declared his estate to be a rent-free service tenure. The validity of Mr. Harrington's grant was not called in question till 1860, when the zamindar himself prayed for assessment of revenue and Government protection against his neighbours who he alleged were filching his villages. The Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, reported the facts to Government and recommended resumption of the estate and settlement with the then holder at a *sadar jama* equal to one-third of the gross assets. His proposal was accepted and the estate was settled in 1861 with Shab Lal Singh II on a revenue of Rs. 196.

204. *Previous Settlements*.—The first regular settlement was undertaken by Munshi Nandaji and completed in 1881. The following rates were settled for the different classes of land per standard *bigha*—*bahal* 0-14-0 annas, *kanali* 0-10-0 annas, *baid* 0-8-0 annas, and *bastu* including *bari* 0-4-0 annas; *gora* or upland was left unassessed. The Government revenue was fixed at one-third of the gross assets and amounted to Rs. 1,021-13-9. The settlement was made current for 15 years and expired in 1896. The resettlement operations in 1896 were also placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Khanapuri was finished in May 1896 and attestation in the following month. The attestation was, however, found to be very defective and had to be done again by another officer in 1897. Enhanced rates of rent were then proposed for all classes of land but the proposals were rejected by the Board and it was remarked that the more accurate survey was in itself an enhancement of rates. A rate of one anna per *bigha* was however fixed for the first time for *gora* land; and *kusum*, *mahul* and *palas* trees were assessed to rent at the rate of 0-4-0 annas,

0-2-0 annas, 0-1-0 anna per tree respectively. Settlement was offered to the tenure holder at 50 per cent. of the gross assets which, he declined to accept. The settlement holder was then called upon under section 5, clause 3 or Regulation VII of 1822 to state the highest jama at which he was willing to take settlement. He again offered one-third of the gross rental as before but this offer was rejected and finally the tenure holder agreed to take settlement at half the total assets. In 1904 however, following the case of Matha (paragraph 214 below), the assessment on *gora* and trees was given up and the revenue fixed at one-third of the gross assets.

205. Present Settlement.—The present settlement was due in 1916 but it was postponed and ordered to form part of the district operations. The area fell within Block A and was attested in 1919-20, and the records finally published in 1921. The classification of land was done on the same principles as in the rest of the district. A detailed comparison was, however, made at attestation with the last settlement classification and discrepancies were carefully enquired into, to ensure that the new classification was correct. The following statement shows the particulars of area as compared with those at the last settlement:—

	1	Area in acres.		Percentage of increase.
		Last settlement.	Present settlement.	
		2	3	
Bahal	...	393	427	+ 8
Kanali	...	447	676	+ 51
Baid	...	1,580	2,542	+ 61
Total rice land		2,420	8,645	+ 50
Bastu	...	490	60	+ 21
Gora I	...	533		
Gora II	...	455		
Gora III	...	4,158		+ 12
Total Gora and bastu		4,608	5,201	+ 13
Total cultivated area		7,026	8,846	+ 26

206. Rate Report.—Mr. Tuckey, as Settlement Officer, submitted the rate report with his letter No. 1441 dated the 7th October 1922. In this, he stated that the application of the old rates would give a total of Rs. 4,781 gross assets as against the total attested rent of Rs. 3,515 and the last settlement rent of Rs. 3,189. Thus the increase in cultivation alone would give an increase of 50 per cent. in the Government revenue. Experience in settling fair rents in the adjoining thanas had, however, shown that the old rates were not evenly distributed and bore too heavily on *baid*, while the other two classes of rice land could easily bear an increase on account of the rise in prices. It was also considered unfair to leave *gora* unassessed when it was being assessed all over the district. Taking all these points into consideration the following rates were recommended, and on being approved by Government, given effect to in fair rent settlement. Side by side with these

rates are shown also the old rates and the rates allowed in the adjoining thana Manbazar, for facility of reference.

—	Bahal.	Kanali.	Bald.	Pastu and Gora I.	Gora II.	Gora III.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Previous two settlements, 1881 and 1897.	2 10 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	...	...
Present settlement, 1922	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	
Thana Manbazar (maximum fair rent rates allowed).	4 2 0	2 9 3	1 6 0	2 1 0	0 11 0	0 2 9	

207. *Growth of Revenue.*—The following table shows the increase in revenue at each successive settlement:—

Year.	Revenue.		Percentage of increase.
	1	2	
		Rs. a. p.	
1861	...	196 0 0	...
1881	...	1,021 13 9	421 per cent.
1905	...	1,441 12 0	41 „
1922	...	1,882 10 8	80 „

Fair rent settlement was effected this time without the slightest opposition on the part of the tenants. The temporary tenure-holder Babu Jagabandhu Singh Choudhury, who is not a descendant of Shab Lal Singh but whose family purchased the tenure at auction sale in the year 1867, not only agreed to the rates fixed but actually wanted to have the rates increased still further. More especially, he wanted the rate for *gora* III to be increased from one anna to two annas or more, as in the adjoining thana Manbazar to prevent the tenants from cutting down jungle and converting it into unproductive upland. His request was, however, not complied with, as it was considered that in view of the *gora* having been left unassessed so far, rates of annas 4 for *gora* II and annas 1 for *gora* III were quite fair and equitable.

208. *Some Notable Features.*—There are 12,482 *kul*, 34 *palas*, 1,314 *kusum* and 8,199 *mahul* trees recorded within the estate, exclusive of trees in hills and jungles which were not counted. The large number of *mahul* and *kusum* trees and the very small number of *palas* trees are notable features in the estate.

Another notable feature is the lack of facilities for irrigation. Only 284 acres of rice land and 8 acres of upland under sugarcane are irrigated from 8 *bandhs* which were constructed by Government long ago and of which only three are now in good repairs. To encourage the temporary tenure holder to look after and repair these *bandhs*, it was recommended by Mr. Tuckey that the *bandhs* should be formally made over to him on condition of his keeping them in good state of repairs for irrigation and drinking purposes. This recommendation was accepted by Government and it is hoped

that the tenure holder will devote some portion of the very large increase in assets which has accrued to him as a result of the present settlement in developing his estate.

209. Settlement costs.—No survey and settlement costs were realised in Koilapal as the settlement was a revenue and not a rent settlement. It was however calculated that at the rates sanctioned for recovery in Block A, the total amount of survey and settlement costs payable by the landlords and tenants in Koilapal would have amounted to Rs. 13,409. The net increase in revenue at this settlement of Rs. 441-8-8 does not serve to repay the costs borne by Government. It will be a matter for serious consideration when the next revision operations fall due after 15 years whether it is worth while to undertake costly operations of which only 33 per cent. of the benefit accrues to Government while 66 per cent. goes into the pockets of the temporary tenure holder who, however, cannot be called upon to defray any portion of the settlement costs. In my opinion, there should be no regular revision unless the temporary tenure holder applies for it and agrees to pay two-thirds or at least half the total costs, unless Government are prepared to appropriate to themselves in the shape of revenue, the bulk of the increase in assets resulting from revision settlement.

Matha.

210. The Matha estate, which constitutes pargana Matha, is situated in thana Baghmundi and consists of 19 villages having a total area of nearly 20 square miles including 6 square miles of Government protected forest. The estate is connected with the nearest railway station at Barahabhum, at a distance of 10 miles, by a District Board road. During the rains, the river Sankha which is unbridged, somewhat impedes traffic. The climate of the area is bad during the rains when malarial fever prevails.

211. Early History.—Matha was traditionally a part of Baghmundi. The zamindar or Thakur of Matha is said to be a descendant of Bayar Singh who was a notorious robber and who was credited with having killed a police daroga sent to arrest him. All attempts to arrest him however failed and on his death, in 1805, his son Paban Singh got himself recognised as zamindar of Matha with the help of the police. There was a long standing feud between the Thakur of Matha and the zamindar of Baghmundi over the boundaries of their respective villages and the tribute to be paid by the Thakur to the zamindar and ultimately there was a free fight in which several men of either party were killed. During the police investigation which followed, the zamindar of Baghmundi, through fear, denied his proprietary rights over Matha and the Thakur then continued to hold the estate without paying any rent or tribute. This state of affairs continued until 1860, when Colonel Dalton reported the facts to Government and recommended settlement with the holder at a *jama* equal to one-third of the gross assets.

212. Previous Settlements.—The revenue of the estate was fixed in 1861 at Rs. 138-8-0 in accordance with the statement of the then holder, Ananda Singh Thakur. The first regular settlement was completed in 1881 along with Koilapal, when a survey was made and rents settled at the same rates as in Koilapal. The Government revenue was assessed at one-third and amounted to Rs. 647-5-9. The next settlement was begun in 1896. Unlike Koilapal, the rates of rent for the different classes of land were increased. It was also proposed to assess *gora* and trees and fix the Government share at half the gross assets. The Thakur offered very strenuous opposition to these proposals and he was loyally supported by his entire body of tenants. Unlike the case of Koilapal, he positively refused to take settlement at half the assets. Attempts made by the Deputy Commissioner to take *khas* possession and settle the villages separately with *ijaradars* giving only the *malikana* to the Thakur were all unsuccessful and finally Government climbed down, the assessment on *gora* and trees was given up and the holder allowed to take settlement at one-third rates.

213. Present Settlement.—The term of the last settlement being due to expire in 1916-17 the period was extended under Government Orders and the resettlement operations made a part of the district operations. The area fell within Block B and was surveyed and khanapuried in 1919-20 and attested in January 1922, the attestation having to be postponed for a year on account of the bad climate. The record-of-rights was finally published in September 1922.

The following statement shows the area in acres, class by class, as compared with the last settlement:—

Class of land.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	Percentage of increase or decrease.			
			1	2	3	4
		Acres.	Acres.			
Bahal	244	92		-62	
Kanali	260	233		-12	
Baid	580	986		+70	
Total for rice land	1,090	1,311		+20	
Bastu	{ 288 }	17	{	-61	
Gora I	{ } 96		{ }		
Gora II	{ 1,476 }	278	{ }	+10	
Gora III		1,352			
Total for upland	1,761	1,743		-1	
Total for cultivated area including Bastu	...	2,854	8,054		+7	

It will be seen from the above that since 1896, there was a total increase of 20 per cent. in the area of rice land and a decrease of 1 per cent. in the area of upland, giving a net increase of 7 per cent. in the total cultivated area. Unlike Koilapal, Matha does not offer much scope for further reclamation and extension of cultivation. The most remarkable feature, however, was the extraordinary decrease of 62 per cent. in the area of first class rice land coupled with the corresponding increase of 70 per cent. in the area of third class rice land. This was found entirely due to over-classification at both the previous settlements, due partly to the absence of clear ideas on the subject and to the want of proper supervision on the part of the Settlement Officer at the last settlement. We have it on the authority of the then Deputy Commissioners, Messrs. Clarke and Lang, that the then Settlement Officer hardly ever visited the spot or took any care to check the classification. In spite of this, however, before submitting my rate report, I decided to make a personal inspection of the classification in a few villages in which it differed most from the last settlement classification. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Godbole, also kindly accompanied me and as a result of personal inspection we were both satisfied that the standard of classification adopted at the present settlement was substantially correct.

214. Rate Report.—After taking into consideration the drastic changes in the land classification and the fair rent rates allowed in the adjoining thanas, I submitted a rate report with my letter no. 1431, dated the 28th September, 1923, in which I recommended rates as follows:—*Bahal* Rs. 4, *kanali* Rs. 3, *baid* Rs. 2, *bastu* and *gora* Rs. 1-8-0. I also recommended the

assessment of *gora* II and *gora* III at annas 8 and anna 1 respectively. I estimated that at these rates there would be a moderate increase of 21 per cent. in Government revenue. In forwarding my letter the Deputy Commissioner accepted my proposals for *kanali* and *gora* I, but suggested that the rates for *bahal* and *baid* should be Rs. 4-2-0 and Rs. 1-14-0 while in the case of *gora* II and *gora* III, he recommended the very high rates of annas 15 and annas 3 per acre as against my recommendation of annas 8 and anna 1 respectively. The rates finally sanctioned by the Board, at which fair rents were settled, are shown in the following table which also gives the rates for Matha at the two previous settlements and at this settlement in the adjoining thana Baghmundi :—

	Bahal.	Kanali.	Bald.	Bastu and Gora I.	Gora II.	Gora III.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Settlement of 1881	2 10 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	...	...
Settlement of 1897	3 6 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	0 15 0	...	...
Settlement of 1923	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 2 0
Maximum rates allowed in thana Baghmundi.	4 2 0	2 9 3	1 6 0	2 1 0	0 11 0	0 2 9

It will be seen that except for *gora* II, the rates compare favourably with those in thana Baghmundi, the rate for *baid* being justified by the previous existing rate of Rs. 1-14-0.

215. *Growth of Revenue.*—The following table shows the increase in the revenue of the estate which was calculated this time as on previous occasions at one-third the total assets :—

Year.			Revenue.	Percentage of increase.
	1	2		
			Rs. a. p.	
1861	188 8 0	...
1881	647 5 9	369 per cent,
1905	949 15 8	47 ,,
1923	1,293 6 5	36 ,,

216. *Some Notable Features.*—As in the case of Koilapal, it was recommended that all the *bandhs* should be formally made over to the temporary tenure-holder on condition that he repaired them and maintained them for irrigation purposes. This recommendation was accepted.

7609 *kul*, 2211 *palas*, 1279 *kusum*, and 564 *mohul* trees were found in the estate on cultivated and waste lands excluding hills and jungles. The large number of *kusum* and *palas* trees are special feature of the estate. Lac is grown extensively in this area and finds a ready market at Balarampur. The Provincial Research Officer, Mr. Nicholson, has recently selected suitable sites in the protected forests of Matha and Koilapal for the establishment of Brood Lac Farms which will further encourage the rearing of lac in this area.

The total survey and settlement costs for the area covered by the Matha estate was calculated to amount to Rs. 6,095. Excluding one-fourth share payable by Government, Rs. 4,572, which would have been ordinarily paid by the landlords and tenants had thus to be borne by Government. The increase in revenue of Rs. 343-7-2 does not at all repay the cost. In forwarding my rate report, I called attention to this fact and suggested that in future no revision should be undertaken unless the temporary tenure-holder asked for it and was prepared to pay two-thirds of the cost. The Deputy Commissioner not only agreed to my proposal but suggested that even at this settlement, the settlement holder should be called upon to pay two-third of the cost before the estate was resettled with him. The proposal was, however, not accepted by the Board. The late temporary tenure-holder of Matha ran up a huge debt to defray his extravagant expenditure and his estate, which was taken under management in 1913, had to be released in 1921 as it was found impossible to frame any scheme of management. The estate is now more encumbered than ever but of course nothing can be done. As a result of this settlement, the Thakur has got a net increase in his rent roll of nearly Rs. 700 per annum but this will hardly help him out of his difficulties.

217. The only other temporary settled estates in the district are the four military camping grounds on the Grand Trunk Road noticed in Chapter I and some small parcels of land within Purulia Municipality which were not surveyed. The rest of the district is all permanently settled. The four camping grounds are annually leased out by the Deputy Commissioner for grazing purposes and bring in a small revenue.

CHAPTER XIII.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND RECOVERY OF COSTS.

218. Total expenditure.—The total cost of the settlement is shown in the following table:—

*Statement of Expenditure of Manbhumi Settlement from 1916-17 as verified
by the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa.*

The figures for 1925-26 are unverified figures liable to slight alteration after verification by the Accountant General. The total gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,61,772. The net cost was Rs. 26,14,599. Of this one-fourth share was payable by the Imperial and Provincial Governments and the balance after deducting the whole of the costs for Matha and Koilapal payable by Government, amounting to Rs. 19,41,279 was recoverable from the landlords and the tenants.

The cost rate amounted to Rs. 905 gross and Rs. 827 net for the whole settlement per square mile.

219. Cost Rate.—The net cost rate amounted to Rs. 827 per square mile as against Rs. 325 per square mile in Barahabhum and Patkum, Rs. 252 in Palamau and Rs. 250 in Hazaribagh. Area is, however, a fallacious criterion for judging cost rate. It is the number of plots which determines the expenditure of time and money on the khanapuri and all subsequent stages in settlement. Judging by this criterion, the cost works out at Rs. 51 per 100 plots in Manbhumi as against Rs. 48 in Barahabhum and Patkum, Rs. 55 in Palamau and Rs. 32 in Hazaribagh.

In submitting proposals for survey and settlement operations in Manbhumi, the then Settlement Officer, Mr. Sifton in his letter no. 47, dated the 3rd April 1913 wrote, "I have estimated for 40 lakhs of fields in the total area, i.e., at the rate of 1300 fields per square mile or an average of half an acre per field. The cost rate per square mile upon this estimate amounts to Rs. 382, after the inclusion of Rs. 40 per square mile for Traverse Survey and the indirect charges of contribution towards leave and pension, share of the Director of Land Records and Surveys' control and cost of forms and stationery. The estimate is high in comparison with other district settlements in Chota Nagpur. The reasons for the high rate are, first that the district is more thickly populated than the other Chota Nagpur districts, secondly that it was found in Dhalbhum that the cost of preparing records in Bengali is heavier than in the case of Hindi records." The Director of Land Records, however, called for a revised estimate suggesting certain lines on which economy could be effected. As a result, the cost rate was reduced to Rs. 357 per square mile. Successive revisions of the budget again increased the cost rate, until finally the rate sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter no. 929-291-2 (Land Revenue) dated 12th December 1918 was Rs. 506 per square mile.

The reasons for the large increase in cost rate from Rs. 506 to Rs. 827 are :—

- (i) The increase in the number of plots from 40 lacs as estimated by Mr. Sifton to nearly 51 lakhs.
- (ii) The greater elaboration with which the records were prepared and the more careful enquiries made, which resulted, for instance, in Palamau settlement having a cost rate of Rs. 55 per 100 plots as against Rs. 32 only in Hazaribagh.
- (iii) The heavier cost of preparing records in Bengali and again switching back to Hindi in Block E.
- (iv) The increased cost of forms and stationery.
- (v) The increase in the salaries of officers and staff as a result of the Great War.
- (vi) Increase in the expenditure on cart hire, wages of coolies and railway freight in the highly industrialised area in Dhanbad.

220. Recovery of costs.—The following recovery rates were sanctioned by Government for assessment upon the different classes of land in different blocks.

Year and Block.	Rates of recovery per acre.							
	Rice land.			Upland.				
	Bahal.	Kanali.	Baid.	I.	II.	III.	Waste land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1921-22 and 1922-23 Blocks A and B.	5 8 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
1923-24, Block C ...	5 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	
1924-25, Blocks D and E excepting thana Tundi.	5 0 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	
Thana Tundi ...	5 0 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	

When submitting recovery proposals for block C, it was considered that the rates for 3rd class upland and waste land were very low in as much as they did not even defray the cost of kistwar and traverse survey. On the other hand, it was realised that the rates for first class rice land and upland were rather high. Hence the rates were slightly modified for block C by the rates for *bahal* and *gora I* being slightly reduced and the rates of *baid*, *gora III* and *anabad* being slightly increased. The same rates were then applied to blocks D and E, except for thana Tundi, where on account of the jungly nature of the area, it was decided to have the reduced rates for third class upland and waste land as in blocks A and B. The rate for third class paddy land was also again reduced as a result of further economies effected at a later stage. Half the demand assessed upon land in the occupation of a tenant was paid by the landlord and half by the tenant.

According to these rates, the recoverable demand worked out as follows for each year's area :—

Block.	Total Demand.	Recovery.					Arrear demand outstanding.
		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Block A ...	Rs. 4,90,423	Rs. 4,58,163	Rs. 29,476	Rs. 2,011	Rs. 743	Rs. ...	
Block B. ...	5,35,702	...	4,99,302	32,029	4,371	...	
Block CI and CII	6,00,973	...	...	5,93,304	7,669	...	
Block D and E ...	4,97,906	...	...	...	4,76,373	13,970	7,562 (Manager Encumbered Estate Rs. 7,285 and under certificate Rs. 277.)
Total ...	21,25,003	4,58,163	5,28,778	6,27,374	4,89,156	13,970	7,562
						Total Rs. 21,17,441.	

The total amount recovered up to 9th February, 1926, is Rs. 21,17,441 leaving a balance of Rs. 7,562, out of which Rs. 7,285 is due from the Manager, Wards and Encumbered Estates on account of Katras estate. The balance is covered by one certificate case.

Out of the total amount recovered Rs. 19,52,085 was realised from the parties by voluntary payment. Only a sum of Rs. 1,65,356 was recovered by 3,461 certificates, out of which 2,861 certificates for Rs. 1,62,711 were on account of the landlords' share of the cost and only 600 for Rs. 2,645 on account of raiyats or occupier's share. It will thus be seen that 92 per cent. of the costs were willingly paid by the parties without any difficulty.

After setting aside a sum of Rs. 12,214 for the maintenance of boundary pillars and Rs. 17,178 for the rent payable for the settlement buildings, the excess recovery amounts to over one and a half lac. This excess was primarily due to the savings effected under various heads after the recovery proposals were submitted for blocks D and E. The recovery of block E, for instance, was expedited by one whole year and the whole cost of final publication saved in that block by finally publishing the records from headquarters. Another reason was the unexpectedly large income from Court and process fees filed by parties in fair rent camps. A large allowance which had been made for unforeseen expenditure fortunately did not prove necessary. The fair rent settlement and indeed all the operations in Dhanbad went through much more easily and cheaply than had been anticipated. As shown above, the bulk of the costs were paid up without any necessity for coercive measures and so the excess recovery did not cause any great hardship to the tenants.

I would suggest that a portion of the amount recovered in excess, should be utilized in providing regular survey training in the Guru Training Schools and in introducing elementary instruction on land measurement and the nature and use of the settlement record in the Middle Vernacular and Middle English Schools in the district. I would also suggest free distribution of half-a-dozen village maps amongst the more important raiyats of different caste in each village, so as to ensure the villagers always having a copy of the map available for easy reference. In Bengal, each man gets a map along with his final parcha and though this is not practicable in Manbhum there is no reason why we should not distribute half-a-dozen maps amongst the villagers as suggested above. Failing either of the two suggestions mentioned above, the amount might be utilised for agricultural improvements.

221. Sale of Maps.—There was a fair demand for copies of maps, especially in Dhanbad. In addition to the copies printed for administrative purposes, sixteen copies were printed for sale of villagers in rural areas and twenty-four copies for the colliery villages. The price was fixed at annas 3 per sheet in Blocks A and B, annas 4 per sheet in other blocks for village maps and annas 12 for skeleton thana maps, irrespective of the number of sheets. The total amount realised by the sale of maps in Recovery camps amounted to Rs. 5,584-9-0. The maps left over unsold, have been made over to the Deputy Commissioner. Very few maps of villages in the colliery area have however been left unsold and it will be desirable, if there is still a demand for them, to have more copies printed for sale.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

222. Peaceful Conduct of the Operations.—Thanks to the attitude of the local authorities both at Sadr and Dhanbad and a succession of good harvests, the settlement operations in Manbhum were conducted in an atmosphere of good-will and co-operation on the part of all concerned. Without such co-operation numerous difficulties would have cropped up in the way of preparing an unbiased and unprejudiced record-of-rights which was not only fair to the landlords, raiyats and other parties concerned, but which they themselves recognised as fair and which the district authorities would be prepared to back up in years to come. There was never any real or

apparent divergence in the views of the local authorities and the settlement department and reports sent up to the Deputy Commissioner from Settlement whether under section 54 or section 63 of the Tenancy Act were always promptly and effectively dealt with.

The Tenancy Act was never so much in abeyance in this district as in Palamau. During the recent fair rent settlement, it was found that the settlement record has further strengthened the hands of the raiyats and has already got a high prestige both in the minds of landlords and raiyats. It may be safely prophesied that the bigger landlords will adhere to the record, though I found while officiating as Deputy Commissioner that vigilance will still be necessary on the part of local officers for many years to come, to ensure that the record in respect of jungle rights is properly respected.

223. Matters in respect of which the landlords welcome the record.— The most tangible benefit which has accrued to the landlords is the general increase in rents as a result of fair rent settlement, which amounts in different thanas from two to four annas in the rupee on tenancies in suit. Previously it was a very difficult matter to effect even a slight general enhancement of rent. Oppression and coercive methods were also not always successful. Fair rent settlement, therefore, came as a God-send to all the landlords in the district. At the same time the enhancement has been so graduated in each individual case that there is absolutely no fear of any rent suits or other coercive methods being necessary to force the raiyats pay the enhanced rents.

The landlords are now in a much stronger position to control their own agents and to stop them from intercepting much of their income by keeping irregular accounts and giving vague description of lands. Landlords, who are prepared to take some interest, are now in a position to find out from the record-of-rights what their total income should amount to.

Another advantage is that the raiyats have now been pinned down to determinate holdings with fixed plot numbers and boundaries and it will be impossible for them to extend their upland cultivation or to encroach on the landlord's waste land by making *ariat*, without his permission. The settlement maps will afford very easy proof of any such extension of cultivation.

224. Benefits accruing to the Tenants.— These are manifold and hardly need enumeration. The tenant is now safe from any imposition of *rakumats* and *begari*, from illegal enhancements of rent and exaction of cess at higher than the legal rate. The tenant is now less likely to be deprived of the whole or a portion of his holding by the landlord, either by fraud or force. A salutary effect has been produced by the rents of tenants whose lands had been filched by the landlords being shown as under-suspension, until the tenants are put back in possession of the entire area of their holdings. The tenant is now in a better position to obtain a fair price for his land when selling it under the rules framed under section 46 of the Act.

225. Effect on Civil and Criminal Litigation.— Already, I believe, the settlement has considerably reduced the number of riots and murders arising out of land disputes, which were very common in the district. There has been some appreciable reduction in the number of criminal complaints also. While the settlement was going on, there had been inevitably a slight increase both in the number of riots and other crimes connected with land but that was a temporary phase which has now disappeared.

It is rather too early yet to expect any diminution in the number of civil suits. For the present, there must have been perhaps a slight increase on account of the number of suits filed to set aside the entries in the settlement record, though I understand the number of such suits is very small. Thanks to the fact that the Munsifs at Purulia, Dhanbad and Raghunathpur have all had first hand experience of settlement, and have known with what care the settlement entries have been made and in which particular document the record of any customary right was to be found, very few of the civil suits filed have been decreed. The great majority ended in dismissal. From

my experience of rent suit appeals while officiating as Deputy Commissioner, I could see that the settlement record was rarely contested, neither the pleaders nor the litigant public ever seriously challenging it.

226. *Working of Section 46.*—The rules governing transfers of entire holdings or parts thereof which have been framed by the local Government under sub-section (6) of section 46 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Amendment Act, only came into operation when the district was all finished from attestation. Hence it is not possible in this report to review the working of the new rules or to suggest any amendments thereof except incidentally as will appear from paragraph 228 below. The working of section 46 as it stood before the recent amendment can hardly be called a success. Evasions of the provisions of that section have been extremely common in this district. The most common method is that the transferor surrenders his holding to the landlord for a consideration and the very same day the holding is resettled, generally on the same rent, with the transferee. The only person who benefits is the landlord, who pockets 25 per cent. or more of the purchase value as his *salami*. Under the recent judgment of Mr. Justice Bucknill of the Patna High Court (Appeal from Appellate Decree no. 1068 of 1921, Bario Santhal and others *versus* Fakir Santhal) this patent evasion of the law is in a manner legalised because it has been held that a surrender of his holding by a raiyat for a consideration is perfectly valid.

Secondly as regards mortgages, the nominal term of all *sudbandhak* and *panbandhak* mortgages is five years so as to comply with the provision of section 46(1) (a) of the Act, but as a matter of course a fresh document is registered on the date of expiry of the first deed or very soon afterwards.

In this connection, I may note that the wording of the substantive section 46 has been held by the Legal Remembrancer on a reference made to him from this settlement, to override illustration II of section 76. The unfortunate effect of this is to prevent under-raiyats from acquiring any permanent rights in land though there is a well recognised custom in Manbhumi under which they can acquire such rights. With mahajans and others purchasing raiyati holdings in court auction and with no provision in the Act under which such holdings or any other overgrown raiyati tenancies could be held to have become tenures, it is very necessary that there should be a definite provision in law for under-raiyats to acquire permanent rights.

Another difficulty in the Act may also be noticed. Section 46(2) requires the consent of the landlord in writing before any transfer could be held to be binding on him. Section 23A introduced by the Amending Act makes no mention of any such written consent. Unless the Deputy Commissioner is prepared to overlook the provisions of section 46(2), he may be put in an awkward fix in dealing with an application under section 23A(3) in respect of a transfer which he himself previously authorises under section 46(6).

The manner in which illegal transfers were shown in the record-of-rights in Palamau will appear from paragraph 165 of the Palamau Report. The practise in Hazaribagh was to follow the strict letter of the law [section 46(3)] and to ignore the very existence of all such transfers (vide paragraph 139 of the Hazaribagh Report). In the first four years of Manbhumi, the Hazaribagh practice was followed. In Block E however, it was decided that in view of the large number of illegal transfers in the colliery area, it was preferable to adopt the Palamau procedure of recording all such transfers in the remarks column of the plots concerned and definitely noting them as illegal. There are advantages and disadvantages in either method which have been fully described in the Palamau and Hazaribagh Reports. The procedure followed in Manbhumi was approved by the Director of Land Records and also by the District Officers who were unofficially consulted on the subject.

227. *Settlement in colliery area.*—Settlement operations came too late in the colliery area by 20 years to protect the interest of the agriculturists. Before the opening of the Jharia coalfields, a record-of-rights, if prepared,

would have shown a large proportion of the area at present in the occupation of collieries to be in possession of raiyats. It was almost a daily occurrence during attestation to find land which had been surveyed as cultivated rice land or upland in possession of raiyats to have become waste land in possession of mine owners or unculturable land due to the dropping of the surface on account of the extraction of coal below. It was rare in such cases for the raiyats to get compensation expeditiously and at anything like fair and equitable rates. Generally, the raiyats had to submit and see even their best lands taken possession of by mine owners, at very short notice or in some cases, even without previous notice. The mine owners generally arrived at some sort of agreement with the landlords and either ignored the tenants altogether or placated them by giving a small sum as advance and promising to pay the rest on receipt of sanction from the directors. Needless to say sanction was not always asked for and even in cases where it was given and a fair amount of money sanctioned as compensation, only a small portion of it ultimately reached the raiyats. The mine owners urged, and there was much force in their contention, that under the Tenancy Act as it stood they had no power to purchase the lands outright from the tenants, that the procedure laid down by section 50 was clumsy and dilatory, in as much as it necessitated the consent and intervention of the landlord, and that even when they were ready to offer compensation, they could not find out the proper persons who were entitled to it, on account of the absence of any authentic record-of-rights. The mine owners felt that the value of the coal underneath was so immensely greater than the value of the surface that they were to a certain extent justified in ignoring the surface holder in the interests of a valuable industry. The existing state of the law made it difficult for the local officials to stop mine owners from taking possession of land which they wanted for development.

The only remedy is legislation either by amending section 50 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act or by amending the Land Acquisition Act. The mine owners must have a summary procedure by which they can acquire land for colliery working, either by purchase from the raiyat or whenever raiyats stand out for fancy prices, through the agency of the Deputy Commissioner and get possession of the same quickly and expeditiously. On the other hand, the tenants must have a cheap and effective method of securing due compensation for land taken away from them, either with or without permission and more particularly for land rendered useless for cultivation by the dropping of the surface or any other reason connected with colliery working over or underground. The necessity for such legislation was urged in my letter no. 641, dated the 12th June 1923, addressed to the Director of Land Records and Surveys which is printed as Appendix K of this Report. On account of the recent slump in coal and the closing down of several collieries, the problem of fresh legislation is not a very pressing one. At any moment, however, there may be a boom in coal, followed by large expansion in the area required for colliery working and in the absence of legislation, the tenants will have no recourse but to civil court for obtaining compensation. It being impossible for poor tenants to fight costly civil suits against mine owners having a long purse, the present state of law in effect gives no chance to the tenants in their fight with the mine owners.

Very fortunately, coal generally outcrops on the high ridges and not in the valleys and hence it is mostly the worst class of riceland or upland and uncultivated waste land, which is required for colliery purposes. It is this fact which has enabled the raiyats so far to remain in possession of their rice lands, which form the most valuable part of their holdings. Now, however, a stage has been reached at which, on account of the extraction of millions of tons of coal, dropping of the surface may become an increasingly frequent occurrence. The record-of-rights will at least enable the raiyats to produce satisfactory evidence about the nature and quality of their land before the surface is dropped. In the absence of legislation, however, it will be difficult for the raiyats to obtain due compensation even in such cases.

228. *Proposed Legislation.*—While this report was being written, the following proposed draft section 50A as prepared by Government was received for my opinion :—

“(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 46 and 47, the owner, lessee or licensee of any mineral may apply to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to occupy any land for the purposes of mining and quarrying such mineral and for purposes subsidiary thereto, including the erection of offices, workmen's dwellings and machinery, the stacking of minerals and deposit of refuse, the construction of roads, railways, tramlines and any other purposes which the local Government may declare to be subsidiary to mining and quarrying.

(2) After such enquiry as he thinks necessary, the Deputy Commissioner may either reject the application or if he is satisfied that the land is *bona fide* required to facilitate mining operations as defined in sub-section (1) he may place the applicant in possession of such land upon such terms as he thinks fit, including full compensation to all persons possessing rights in the land.

(3) The amount of the compensation to be awarded under sub-section (2) shall be calculated as nearly as may be on the scale of award which would have been made by the Deputy Commissioner had the proceedings been under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(4) If the surface of any land be disturbed by the operations of any owner, lessee or licensee of any mineral who has not been placed in possession of the land under sub-section (2), any person possessing rights in such land may apply to the Deputy Commissioner for compensation to be assessed in the manner provided in sub-section (3).

(5) If any person ordered to pay compensation as provided in sub-section (2) or sub-section (4), fails to pay such compensation, the Deputy Commissioner may recover such compensation from him on behalf of the persons entitled to it, as if it were an arrear of land revenue.”

I have expressed my opinions on the above in my letter no. 893, dated 23rd December 1925, addressed to the Director of Land Records, which has been printed as Appendix I. of this report. To state my more important conclusions in brief, I believe that section 46 should be so amended as to make all transfers free in colliery and other industrial areas, so as to give the aboriginal and non-aboriginal raiyats a chance of getting fair price for their lands, without having recourse to the courts every time. Secondly, I think that all tenants whose interests are affected should get compensation and not merely those whose lands are acquired. Thirdly, delivery of possession ought to be stayed until the period of limitation for appeal is over. Fourthly, the Deputy Commissioner should have power in all such cases not only to award compensation but also to order a proportionate reduction of rent. Subject to these observations, I believe that the new section, as framed by Government, will amply meet the requirements of the situation.

229. *Agricultural Improvements.*—The subject of agricultural improvements is really outside my province. The Agricultural Department has got an experimental farm near Purulia and is also going to start new farms at Dhanbad and Raghunathpur. The Veterinary Department has got six trained assistants and inspectors working in the district. There is a flourishing Central Co-operative Bank at Purulia with 99 rural Co-operative Societies, which is energetically taking up the question of agricultural improvements and improvements in the breed of cattle. The District Board is also taking keen interest in the subject and has given a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Co-operative Bank this year, for agricultural improvements and has promised a grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum from next year. The Board has drawn up an ambitious scheme, costing six lacs of rupees, for improving the water supply by taking out silt and re-excavating old *bandhs* and *ahars* and digging tanks and wells. The Board is also keenly alive to the necessity of the spread of primary education. With so many experts in the fields, it is idle for me to offer any advice on the subject. This

report will help the activities of all these experts by supplying them with accurate facts and figures and reliable data from which the present state of affairs in the district may be ascertained. A few simple and elementary ideas which occur to me in this connection are however given below :—

- (i) The numerous *bandhs* and *ahars* in this district have all been constructed by private enterprise. It was considered an act of piety to construct *bandhs* for purposes of supplying drinking water to man and beast and incidentally for irrigation. With the lack of private enterprise, most of the old *bandhs* are now getting silted up or have fallen in a state of disrepair. With hardly any *rabi* cultivation and the absence of village industries, the villagers are practically sitting idle for half the year. If they can be somehow made to exert themselves during this time for the common welfare, it will be an easy matter to get all the weeds and silt cleared from all the existing tanks in a couple of years without incurring any expense. District Board money would then be available for digging wells or for constructing new tanks, where necessary, solely for drinking purposes. On the other hand, much harm will be done if the spirit of self-help is once destroyed by doles given by the Board for taking out silt from existing tanks.
- (ii) The introduction of new upland crops which would repay money and labour spent on them would add immensely to the wealth of the district. The crops at present grown with the exception of sugarcane and crops grown on *bari* land hardly repay the cultivator. Hence uplands are largely neglected. If the cultivation of ground-nuts, potato and fodder crops could be popularised upland cultivation may become really profitable.
- (iii) One of the reasons which is given for upland not being cultivated on a large scale is the difficulty of protecting the crop from cattle. There is no easily available fencing material which will prevent cattle from breaking through and destroying the crop. If a suitable variety of prickly pear, cactus or some other thorny bush or tree could be introduced and grown on a big scale, it will solve the fencing difficulty and encourage the cultivation of upland to a certain extent.
- (iv) The plantation of upland with fruit bearing trees is not a paying proposition, but this is not so with lac bearing trees. Plantation on a big scale, however, means a fairly big capital expenditure which is ordinarily beyond the means of raiyats. I have been told by some people that the only way to develop agriculture would be to make all upland freely transferable so that capitalists could easily acquire upland and start plantations of *kul*, *palas* and *kusum* trees and incidentally experiment on new upland crops. There is something to be said in favour of this suggestion. In this district, though not in the other district of Chota Nagpur, I think, there would be no harm if all restrictions were removed on the transfer of upland by raiyats.
- (v) The planting of fruit trees, as stated above, is not a paying proposition. If undertaken on a big scale, it will be, however, an extremely good thing if the tenants could be encouraged to plant all sorts of trees on the waste and uncultivated portions of their holdings. The custom about *atrophe* trees is so well established that there is no fear of the tenants losing the timber or the produce of the trees planted by them. If a Tree-Week could be introduced as in America, during which every man, woman and child is encouraged to plant at least one single tree and nurture it during the following year or until it grows outside the reach of cattle, within one generation, Manbhumi will present the appearance

of a grove instead of its present barren and desolate appearance. Trees will also solve the fuel problem and release cow dung for its more legitimate use as manure in addition to providing large quantities of leaf mould.

- (vi) The present stunted breed of cattle ought to go. At present a cow hardly yields half a seer of milk per day and is useful for its cow dung only. Improvement in the breed of cattle requires the education of the masses, the provision of good stud bulls and periodical *melas* or "Cattle Shows" for spreading a knowledge of the latest methods of cattle breeding. The available supply of fodder will also need to be improved. I am glad to note that the Co-operative Societies in the district are not only content with fulfilling the roll of cheap money lenders but have taken up the cause of agriculture in right earnest. The movement is, however, still in its infancy and it is too early to judge how far it will be successful.
- (vii) Cock fighting is the commonest form of amusement and every week in the off season, one can see crowds of people gathered together to watch the fights. The people have thus got some notions of breeding methods and if they could be induced to breed for egg laying competitions, there is a big future for poultry farming on a big scale for which I understand, the district is eminently suitable.
- (viii) The large number of *bandhs* in the district are not being fully utilised for the rearing of fish. There is much room for development if scientific methods are introduced and made widely known to all owners of *bandhs* and tanks.
- (ix) In the Kodarma Revision Settlement Report, I have dealt with the increasing importance of the subject of subdivision of plots. The average size of a plot in Manbhumi is 0.40 acres, the average size of rice land plots being much smaller. The problem is thus not so pressing here as in Kodarma. Even so, it will be a good thing if mutual transfers are made free and raiyats encouraged to effect exchange of fields, so as to bring all the fields of each raiyat closer together so as to enable him exercise closer supervision and go in for more intensive agriculture.

230. *Acknowledgments*.—Mr. Bridge was Settlement Officer for the first year and saw through one khanapuri season and the beginning of the first year's attestation. Mr. Tuckey was, however, in immediate charge of the operations as the Cadastral Charge Officer and succeeded Mr. Bridge as Settlement Officer. During his regime, the first three years area was attested and thanas Nirsa and Tundi of Dhanbad finished from khanapuri. The whole foundation of the settlement and most of its completion was his work and he left to his successor merely the task of carrying on. In this also he was able to help and guide his successor very considerably in virtue of his capacity as Director of Land Records. The whole settlement may thus be called really his work and I am very deeply indebted to him for all the kindness and assistance which I received at his hands.

Mr. Swanzy held the post of Settlement Officer for seven months and twenty-one days during Mr. Tuckey's absence on deputation and was the Cadastral Charge Officer for blocks B, C and D under Mr. Tuckey. Mr. Houlton held the post of Settlement Officer for three months during my absence on leave and was Cadastral Charge Officer and later on for a short period Attestation Charge Officer for block E, for a total of one year four months and five days. Mr. Lal was Attestation Charge Officer for blocks D and E for one year three months and twenty-three days. Both Messrs. Houlton and Lal worked with energy and judgment and gave me very valuable help and it was due to their excellent work and hearty co-operation that the operations went through without a hitch so successfully in the difficult area in Dhanbad.

Rai Sahib Basanta Kumar Ray was one of the mainstays of this Settlement and in his capacity as Assistant Settlement Officer, Headquarters, always kept the office up to the mark. During the height of non-co-operation, when he was sent out to take over charge of the Recovery Camp, he handled a difficult situation with firmness and tact. He did excellent work as Attestation Charge Officer in charge of block C² on the eve of his reversion to the general line at his own request. Babu Rai Har Dut Prasad had the longest service in this settlement and he did excellent work in various capacities and more especially as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Recess and Headquarters. I am also indebted to him for much help in writing this report. On the attestation side, Maulavi Abdul Quadir Khan (now Khan Sahib) deserves special mention for his work as Assistant Settlement Officer Recess, for the first year and Babu Sharbari Kanta Gupta for his training of new officers. On the Cadastral side, Pandit Jayadev Misra deserves special mention for his excellent work as Assistant Settlement Officer, Cadastral. Much of the excellence of the maps is due to his efforts.

The following officers also deserve mention for their good work :—

Deputy Collectors.—Babu Nand Lal Bhagat, Babu Kali Charan Chatterjee, Mr. D. M. Panna and Babu Satya Narayan Singh.

Munsifs.—Babu Sachindra Nath Ganguli, Babu Gopal Chandra De, Babu Ram Prasad Ghosal and Babu Naresh Chandra Roy.

Sub-Deputy Collectors.—Babu Nagendra Nath Ghosh (at present Income-Tax Officer), Maulavi Muhammad Tahir, Maulavi Musahib Khan, Babu Bhubaneswari Sharan Varma, Babu Ganesh Chandra Chandra, Babu Parmeswari Dayal, Babu Hem Chandra Baxi and Babu Nil Lohit Bhattacharjee.

Non-Gazetted Assistant Settlement Officer.—Babu Lauhar Singh.

I am deeply indebted to Mr. J. A. Hubback, Director of Land Records, for his assistance and counsel, more especially in dealing with the difficult colliery area in block E. Messrs. Murphy and Tanner were the Directors of Land Records during the time of my predecessor and acknowledgments are due to them also.

Acknowledgments are also due to all the District Officers and more especially to Messrs. Deb and Hoernle, who always took a keen interest in the proceedings and were otherwise very helpful. I am grateful to the Commissioner, Mr. Dixon, for the interest he took, especially in Fair Rent Settlement operations and for the assistance which I derived from his decisions in appeal.

Lastly, I am indebted to Messrs. Sifton and Bridge and to the late Mr. Coupland who wrote the Manbhum District Gazetteer for help in writing this report. I have not scrupled to borrow sentences and even entire paragraphs from their reports and writings, because wherever their remarks were applicable, I could not hope to improve upon them.



APPENDICES.

- A.** **Maps.** (1) Of the District on scale 1"=8 miles.
 (2) Dhanbad and the colliery area in Sadr on scale 1"=4 miles.
 (3) Showing parganas, estate boundaries and other details. Scale 1"=4 miles.
 (4) Showing boundaries of attestation camps. Scale 1"=8 miles.

[**Note.**—A map of the District on scale 1"=4 miles showing minor details and another on the same scale showing Digwari and Ghatwali villages and Reserved and Protected Forests have not been printed but have been made over to the Deputy Commissioner.

A map of the Jharia coalfields on scale 2"=1 mile showing pits, shafts, inclines, quarries, buildings and other details has been also prepared and handed over to the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad.]

- B.** List of Officers.
C. Notifications.
D. *Milan Khasra.*
E. Crop Statement or *Jinsicar.*
F. *Goshwara.*
G(1). Land Classification in Manbhumi.
G(2). Statement of areas according to classification.
H. Results of crop cutting experiments, (1) on rice lands, (2) on uplands
 (3) showing normal average outturns.
I. Statement of transfers and mortgages of raiyati land.
J. Agricultural stock list.
K. Settlement Officer's letter no. 641, dated the 12th June 1923, to the Director of Land Records and Surveys, regarding the amendment of section 50, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.
L. Letter no. 893, dated the 23rd December 1925, on the same subject.
M. Schedule to Khatian Part II describing jungle rights in pargana Tundi.
N. A note on the use of the Settlement Records taken from the Palamau Settlement Report.
O. Glossary of settlement terms.
P. Botanical names of trees mentioned in the Report.



APPENDIX B.

List of officers employed in Manbhumi Settlement.

Serial no.	Name of officer.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Yrs. M. D.	
1	T. W. Bridge, Esq., I.C.S.	Settlement Officer	1 1 24	
2	A. D. Tuckey, Esq., I.C.S.	Cadastral Charge Officer, 1-1-24 ...	3 4 28	
		Settlement Officer, 2-3-4 ...		
3	R. E. Swanzy, Esq., I.C.S.	Cadastral Charge Officer, 1-5-12 ...	2 1 3	
		Settlement Officer, 0-7-21 ...		
4	B. K. Gokhale, Esq., I.C.S.	Attestation Charge Officer, 2-11-1 ...	6 2 24	
		Settlement Officer, 3-3-15 ...		
5	J. W. Houlton, Esq., I.C.S.	Cadastral Charge Officer, 1-2-5 ...		
		Attestation Charge Officer, 0-2-0 ...	1 7 5	
		Settlement Officer, 0-3-0 ...		
6	S. Lal, Esq., I.C.S.	Attestation Charge Officer ...	1 3 23	
	DEPUTY COLLECTORS.			
7	Maulavi Abdul Qadir Khan	Attestation and in charge Recess ...	1 6 14	
8	Babu Jugal Kishore Singh	Attestation	1 1 1	
9	Maulavi Saiyid Wasiq Ali	Ditto	0 8 24	
10	Maulavi Abul Hasan Muhammad Taiyib.	Khanapuri and attestation ...	0 5 12	
11	Rai Sahib Basanta Kumar Roy	In charge Headquarters, Cadastral Charge Officer, Recovery Officer and Attestation Charge Officer.	4 5 22	
12	Babu Pradyumna Prasad Singh	Attestation	0 5 21	
13	Babu Nanda Lal Bhagat	Khanapuri, Attestation and Case work.	1 10 27	
14	Maulavi Muhammad Shamsul Huda.	Attestation, Case work and Recess	2 10 18	
15	Babu Jamuna Prasad Singh	Attestation	0 7 18	
16	Babu Rai Hurdutta Prasad	Khanapuri, Attestation, Case work, in charge Recess and in charge Headquarters, Cadastral and Settlement.	7 5 0	
17	Babu Chandra Kumar Mathur	Attestation and Case work ...	0 7 22	
18	Babu Sharbari Kanta Gupta	Attestation and In charge Recess ...	1 2 2	
19	Maulavi Saiyid Abu Nasar Muhammad Omar.	Khanapuri	0 7 23	
20	Babu Kali Charan Chatterjee	Khanapuri, Attestation, Case work and In charge Headquarters.	3 4 26	
21	Mr. D. M. Panna	Attestation, Case work, in charge Headquarters.	4 6 9	
22	Mr. J. W. Woodhouse	Khanapuri	0 2 3	
23	Pandit Jayadev Misra	In charge Cadastral Headquarters, Attestation, Recess and Statistics.	6 4 14	
24	Maulavi Qaszi Abdul Wahab	Attestation	0 6 5	
25	Babu Satya Narayan Singh	Attestation and Case work ...	5 2 2	

Serial no.	Name of officer.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Yrs. M. D.	
MUNISIPS.				
26	Babu Sachindra Nath Ganguly...	Khanapuri, Attestation and Recess	1 5 25	
27	Babu Gopal Chandra De ..	Attestation and Recess	... 1 5 27	
28	Babu Priya Lal Mukherji ...	Khanapuri ...	... 0 1 15	
29	Babu Braj Bilas Prashad ...	Attestation and Recess	... 1 6 7	
30	Babu Ram Prashad Ghoshal ...	Attestation and Recess	... 1 6 0	
31	Babu Nilkanta Bagchi ...	Ditto	... 1 6 5	
32	Babu Naresh Chandra Ray ...	Attestation and Case work	... 1 6 0	
33	Maulavi Abu Muhammad ...	Attestation ...	... 0 9 1	
SUN-DEPUTY COLLECTORS.				
34	Babu Nagendra Nath Ghosh ...	Attestation, Case work and Recess	1 10 10	Now Income-Tax Officer.
35	Maulavi Muhammed Tahir ...	Ditto ditto	... 6 0 14	
36	Babu Sada Nanda Patnaik ...	Ditto ditto	... 2 11 5	
37	Babu Narayan Naud ...	Attestation ...	... 0 2 20	
38	Mr. A. T. Bajpai ...	Khanapuri, Attestation and Case work.	2 2 15	
39	Babu Gopal Chandra Patnaik ...	Khanapuri, Attestation and Recess	2 0 19	
40	Babu Susil Ranjan Chatterjee ...	Khanapuri, Attestation and Case work.	4 10 28	
41	Babu Parmanand Jha ...	Attestation ...	... 0 7 2	
42	Maulavi Mosabib Khan ...	Khanapuri, Attestation and Recess	3 9 1	
43	Babu Gauri Shankar Singh ...	Khanapuri and Recess	... 1 6 21	
44	Babu Ram Janam Singh ...	Khanapuri ...	... 0 7 28	
45	Babu Girindra Nath Sarkar ...	Attestation ...	... 1 0 12	
46	Babu Akhil Chandra Maitra ...	Ditto	... 0 6 7	
47	Babu Uirendra Nath Das Gupta	Attestation and Recess	... 0 5 8	
48	Babu Ashutosh Sen Gupta ...	Ditto ...	... 0 10 26	
49	Babu Bhurbaneshwari Sharani Varma.	Recovery, Computation, Case work and Recess.	4 10 21	
50	Babu Ganesh Chandra Chandra ...	Attestation, Case work and Recess	2 10 12	
51	Babu Priya Gopal Ghosh ...	Attestation ...	... 0 7 24	
52	Babu Parameswari Dayal ...	Khanapuri, Attestation, Case work, Recess and In charge Cadastral Headquarters.	3 6 14	
53	Babu Satish Chandra Banerji ...	Attestation and Recess	... 1 0 24	
54	Babu Nand Kumar Misra ...	Ditto ...	... 2 9 15	
55	Babu Udit Narayan Pande ...	Ditto ...	... 1 0 7	
56	Babu Kumud Nath Ray ...	Attestation ...	... 0 7 27	
57	Babu Bindhyachal Prashad ...	Khanapuri, Recess and Attestation	1 8 20	
58	Babu Boni Madhav Prashad ...	Attestation ...	... 0 7 25	
59	Babu Ram Narayan ...	Ditto ...	... 0 6 28	

Serial no.	Name of officer.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Yrs. M. D.	
SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTORS—concl'd.				
60	Babu Khirodhari Ray ...	Attestation, Case work and Recess	3 10 27	
61	Babu Hem Chandra Bakshi ...	Khanapuri, Attestation, Case work and Recess.	4 11 0	
62	Babu Nila Lohit Bhattacharji	Ditto ditto ...	4 8 22	
NON-GAZETTED ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.				
63	Babu Lohar Singh ...	Khanapuri and Recess ...	4 10 24	
64	Maulavi Muhammad Ishaq ...	Khanapuri, Attestation and Recess	5 5 22	
65	Maulavi Hussain Quadir Khan ...	Khanapuri and Recess ...	0 10 19	
66	Babu Kumarish Chandra Ray ...	Khanapuri, Attestation and Recess	5 9 19	
67	Babu Atal Kumar Chakravarty ...	Ditto ditto ...	4 10 20	
68	Babu Mahesh Prashad Varma ...	Attestation and Recess ...	0 11 5	
69	Babu Saraswati Kumar Ray ...	Khanapuri and Recess ...	1 5 26	
70	Babu Binoy Chatterjee ...	Ditto	1 7 23	
71	Babu Kumud Bandhu Dutta Ray	Khanapuri	0 5 10	
72	Babu Satya Jiban Bhattacharya...	Attestation	0 0 16	
CIVILIANS UNDER TRAINING.				
73	S. L. Marwood, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Attestation, Khanapuri and Recess	0 6 7	
74	A. J. Mainwaring, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	0 5 19	
75	J. W. Houlton, Esq., I.C.S. ...	... ...	... ...	Vide serial 5 above.
76	S. A. Khan, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Attestation, Khanapuri and Recess	0 5 15	
77	D. E. Reuben, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	0 5 17	
78	W. G. Lacey, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	0 4 23	
79	S. Lal, Esq., I.C.S. ...	... ...	... ...	Vide serial 6 above.
80	R. P. Ward, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Attestation, Khanapuri and Recess	0 5 15	
81	R. B. Beevor, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	0 5 17	
82	J. Bowstead, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	0 5 14	
83	B. G. Blunt, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	0 5 11	
84	P. J. Scotland, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	0 5 15	
KANUNGOES UNDER TRAINING.				
85	Babu Kumud Bandhu Dutt Ray	... ...	... ...	Vide serial 71 above.
86	Maulavi Muhammad Ishaq ...	... ...	... ...	Vide serial 64 above.
87	Babu Kshetish Chandra Sen ...	Attestation, Khanapuri and Recess	0 6 6	
88	Babu Mahanaiik Ho ...	Ditto ditto ...	0 6 6	

APPENDIX C.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Serial no.	No. of notification with date.	Section of the Act.	Area covered by notification.
1	2	3	4
Bengal Survey Act, 1875.			
1	5311-R S-177 1915.	Section 3	Thanas Manbazar, Gourangdi and police-station Hura of thana Purulia and pargana Koilapal in thana Barahabhum.
2	5786-R. S-118-29 September 1917.	Ditto	Thanas Purulia (excluding Hura police-station) and Baghmundi.
3	5701-R. S-161 August 1918.	Ditto	Thanas Jhalda and Chas.
4	7172-R. S-132 August 1919.	Ditto	Thanas Raghunathpur, Para, Nirsa and Jharia.
5	8550-R.T. S-108 August 1920.	Ditto	Thanas Tundi, Gobindpur and Topchanchi.
Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.			
6	5702-R. S-161 August 1918.	Sections 80, 106, 119, and 127(1).	Thanas Manbazar, Gourangdi, Purulia (with the exception of villages of pargana Baghabhum lying within police-station Balarampur for which a record-of-rights had already been prepared and published) and pargana Koilapal lying within police-station Bandwan in thana Barahabhum.
7	7171-R. S-132 August 1919.	Ditto	Thanas Baghmundi and Jhalda.
8	9551.R.T. S-108 August 1920.	Ditto	Thanas Chas, Para and Raghunathpur.
9	3389-R. S-63 1921.	Ditto	Thanas Nirsa, Tundi, Gobindpur, Topchanchi and Jharia.
10	1000-S. S-154 October 1921.	Section 84(2)	Thanas Manbazar and Gourangdi and police-station Hura and Puncain thana Purulia and pargana Koilapal in thana Barahabhum.
11	1441-R. S-23 January 1923.	Ditto	Thanas Jhalda, Baghmundi and police-stations Purulia, Arsa and Balarampur in thana Purulia.
12	815-R. T. S-164 1923.	Ditto	Thanas Para and Chas.
13	1947-R. S-92 March 1924.	Ditto	Thana Raghunathpur.

APPENDIX C—concl'd.

Serial no.	No. of notification with date.	Section of the Act.	Area covered by notification.
1	2	3	4

Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908—concl'd.

14	7781-R. S-197 dated the 30th July 1924.	Section 84(2) ...	Thanas Nirsa and Tundi.
15	5460-R. S-120 dated the 11th May 1925.	Ditto ...	Thanas Jharia, Gobindpur and Topchanchi.
16	517-R.T. S-67 dated the 11th May 1920.	Section 85 (2) (ii) ...	The temporary-settled estates of Koilapal and Matha.
17	2586-R. S-32 dated the 4th March 1922.	... ...	Amending the notification no. 517-R.T. S-67 dated the 11th May 1920.
18	6594-R. S-188 dated the 24th November 1920.	Section 85 (2) (ii) ...	Tenants under Ghatwals with the exception of those in parganas Barahabhum and Patkum.
19	2587-R. S-32 dated the 4th March 1922.	... ...	Amending the notification no. 6594-R. S-188 dated the 24th November 1920.

Chota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1920.

20	2237-R. S-41 dated the 2nd March 1921.	Section 4(1) ...	Whole of Sadr subdivision excluding parganas Barahabhum and Patkum previously surveyed.
21	10979-R. S-135 dated the 9th November 1921.	Ditto ...	Whole of Dhanbad subdivision.

Apportionment Orders. Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act:

22	11919-R. S-176 dated the 3rd December 1921.	Section 95 ..	Thanas Purulia, Gourangdi, Manbazar and pargana Koilapal.
23	887-R.T. S-197 dated the 12th August 1922.	Ditto ...	Thanas Jhalda and Baghmundi.
24	1011-R.T. S-166 dated the 31st July 1923.	Ditto ...	Thanas Para, Chas and Raghunathpur.
25	294 R.T. S-175 dated the 24th June 1924.	Ditto ...	Thanas Nirsa, Gobindpur, Jharia and Topchanchi.
26	296 S-175 dated the 24th June 1924.	Ditto ...	Thana Tundi.

Serial no.	Police stations and (Thanas).	Boro lands.													
		Bhadoi.	Aghani.	Rabi.	Total	Dofasila or twice cropped.	Total Dhan minus Dofasila (6-7).	Bhadoi.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
1	Jhalda	82,355	D. 86	A. 19,029	D. 83	A. 550	D. 26	A. 45,716	D. 80	A. 210	E. 08	A. 45,003	D. 93	A. 16,163	D. 14
2	Jaipur	9,029	89	6,306	10	73	00	15,470	89	46	95	15,431	44	8,731	66
	(Jhalda)	41,385	14	19,597	03	423	66	61,160	05	259	84	60,927	37	24,564	87
3	Paralia (including Area) ...	52,085	11	31,206	84	223	53	53,466	88	176	86	53,308	83	27,514	59
4	Balsamput*	0,072	04	2,174	85	16	55	8,263	44	7	93	8,255	51	1,018	69
		7,587	71	5,212	58	17	59	12,707	65	18	04	12,781	81	7,505	53
5	Hara	17,458	49	9,839	84	18	88	27,267	31	13	47	27,273	74	4,677	11
6	Puncha	17,519	36	7,984	68	19	05	26,593	16	5	60	26,567	65	3,974	36
	(Purulia)	100,652	70	36,273	68	229	00	167,227	16	231	59	157,006	57	45,486	46
7	Baghmundi	20,478	75	7,059	79	125	67	27,806	91	86	83	27,877	83	5,209	49
8	Chandil*	38,197	80	18,538	12	448	23	57,183	28	410	84	56,781	42	24,735	68
9	Ichagarh														
10	Barababu u*	2,561	83	1,103	08	...	63	8,845	84	...	43	8,845	44	1,653	16
11	Patanda	47,243	33	25,301	97	203	70	79,748	00	180	22	78,687	78	30,108	25
	(Barababu)	48,784	28	28,406	05	204	53	76,393	80	180	04	75,913	22	31,776	88
13	Maubazar	38,478	91	19,717	84	184	79	55,362	84	124	18	55,228	38	14,766	73
14	Raghunathpur	27,112	78	14,021	60	180	36	41,794	65	136	66	41,668	10	4,981	53
15	Santuri	11,409	96	6,099	60	56	21	17,555	17	47	21	17,507	98	2,714	11
16	Nitaria	11,218	81	3,368	20	102	80	17,674	37	86	24	17,588	08	3,741	03
	(Raghunathpur)	49,326	86	26,870	80	819	43	77,024	19	270	05	76,751	16	11,617	27
17	Gourangdi	27,137	68	11,168	03	53	87	38,346	18	40	07	38,305	49	8,784	44
18	Para	21,143	07	9,504	61	67	38	30,715	03	54	04	30,660	12	6,510	00
19	Chas	23,356	89	12,320	10	32	69	36,718	68	13	25	35,705	48	7,670	94
20	Chandanikiyari	16,810	47	11,039	63	46	10	29,901	20	52	47	29,868	73	8,351	92
	(Chas)	42,173	76	21,868	73	77	79	65,610	68	45	73	65,674	16	13,922	28
	Total of Sadre subdivision	429,239	69	215,305	91	3,165	27	640,713	27	1,714	62	645,007	75	182,357	85

DIX D.

or area statement (in acres and decimals).

Gora or Upland.												Total of Dhan and gora minus dohasila (13-15).	Other cropped area, e.g. mango groves, tea, jau, plan- tains, etc.	Total cropped area.				
Aghanl.	Rabi.	Total.	Dofasila or twice cropped.															
10	11	12	13		14		15		16		17							
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			
18,096	86	3,379	23	31,630	10	1,101	66	30,647	63	75,668	58	207	84	76,161	39			
6,996	09	1,075	30	16,602	95	616	49	16,180	68	81,007	90	108	62	81,711	50			
20,092	95	3,456	53	48,143	15	1,808	07	46,834	08	107,561	46	311	44	107,572	80			
28,040	84	3,803	19	60,269	63	1,424	94	58,833	63	143,140	51	799	16	142,389	67			
4,206	81	239	93	6,125	63	236	88	5,888	74	14,144	25	32	80	14,166	55			
6,870	65	1,860	63	16,046	80	1,063	1	16,983	80	87,708	50	44	08	27,909	56			
15,748	23	435	00	21,061	83	179	96	20,861	80	48,158	13	189	52	48,014	65			
18,142	36	206	08	16,393	98	131	21	16,192	72	41,850	40	98	31	41,676	61			
68,972	56	5,354	35	110,615	83	3,035	11	116,780	39	273,786	79	1,121	35	273,907	84			
9,950	80	1,200	40	16,290	69	643	42	15,776	27	43,334	15	105	17	43,459	33			
29,410	13	9,159	69	63,385	68	5,937	88	57,397	76	114,160	17	102	78	114,321	95			
3,606	74	47	13	6,386	00	102	49	5,138	51	8,778	95	7	40	8,786	41			
33,187	68	12,048	14	76,279	01	6,177	10	70,101	81	142,069	69	162	83	142,822	51			
88,743	36	12,866	26	81,618	01	6,370	58	75,386	62	151,448	84	180	38	151,808	88			
33,637	05	707	11	48,112	87	1,100	70	48,012	08	108,240	46	62	44	108,322	60			
8,450	90	1,882	86	15,244	29	860	67	14,883	72	66,861	82	638	05	66,879	87			
3,026	00	300	55	6,040	96	216	86	5,794	11	23,303	17	51	70	23,383	77			
3,692	13	850	03	6,223	78	495	17	7,738	81	28,316	69	60	38	25,402	97			
15,118	02	8,873	74	26,609	13	1,103	59	26,406	44	105,160	58	570	03	105,783	61			
18,093	93	610	43	17,427	70	216	85	17,210	84	55,516	83	131	35	55,647	68			
0,544	38	1,477	88	17,391	81	227	16	17,104	66	47,764	77	418	49	48,213	20			
20,658	25	2,838	18	30,955	37	1,340	67	20,714	70	67,420	13	242	80	65,062	99			
11,086	81	2,236	94	20,254	47	645	08	19,600	41	40,478	17	204	92	40,083	39			
39,893	46	6,065	22	51,209	84	1,885	70	49,324	14	114,898	30	447	09	115,345	85			
266,763	39	42,078	21	494,090	15	22,237	26	471,861	89	1,116,689	64	3,546	31	1,120,415	95			

Serial no.	Police-stations and (Thanas).	Current fallow.	Cultivable area other than current fallow.									
			Old fallow.		Groves not fruit-bearing, khar, and bamboos.		Cultivable jungles.		Other kinds.		Total.	
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23					
1	Jhalda	A. 819 D. 14	A. 11,801 D. 24	A. 154 D. 28	A. 6,068 D. 28	A. 849 D. 92	A. 18,788 D. 67					
2	Jaipur	423 68	8,368 86	184 67	8,943 14	205 85	18,611 53					
	(Jhalda)	1,342 80	10,989 60	818 90	10,001 42	1,116 97	31,896 19					
3	Purnia (including Arsa) ...	1,749 80	35,189 85	102 78	3,013 75	793 11	48,098 49					
4	Balarampur ...	226 91	3,143 81	39 71	4,686 60	96 04	7,955 66					
		256 39	8,718 83	45 65	8,546 91	66 97	7,970 25					
5	Hora	383 23	11,698 69	148 40	17,976 30	587 74	30,393 94					
6	Puncha	293 76	6,500 94	8 73	18,079 18	163 50	18,740 29					
	(Purnia)	3,058 86	60,180 62	827 67	51,299 58	1,704 86	1,118,470 68					
7	Baghmundi ...	418 87	7,823 51	202 83	6,885 71	188 41	13,899 85					
8	Chandi ...	848 75	19,589 66	1,871 93	15,696 76	391 25	35,979 80					
9	Ichagarh ...											
10	Barabahum ...	54 07	789 19	30 53	397 92	29 04	1,321 68					
11	Patamda ...	1,413 58	25,553 60	462 53	30,128 15	309 38	56,443 56					
12	Sandwan ...											
	(Barabahum) ...	1,466 65	36,323 69	438 68	30,526 07	388 43	57,670 24					
13	Manbazar ...	975 94	16,832 03	182 63	9,980 43	427 92	27,423 31					
14	Eghonathpur ...	502 30	26,123 10	50 90	4,076 65	200 66	30,450 30					
15	Santuri ...	141 63	4,174 59	20 12	705 23	19 17	5,020 11					
16	Nitaria ...	301 10	9,095 00	80 70	916 32	112 11	10,154 13					
	(Eghonathpur) ...	945 03	89,302 69	101 73	5,697 20	432 63	86,624 64					
17	Gourangdi ...	659 18	22,959 74	15 07	11,187 43	495 23	34,657 47					
18	Para	673 38	18,080 01	8 52	13,308 30	237 86	16,580 59					
19	Chas	1,026 17	16,871 60	7 63	7,684 91	608 49	24,967 53					
20	Chandankiyari ...	661 50	19,073 91	49 79	8,462 77	656 90	23,233 43					
	(Chas)	1,687 67	35,746 51	67 62	11,137 68	1,960 15	43,200 96					
	Total of Sadr subdivision	11,076 18	261,695 56	8,064 44	1,63,720 59	6,521 00	4,34,901 58					

DIX D—contd.

or area statement (in acres and decimals)—contd.

Area not available for cultivation.													
House sites.		Water,		Jungle,		Other kinds.		Total.		Total uncultivated area (18+23+28)		Total area (17+29.)	
24		25		26		27		28		29		30	
A. 546	D. 31	A. 7,394	D. 30	A. 94,605	D. 11	A. 12,671	D. 00	A. 61,946	D. 22	A. 61,940	D. 03	A. 141,110	D. 42
202	14	8,000	54	4,929	44	3,991	62	12,119	04	25,185	12	58,600	02
747	85	10,420	84	29,734	66	16,003	43	87,408	18	90,104	16	197,677	04
1,871	05	13,400	57	20,161	83	12,834	20	49,176	46	86,024	66	240,904	22
110	87	1,399	65	7,781	97	1,318	94	10,873	40	16,759	03	53,926	58
233	08	1,485	67	1,429	95	2,513	18	6,631	70	19,267	34	41,066	90
329	60	3,004	53	10,209	82	5,545	74	19,060	18	49,718	34	88,080	98
326	96	2,098	05	12,544	01	3,919	78	10,518	80	39,501	83	81,285	44
2,666	61	23,046	39	51,110	78	36,156	62	102,850	04	219,819	09	404,226	13
847	16	8,101	80	34,020	48	6,080	21	47,405	85	81,17	17	108,86	49
629	80	10,232	52	42,070	55	42,420	70	93,653	67	131,492	29	246,704	17
60	17	484	07	2,820	86	1,222	60	4,013	68	6,881	51	14,680	82
958	23	6,578	73	65,886	30	31,670	58	110,117	33	167,974	07	310,706	58
1,043	40	8,012	81	71,712	34	32,085	14	114,731	69	173,563	38	320,477	19
740	08	0,466	63	14,316	20	11,254	09	32,779	85	61,178	10	161,501	60
61	11	5,189	49	1,703	10	2,212	19	8,808	80	40,651	70	97,581	28
200	79	6,528	77	4,617	76	6,019	00	16,867	32	21,020	08	41,382	83
307	10	8,265	46	4,086	53	3,781	11	11,380	20	24,536	43	60,238	40
1,000	03	17,266	72	10,578	39	10,002	80	39,840	41	81,416	68	193,152	40
480	46	4,271	11	5,443	60	7,782	73	18,404	18	53,780	83	109,428	61
371	48	4,723	57	2,263	09	4,314	63	11,601	72	37,814	69	78,027	93
473	01	7,611	38	8,364	01	6,501	08	22,211	19	41,234	90	119,897	68
402	46	6,240	36	5,062	40	6,374	17	14,139	13	42,034	38	91,716	77
673	52	18,891	69	18,437	43	12,178	15	22,211	71	90,260	87	246,014	76
9,073	57	101,926	59	278,761	33	169,904	79	22,211	27	42,034	97	2,118,306	03

Milan Khasra

Serial number.	Police-stations and (Thanas). ¹	Total area under irrigation.	Area irrigated from different sources of irrigation.							
			Wells.	Bandhs and Tanks.		Other sources of irrigation.		Rice.		
1	2	31	32	33	34	35				
1	Jhaldia	... ...	A. 14,745 D. 90	A. 69 D. 06	A. 14,439 D. 68	A. 237 D. 28	A. 14,409 D. 09			
2	Jaipur	... ...	6,844 81	24 06	6,603 78	15 54	6,517 14			
	(Jhaldia)	... ...	21,390 21	94 05	21,043 84	252 82	20,926 28			
3	Parulias (including Arma)	... ...	29,657 2,484	00 97	29,113 2,430	50 79	28,086 62			
4	Balarampur	... ...	196 196	91 91	193 37	12 54	2,380 142			
5	Hura	... ...	6,044 4,745	63 45	6,020 4,731	59 84	5,919 21			
6	Puncha	... ...	4,745 43,077	13 96	4,731 42,480	... 00	4,683 341			
	(Purulia)	... ...	43,077 6,215	258 63	42,480 6,030	58 68	43,181 118			
7	Baghmundi	... ...	6,215 2,438	67 62	6,030 2,372	15 76	6,017 61			
8	Chandil	... ...	2,438 2,438	4 62	2,372 2,335	70 59	2,366 24			
9	Ichagarh	... ...	2,438 624	06 88	2,335 534	70 59	2,366 517			
10	Barahabhum	... ...	624 1,835	... 79	534 1,810	... 71	517 70			
11	Patamda	... ...	1,835 2,860	... 00	1,810 2,835	24 59	48 70			
12	Bandwan	... ...	2,860 (Barahabhum)	00 ... 98	2,835 11,346	70 16	57 26			
13	Manbazar	... ...	11,377 20,904	5 17	11,346 20,877	09 90	63 10			
14	Raghunathpur	... ...	20,904 6,172	63 00	20,877 6,166	59 53	48 3			
15	Santuri	... ...	6,172 5,821	00 09	6,166 5,810	10 19	60 90			
16	Neturia	... ...	5,821 (Raghunathpur)	00 ... 80	5,810 32,697	48 20	57 59			
17	Gourangdi	... ...	32,697 8,554	22 5	32,654 8,501	48 56	32,498 07			
18	Para	... ...	8,554 14,725	10 3	8,501 14,716	07 36	8,479 18			
19	Chas	... ...	14,725 16,788	46 62	14,716 16,693	18 24	14,625 11			
20	Chandankiyari	... ...	16,788 (Chas)	15 83	16,693 16,051	28 36	16,506 15,054			
		... ...	16,051 32,661	14 21	16,051 32,743	14 48	15,054 32,460			
	Total of Sadr subdivision	...	175,999 175,999	80 647	174,424 174,424	66 66	172,957 927			

DIX D—*contd.*or area statement (in acres and decimals)—*contd.*

Crops irrigated.						Number of wells.			Remarks.
Wheat.	Cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Non-food crops.		Pucca.	Kacha.			
36	37	38	39		40	41	42		
A. 10	D. 16	A. 6	D. 98	A. 168	D. 23	A. 51	D. 45	213	608
15	5	37	83	64	38	01	17	198	
10	81	12	95	361	66	89	45	380	866
5	85	48	55	491	28	107	53	159	1,729
...	...	1	80	41	95	1	83	5	8
14	96	4	38	28	76	10	08	16	11 1907—1912
1	76	10	12	102	64	10	67	6	177
8	31	...	70	60	61	13	58	28	180
80	38	63	59	680	39	141	93	209	3,111
...	26	3	96	148	07	48	43	65	498
1	80	7	30	50	25	18	07	16	63 1907—1913
0	01	3	38	4	36	...	65	3	9 1918—1924
41	59	38	44	69	28	29	17	7	97 1907—1912
41	60	41	82	73	64	39	83	9	106
8	69	6	88	103	90	39	87	20	81
10	15	25	50	203	50	80	60	103	623
5	25	4	27	17	10	11	31	59	97
6	81	5	70	75	17	10	13	100	203
19	21	85	47	295	77	57	94	262	928
...	...	5	65	63	60	6	50	81	168
...	56	3	79	67	60	7	60	47	267
3	15	21	64	180	30	90	75	119	486
4	43	11	90	84	04	18	03	38	126
7	58	35	60	250	84	106	77	157	612
120	48	216	39	8,083	80	621	45	1,108	5,691

Milan Khasra or

Serial no.	Police-stations and (Thanas).	Rice lands.												Bhadoi.	
		Bhadoi.	Aghauji.	Rubi.	Total.	Dofasila or twice cropped.	Total Dhan minus Dofasila(6-7).								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
1	Gobindpur ...	13,002	D. 65	A. 9,549	D. 27	A. 7	D. 40	A. 28,219	D. 83	A. 5	D. 95	A. 28,313	D. 37	A. 4,695	D. 84
2	Jharia ...	8,256	85	8,807	03	25	17	11,979	05	0	62	11,969	43	8,067	77
3	Kendusdin ...	8,586	99	1,247	.95	5	93	8,520	92	0	25	8,511	67	588	68
4	Dhanbad ...	6,630	80	3,780	84	3	41	10,410	85	...	91	10,418	94	1,978	87
	(Jharia) ...	17,459	44	8,725	62	31	56	26,219	62	10	76	26,200	04	4,599	90
5	Topchanchi ...	7,763	22	4,813	54	17	98	11,984	74	0	78	11,984	96	4,044	18
6	Katras ...	7,536	17	3,400	12	4	89	10,941	18	3	38	10,937	85	1,877	71
7	Hajgunj ...	6,027	31	3,361	00	7	79	9,396	76	8	52	9,393	24	2,020	51
	(Topchanchi) ...	21,320	70	10,875	82	30	66	32,832	68	16	63	32,816	05	7,94	35
8	Nirsa ...	18,810	00	10,612	00	82	61	28,661	30	6	45	20,654	85	3,683	68
9	Chirkunda ...	3,835	60	1,247	89	18	53	4,787	01	6	30	4,790	71	818	53
	(Nirsa) ...	22,151	89	12,260	28	46	14	31,459	81	12	75	34,445	56	4,612	17
10	Tundl ...	11,717	00	7,051	60	17	50	18,786	10	5	39	16,780	71	6,408	16
	Total of Dhanbad subdivision	80,317	68	49,562	29	130	26	185,016	23	60	60	136,955	73	26,956	51
	Total of the district	515,555	77	23,868	20	2,304	58	791,728	50	1,765	03	779,863	48	206,814	66

DIX D—*contd.*area statement (in acres and decimals)—*contd.*

		Gora or uplands.													
Aghanzi		Rabi.		Total.		Dofasila or twice cropped.		Total gora minus dofasila (12-13.)		Total of Dhan and gora minus dofasila.		Other cropped area, e.g., mango groves, tea, jam, plantain, etc.		Total cropped acres.	
10		II		13		13		14		15		16		17	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
15,073	94	3,370	44	22,840	30	1,960	98	30,870	33	44,063	69	46	69	44,158	65
5,976	85	2,160	09	10,283	71	820	76	9,418	97	21,582	40	40	93	21,428	33
1,453	30	439	48	2,426	48	169	13	2,287	80	6,048	97	**	68	6,049	65
6,191	47	2,409	18	10,679	20	987	93	9,591	27	20,010	21	52	90	20,063	11
13,621	68	8,017	73	23,289	36	1,997	80	21,241	54	47,161	68	46	61	47,536	09
7,283	47	2,084	11	13,380	71	1,442	53	11,043	19	23,933	15	129	68	24,062	33
3,380	66	1,292	38	6,460	62	600	70	5,840	92	16,787	77	33	10	16,820	67
6,385	12	1,458	68	9,812	81	968	53	8,843	78	19,287	02	76	69	18,313	71
16,898	15	4,813	14	29,683	64	3,011	75	26,673	89	58,967	94	238	87	59,196	81
12,681	61	3,304	17	19,670	43	785	62	18,890	81	48,645	66	106	45	48,652	11
811,403	03	810	08	3,041	93	106	63	2,853	4	7,643	11	11	17	7,654	28
14,084	64	6,123	65	22,721	66	977	45	21,743	21	66,188	77	117	62	56,306	39
12,890	05	1,926	25	19,722	45	1,131	21	18,091	28	36,871	94	78	91	36,980	85
72,569	47	19,151	41	117,676	39	9,088	20	108,589	10	248,543	92	898	87	244,143	79
311,331	86	62,129	62	811,775	56	31,325	48	580,450	08	1,360,413	56	4,146	16	1,364,759	74

Milan Kh

Serial no.	Police-stations and (Thanas).	Current fallow.	Cultivable area other than current fallows.												
			Old fallow.		Groves not fruit-bearing, khar, and bamboos.		Cultivable jungles.		Other kinds.		Total.				
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	A. 27	D. 28	A. 29	D. 30	
		A. 31	D. 32	A. 33	D. 34	A. 35	D. 36	A. 37	D. 38	A. 39	D. 40	A. 41	D. 42	A. 43	D. 44
1	Gobindpur	...	...	16,025	78	...	45	3,671	61	568	61	20,268	55		
2	Jharia	...	...	16,648	48	19	69	1,131	67	224	36	18,025	30		
3	Kenduaib	...	...	5,819	33	...	...	407	78	50	73	6,307	83		
4	Dhanbad	...	...	6,763	53	6	16	608	88	164	59	6,541	60		
	(Jharia)	...	...	28,281	33	25	65	2,147	77	639	68	30,874	68		
5	Topchanchi	...	...	7,393	68	158	89	3,151	65	583	64	11,227	24		
6	Katras	...	...	9,294	09	4	26	861	10	162	74	10,812	18		
7	Rajganj	...	...	8,107	11	2	03	654	95	375	89	6,189	53		
	(Topchanchi)	...	...	31,884	18	165	23	4,667	78	1,061	77	27,076	95		
8	Nirsa	...	...	21,153	11	55	55	5,297	36	906	55	27,418	57		
9	Chirkunda	...	...	4,066	21	2	16	905	78	90	06	5,064	21		
	(Nirsa)	...	...	25,210	33	58	71	6,303	14	996	61	33,477	76		
10	Tundi	...	...	10,761	01	5	61	14,224	57	626	52	25,917	61		
	Total of Dhanbad Subdivision	1,753	58	102,052	57	356	04	30,914	22	3,891	99	137,114	82		
	Total of the district	18,429	71	363,648	13	8,320	48	184,634	80	10,412	99	562,016	40		

DIX D—*contd.*or area statement (in acres and decimals)—*contd.*

Area not available for cultivation.													
House sites.		Water.		Jungle.		Other kinds.		Total.		Total uncultivated area (18×23×28.)		Total area (17×29.)	
24		25		26		27		28		29		30	
A. 853	D. 68	A. 2,409	D. 60	A. 8,089	D. 64	A. 5,578	D. 94	A. 11,428	D. 18	A. 31,980	D. 93	A. 76,114	D. 58
270	26	5,204	90	1,388	51	5,695	84	12,449	19	30,734	67	52,158	00
85	08	991	83	151	36	1,500	94	2,730	19	9,126	36	16,174	01
178	04	1,183	13	1,023	66	4,719	14	7,101	97	13,733	78	33,796	94
533	34	7,378	86	2,463	53	11,905	63	22,390	36	53,562	76	101,118	86
230	22	1,878	48	8,188	78	7,104	12	17,401	67	29,743	94	52,806	17
237	08	2,380	98	656	92	4,283	88	7,850	68	17,759	41	34,550	28
196	66	1,060	17	3,373	89	3,715	83	8,335	14	14,537	98	33,851	64
633	80	5,334	98	18,016	99	15,08	83	33,087	19	61,041	26	120,388	09
448	80	6,030	80	2,207	28	8,297	59	15,083	42	48,775	48	91,427	54
170	78	2,399	70	739	89	1,983	86	5,263	21	10,659	98	38,118	54
610	08	8,480	100	2,946	63	10,250	93	20,396	63	53,234	69	109,541	08
393	11	2,828	19	18,443	67	22,863	03	34,626	00	60,560	17	97,481	02
9,443	01	24,421	68	38,937	75	55,690	84	131,691	48	260,259	83	504,503	62
11,510	66	126,848	41	317,633	08	225,364	63	680,863	70	1,350,309	81	3,630,869	55

Serial no.	Police-stations and (Thanas).	Total area under irrigation.	Area irrigated from different sources of irrigation.						Rice.			
			Wells.	Bandhs and Tanks.	Other sources of irrigation.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1	Gobindpur	... ...	A. 3,210	D. 78	A. 13	D. 30	A. 3,148	D. 78	A. 48	D. 63	A. 3,176	D. 78
2	Jharia	... ...	2,300	03	8	60	2,385	10	6	33	2,346	06
3	Kenduaidih	... ...	818	06	...	71	815	86	...	...	809	08
4	Dhanbad	... ...	2,009	99	1	68	2,036	90	3	46	1,987	99
	(Jharia)	... ...	5,126	08	10	91	5,106	86	8	79	5,014	23
5	Topehanchi	... ...	2,729	67	15	88	2,713	13	...	86	2,704	08
6	Katras	... ...	8,005	60	4	10	8,098	48	3	02	2,998	08
7	Rajganj	... ...	2,389	13	1	90	2,382	92	4	61	2,391	90
	(Topehanchi)	... ...	8,126	60	21	88	8,096	43	8	29	8,084	01
8	Nirsa	... ... ...	6,356	64	3	67	6,346	26	6	71	6,317	78
9	Chirkunda	... ...	1,050	37	4	55	1,008	22	40	60	970	36
	(Nirsa)	... ... ...	7,407	01	8	23	7,351	48	47	31	7,388	14
10	Taudi	... ... ...	2,914	44	6	67	2,897	95	9	52	2,885	68
	Total of Dhanbad subdivision		26,762	89	60	91	26,598	94	123	04	26,477	95
	Total of the District	...	202,682	78	608	88	201,028	59	1,060	81	199,435	74

DIX D—*concl'd.*or area statement (in acres and decimals)—*concl'd.*

Crops irrigated.						Number of wells.		Remarks.
Wheat.	Cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Non-food crop.		Pucca.	Kuha.		
36	37	38	39	39	40	41	43	
A. 1	B. 98	A. 3	D. 57	A. 24	D. 76	A. 5	D. 75	
...	...	...	39	51	63	1	85	128
...	...	...	...	5	10	1	28	9
...	...	5	84	15	99	...	17	54
...	...	6	23	73	82	3	80	185
...	43	1	88	13	63	10	52	61
...	...	1	20	4	62	5	30	54
...	70	...	...	5	67	...	86	26
1	13	8	66	22	72	18	68	131
5	63	5	30	26	67	1	65	163
—	41	3	85	69	68	7	73	86
6	24	8	16	65	10	9	38	293
...	...	...	63	20	71	7	25	50
9	83	20	61	236	11	38	86	1,007
120	81	237	63	2,310	91	560	34	2,115
								6,367

Serial number.	Name of Police-station and (thana).	Cereals								
		Bhadrak Dhan.	Agbani Dhan.	Babi Dhan.	Gora Dhan.	Wheat.	Barley.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	Jhalsa	... 39336'85	Gross. 19029'88	Gross. ...	Gross. 2388'90	Net. 866'80	Gross. 6'31	Net. 6'31	Gross. 37'11	Net. 37'02
2	Jaipur	... 9029'89	6368'10	...	61'98	25'15	0'54	0'54	5'03	5'03
	(Jhalsa)	... 41365'14	10397'93	...	2400'97	891'95	6'83	6'85	43'04	43'05
3	Parulia (including Arsa)	51695'45	81209'88	...	838'55	887'82	7'87	7'86	159'97	107'45
4	Balarampur	... 6068'72	2170'97	...	24'74	11'06	0'88	0'88	1'51	1'54
5		" 7568'18	5308'46	...	4667'03	1704'91	25'95	25'05	8'75	8'75
6	Hura	... 17423'03	5838'58	...	9'33	6'92	0'19	0'19	...	...
7	Pancha	... 17508'81	7858'25	...	28'49	18'98	0'40	0'40	0'18	0'18
	(Parulia)	... 100563'19	5 275'09	...	5589'10	2400'89	85'20	84'08	170'44	117'92
8	Chandil	... 88216'15	18506'85	...	13892'24	49'4'80	12'80	12'10	35'49	35'23
9	Iohagarh	... ...							
10	Barabahum	... 2541'76	1102'09	...	18'58	7'28	0'01	0'01	...	...
11	Patamda	... 47239'10	25297'24	...	10839'80	364'34	60'50	58'81	43'80	42'13
12	Bandwan	... ...							
	(Barabahum)	... 49780'88	26899'33	...	10855'66	3647'62	60'51	58'82	43'80	42'13
13	Manbazar	... 38478'91	16717'84	...	640'94	823'84	10'86	10'26	0'82	0'83
14	Raghunathpur	... 27078'61	14226'31	...	2'68	1'36	8'20	8'20	11'14	10'88
15	Santuri	... 11247'74	5960'66	...	5'87	5'71	17'53	16'00	4'69	4'88
16	Neturia	... 10900'94	6316'98	...	9'66	8'69	9'60	9'27	26'18	25'96
	(Raghunathpur)	... 40227'19	26836'96	...	17'21	15'86	85'32	84'57	42'21	40'88
17	Gourangdi	... 27185'02	11152'23	...	2'74	1'47	...	...	...	...
18	Para	... 21139'48	9490'92	...	1'55	0'98	12'63	11'87	3'52	3'44
19	Chas	... 28341'13	12309'61	...	12'20	8'63	6'18	6'18	8'71	8'01
20	Chandankiyari	... 18911'10	11029'19	...	22'37	7'65	0'15	0'15	11'20	11'16
	(Chas)	... 43152'31	28336'80	...	34'57	18'38	5'28	5'28	19'91	18'06
	Total of Sadr subdivision	428537'00	214861'71	...	32218'94	12242'50	178'78	172'07	365'59	307'17

DIXE.

Statement.

and Pulses.

Millet.		Gangal.		Marua.		Maize.		Gram.		Gondli.	
9		10		11		12		13		14	
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1426·46	683·99	20·00	15·87	808·93	819·80	3822·56	3200·38	122·05	92·98	881·87	8326·53
522·71	191·97	26·80	19·76	615·05	486·00	1585·80	1516·55	14·53	10·08	5534·78	2143·40
1949·17	875·31	46·36	35·18	1423·97	805·69	4905·98	4716·03	196·58	103·02	12380·15	4068·08
10317·82	4379·62	32·04	22·74	2816·55	1856·87	4538·86	4410·63	213·66	146·50	7678·18	3224·21
81·82	27·28	2·26	2·25	75·09	59·84	969·43	950·84	8·87	5·99	309·89	170·10
547·06	483·25	28·07	20·62	65·28	38·15	1543·00	1532·17	34·05	24·16	576·19	294·54
1251·41	611·51	35·79	31·95	556·00	480·04	1891·43	1861·93	1·15	0·03	388·10	199·23
851·23	455·08	26·45	22·50	181·69	136·81	2075·56	2020·14	...	...	350·93	213·43
18018·84	5987·64	163·03	180·15	3184·55	2577·11	11020·28	10781·20	258·03	177·68	9353·79	4000·50
145·18	145·13	38·69	28·02	154·15	117·19	1824·70	1758·00	90·33	65·53	1872·88	788·62
638·78	589·56	322·33	291·04	79·83	44·70	8850·92	7740·92	813·16	239·05	1417·44	623·71
10·99	8·46	13·68	7·03	5·00	3·88	720·78	701·98	..	..	620·13	269·82
8000·29	2417·04	654·84	282·80	290·70	169·20	9474·88	9342·04	378·27	312·25	4404·38	1632·68
3010·68	2427·40	568·72	339·83	295·70	172·64	10185·64	10044·93	273·27	212·25	5030·51	1902·00
854·40	710·53	168·13	118·70	131·62	95·47	7825·41	7625·00	2·65	2·65	2393·77	1075·78
2134·68	1996·29	38·33	21·60	749·85	651·89	1011·01	995·12	42·81	28·00	130·77	62·07
649·40	515·41	25·03	23·38	80·14	75·46	705·75	701·33	24·80	22·54	1·73	1·55
631·55	508·21	21·33	2·04	204·38	178·68	1012·49	103·92	98·71	58·94	0·64	0·64
3715·63	2822·91	69·69	65·02	1044·25	800·83	3729·85	2700·36	163·73	107·48	142·13	64·26
467·69	336·15	15·38	13·69	491·76	433·13	1930·00	1908·50	8·60	4·69	28·35	24·20
2318·12	1142·26	18·37	13·08	1460·98	1251·20	680·95*	670·20	18·55	14·96	1133·30	543·21
448·23	287·80	146·02	125·94	1717·78	1196·78	2477·55	2152·17	60·98	55·77	2116·07	1048·63
1071·69	503·12	89·14	54·80	1910·98	1090·44	1341·91	1284·11	0·89	1·28	1133·70	480·54
1517·92	700·92	185·76	160·74	8628·72	3187·20	3718·68	3080·28	67·78	60·03	3249·67	1820·37
27030·86	14935·58	1637·06	1120·97	11891·51	8690·52	59301·03	51348·48	1332·03	981·14	30037·10	15611·33

Jinswar or Crop

Serial number.	Name of Police-station and (thana.)	Cereals and Pulses.						Oilseeds.			
		Urid.	Arahar.	Other food grains including pulses.				Linseed.	Til.		
1	2	16	16	17	18	19					
1	Jhalda ...	Gross. 984.37	Net. 446.83	Gross. 889.35	Net. 668.78	Gross. 11573.49	Net. 4669.67	Gross. 90.00	Net. 53.74	Gross. 107.96	Net. 53.46
2	Jaipur ...	180.92	67.90	376.60	284.06	6564.78	2433.96	1.00	1.38	139.89	54.56
	(Jhalda) ...	1145.29	513.92	1264.95	947.83	18138.23	7001.93	101.68	55.12	239.65	107.70
3	Parulia (including Arsa)	77.19	34.78	782.04	487.06	30461.70	10078.10	8.19	8.04	745.69	345.17
4	Balarampur ...	0.46	0.18	18.91	18.63	4067.06	1650.67	0.60	0.17	86.03	49.94
	{ ...	7.17	7.17	...	...	5042.38	2832.48	0.85	0.12	775.92	308.68
5	Hura ...	13.60	8.41	174.73	64.09	15441.31	11502.14	...	...	372.69	157.11
6	Puncha ...	4.52	2.97	87.14	53.03	11804.99	810.97	0.89	0.58	277.07	116.28
	(Parulia) ...	14.98	84.48	1040.82	1040.82	68736.84	26074.96	4.87	3.61	2357.92	978.98
	Baghmundi ...	56.07	36.27	477.86	388.59	7854.23	3389.90	6.98	5.44	239.88	120.44
8	Chandil ...	1.29	1.29	...	...	26795.01	18313.07	2.95	1.81	1075.90	1128.08
9	Ichagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Barababbum ...	1.97	1.97	21.90	14.56	3617.92	1369.18	...	...	23.10	11.61
11	Patamda ...	50.14	50.37	...	...	83303.88	12755.20	15.58	9.07	6995.75	2344.60
12	Bandwas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Barababbum) ...	58.11	52.34	21.30	14.56	30131.80	16108.47	15.58	9.07	7017.85	2355.90
13	Manbazar ...	69.02	69.01	801.10	208.37	32544.69	13991.33	0.17	0.08	1884.80	663.95
14	Baghunathpur ...	45.98	30.69	1813.31	1237.40	7857.23	8441.61	2.28	1.36	296.51	52.58
15	Santuri ...	0.36	0.18	875.09	747.73	3168.66	1827.98	0.03	0.03	169.66	84.96
16	Nejuria ...	1.28	1.28	1272.93	1076.31	3915.16	1863.71	2.30	2.30	79.54	39.68
	(Baghunathpur) ...	45.66	32.35	8901.33	5061.61	14021.05	6623.70	4.01	3.69	674.70	180.10
17	Gourangdi ...	15.52	9.08	305.19	220.65	12667.09	5582.01	15.55	8.48	405.17	187.02
18	Para ...	41.79	14.69	964.94	860.77	9675.61	5662.06	1.03	1.03	125.11	51.88
19	Chas ...	14.47	11.40	1380.17	1117.00	19669.98	7554.49	23.31	7.67	286.08	116.55
20	Chandankiyari ...	0.78	0.78	1482.03	1139.46	11293.40	4581.31	...	...	405.93	178.18
	(Chas) ...	15.22	12.26	2862.80	2247.05	30767.38	18136.60	29.31	7.47	691.41	234.68
	Total of Badr subdivision	1570.79	745.02	11190.26	9030.25	258331.81	104382.03	178.01	105.78	16006.12	5963.78

DIX E—contd.

statement.

seeds.				Spices.				Sugar Cane.				Fibre.	
Surguja.		Other Kinds.										Cotton.	Jute and others.
20		21		22		23		24		25		26	
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1282.68	488.51	899.34	304.07	100.82	95.74	868.33	305.14	296.78	190.69	30.64	29.58		
225.07	96.52	312.96	481.34	18.00	18.04	107.73	79.84	381.70	213.14	49.90	39.35		
1447.75	584.73	1242.20	1835.31	119.73	114.08	460.71	364.98	657.48	402.83	80.68	69.93		
689.07	298.02	656.87	647.49	124.60	123.84	484.72	384.04	354.75	215.98	128.03	107.46		
217.26	92.18	142.82	142.64	2.65	2.63	30.63	28.72	1.64	14.14	7.57	7.18		
1207.90	538.47	466.43	463.56	6.43	6.20	44.17	40.00	13.94	8.30	1.98	1.03		
406.82	195.82	94.10	80.29	11.65	10.41	149.74	121.81	230.73	187.42	66.59	75.95		
393.72	159.07	3.30	2.94	24.60	24.14	84.80	81.81	187.10	144.88	19.70	18.00		
3014.67	1372.33	1302.61	1,966.33	160.01	167.01	794.16	636.38	608.16	500.72	243.84	209.65		
2158.82	918.86	301.10	380.60	53.12	61.25	138.65	113.92	49.40	27.78	27.85	23.10		
6664.81	2018.70	2789.68	2700.05	300.21	344.05	77.00	61.52	78.07	35.10	31.77	28.31		
83.43	37.60	1.63	1.03	1.08	1.08	7.98	7.77	50.83	34.71	15.16	6.61		
3268.11	1268.73	2814.73	2800.24	119.20	118.91	174.83	140.48	93.86	63.28	20.13	19.45		
1343.54	1308.33	2816.65	2802.17	120.20	117.09	182.80	154.25	150.08	97.00	44.20	26.16		
1488.45	703.96	1417.76	1417.76	43.88	41.76	290.55	167.90	554.57	428.80	124.49	75.15		
206.37	100.07	156.08	149.39	28.17	27.21	206.11	192.42	145.82	105.65	158.35	106.34		
85.02	47.19	150.72	148.77	13.80	13.47	40.23	36.53	161.87	120.79	42.10	37.08		
64.00	36.39	726.86	360.41	18.20	17.02	59.21	51.19	251.00	227.03	40.17	37.00		
852.45	183.66	1,032.18	646.57	60.29	167.70	305.54	281.94	549.50	480.24	270.68	240.49		
514.84	286.43	56.09	52.10	14.25	12.42	67.54	76.54	107.00	85.31	134.53	110.06		
178.51	60.37	85.10	87.67	13.64	13.49	171.61	133.54	121.49	76.34	118.87	96.06		
1005.41	464.74	709.07	702.66	53.80	53.16	261.36	212.30	271.78	170.73	134.46	121.58		
599.54	277.64	183.01	181.45	17.67	17.95	302.84	167.12	171.91	158.50	160.30	142.23		
1604.85	743.38	802.08	884.11	71.43	70.51	467.30	370.51	412.08	338.23	294.86	203.60		
19675.82	8186.25	10656.42	10159.05	1064.12	1021.10	2071.62	2382.94	3497.12	2513.34	1806.30	1185.56		

APPENDIX

Jinswar or

Crop Statement—contd.

Miscellaneous food.														Remarks.	
Potato.	Yams.	Non-food crops.		Grand total.		Twice cropped area.		Net cropped area.							
34	35	36		37		38		39		40					
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.		
18·27	11·25	129·45	91·53	...	...	77569·60	61775·72	1402·31	1381·60	78161·39	60394·20			
0·11	0·11	15·14	10·78	...	...	53376·64	33789·76	666·44	655·27	31711·60	23127·41			
13·58	11·86	144·59	102·81	...	...	108940·54	65558·48	3067·66	2036·67	107873·89	83531·81			
2·26	2·26	23·02	18·36	...	...	144849·16	112031·23	1603·49	1570·63	142999·07	110460·60			
0·27	0·27	0·00	0·00	...	...	14611·96	11583·27	244·81	241·59	14166·66	11341·63	Year 1916-1924.		
...	...	0·87	0·87	0·10	0·10	28887·71	20928·45	1078·15	1069·83	27609·58	19859·13				
...	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	48508·06	43052·73	183·41	188·54	48314·65	42364·19			
0·08	0·09	0·23	0·23	...	...	41818·45	29338·31	136·84	134·60	41676·01	29901·61			
2·62	2·62	23·71	18·05	0·15	0·15	279163·74	116981·68	3256·70	3204·67	274907·04	213727·31				
1·56	1·09	57·69	38·96	...	...	44170·04	36410·35	780·72	717·7	48439·32	36093·28			
0·21	0·21	35·67	21·18	0·98	0·98	190680·67	80501·77	6358·72	6287·34	114321·95	84214·83	Year 1907-1912.			
0·16	0·16	8·74	2·43	...	...	6889·82	6138·96	102·91	99·28	8786·41	6084·74			
0·08	0·08	1·64	1·45	1·60	1·20	140179·83	110489·83	6887·93	6298·16	162822·51	10419·77				
0·24	0·24	5·88	2·68	1·50	1·20	158060·15	1,0629·89	6400·23	6397·96	151608·92	110820·51				
2·75	2·90	8·52	3·54	...	...	104647·95	81183·00	1324·96	1203·43	103322·00	70950·57			
0·15	0·15	...	...	0·05	0·05	67476·99	50764·17	497·12	494·03	66070·57	50300·54			
0·70	0·70	...	...	...	...	28647·53	21364·36	894·06	593·41	23338·77	21070·97			
0·31	0·31	0·08	0·08	...	...	25964·44	23037·83	581·47	580·07	25402·97	22456·65			
16	1·16	0·08	0·08	0·05	0·05	107109·26	95165·87	1873·75	1808·71	105736·01	93797·16				
...	...	...	...	...	...	55905·30	47981·01	267·03	263·18	55847·68	47707·88			
...	...	9·82	6·01	0·04	0·01	48495·36	39777·99	282·10	275·92	48213·26	39502·06				
1·64	1·64	49·23	39·95	3·08	1·61	66916·01	51868·49	1163·02	1048·85	56802·99	50610·61				
0·60	0·60	0·81	0·31	...	...	50359·89	40952·02	677·50	670·76	49689·39	40·81·27			
2·11	2·14	49·68	40·20	8·03	1·51	117276·83	92830·51	1981·43	1919·63	115345·38	9·900·85				
24·00	21·32	333·27	237·17	5·75	4·02	1144458·71	912984·74	24042·73	23338·00	1120415·05	870271·74				

APPENDIX

Jinswar or Crop

Serial number.	Name of police-station and (thana).	Cereals and Pulses.								
		Bhandol Dhan.	Aghani Dhan.	Rabi Dhan.	Gora Dhan.	Wheat.		Barley.		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Gobindpur	18061.86	9689.86	...	70.87	61.86	7.19	5.84	8.63	2.97
2	Jharia	8187.66	3665.67	...	2.53	2.84	0.04	0.04	5.68	5.40
3	Kenduaib	2517.60	1240.78	...	1.13	1.02	0.09	0.09	0.69	0.69
4	Dhanbad	6567.88	3770.88	...	4.58	3.04	0.36	0.36	0.85	0.85
	(Jharia)	17974.16	8677.83	...	8.23	6.40	0.49	0.49	6.58	6.44
5	Topchanchi	7762.66	4194.88	...	18.51	14.50	0.70	0.70	5.14	5.14
6	Kutras	7535.68	3896.51	...	10.81	5.17	2.51	1.80	...	...
7	Hajiganj	6025.87	3350.28	...	28.36	16.88	0.70	0.70	...	...
	(Topchanchi)	21323.81	10941.67	...	67.18	35.05	3.91	3.20	8.14	8.14
8	Niara	16801.08	10818.46	...	40.85	33.81	5.52	5.52	7.55	7.55
9	Chirkunda	3884.72	1449.55	...	23.48	20.18	1.04	1.04	9.97	9.85
	(Niara)	22135.80	13268.01	...	64.53	55.47	6.56	6.56	17.52	17.40
10	Tundi	11063.00	7023.83	...	49.60	39.33	0.52	0.52	2.30	2.20
	Total of Dhanbad Sub-division.	86057.09	48448.60	...	250.21	195.58	18.60	17.61	58.01	37.15
	Total of the District ...	814504.09	283310.31	...	92469.16	12438.08	107.89	106.68	403.60	344.82

E—*contd.*Statement (in acres and decimals)—*contd.*

Cereals and Pulses.

Millet.		Gangal.		Marua.		Maize.		Gram.		Gondil.	
9		10		11		12		13		14	
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
79·76	71·81	306·70	180·54	598·22	545·52	1940·02	1825·32	51·76	44·98	1068·59	710·51
50·18	36·97	96·89	76·10	228·85	173·49	1293·08	1252·95	18·48	12·62	27·15	23·78
11·29	0·00	13·96	12·13	90·00	83·11	288·50	286·10	0·70	0·60	48·33	36·00
34·88	26·46	55·88	50·15	255·07	238·97	1103·29	1095·32	2·68	2·58	112·85	76·58
96·80	78·41	165·63	138·88	574·32	489·57	2681·85	2633·77	21·77	15·90	186·38	136·78
7·30	7·30	90·55	86·03	337·01	288·93	1612·58	1587·76	30·34	30·34	1547·71	821·01
45·58	35·63	47·04	40·49	184·88	166·65	854·28	937·30	16·11	14·02	162·59	114·10
31·18	17·97	115·90	107·24	217·19	193·91	1004·78	996·52	14·81	12·81	482·94	379·85
84·06	60·20	353·18	285·75	739·98	640·49	5471·54	3421·57	60·76	57·21	2193·24	1215·38
336·07	243·51	258·58	243·55	806·48	677·37	1656·80	1548·74	18·06	10·09	6·88	6·78
90·15	65·78	23·47	23·14	123·48	106·88	389·85	387·66	15·31	12·28	0·59	0·20
417·22	298·29	362·06	266·49	920·94	785·25	1946·15	1936·4	28·37	22·37	0·16	6·98
69·37	71·72	770·81	757·87	987·10	888·13	1003·64	1005·71	23·86	23·86	670·58	405·98
719·71	574·98	1690·97	1595·03	2828·46	5855·98	11642·10	11512·79	166·51	103·62	4085·70	2486·15
28380·07	18510·61	3337·13	2716·00	15722·07	12046·48	65933·13	62861·25	1519·13	1144·76	40872·98	18097·75

Jinswar or Crop

Serial number.	Name of police-station and (thana.)	Cereals and Pulses.						Oil-seeds.			
		Urid.	Arbar.	Other food grains including pulses.		Linseed.		Til.			
1	2	15	16	17		18		19			
		Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	Gobindpur ...	350'09	211'53	1938'17	1509'96	12095'00	8678'13	4'16	1'06	283'31	101'86
2	Jharia ...	12'61	8'73	1388'40	1068'41	5610'26	3779'15	0'66	0'23	808'06	130'46
3	Kendmathi ...	1'52	1'36	278'10	254'38	1894'41	789'76	...	...	18'26	7'91
4	Dhanbad ...	16'21	13'73	1888'57	1079'06	5954'06	3122'55	...	...	175'83	88'90
	(Jharia) ...	80'24	23'71	3025'21	2291'85	12964'78	8641'46	0'66	0'23	601'56	237'37
5	Topebanchi ...	181'36	108'00	736'40	594'49	4888'68	3568'30	0'36	0'36	85'18	38'88
6	Katwa ...	115'14	81'57	780'19	590'97	3331'77	1758'90	1'00	0'81	69'58	35'24
7	Rajganj ...	45'97	38'87	580'30	479'60	5870'87	3309'73	0'23	0'23	51'08	43'78
	(Topebanchi) ...	892'46	298'44	2085'99	1473'00	10092'32	8470'99	2'19	1'40	335'99	117'88
8	Nirsa ...	4'70	4'38	2348'94	1801'04	11707'09	8200'12	0'11	0'11	216'91	141'98
9	Chirkunda ...	22'20	18'09	403'43	344'78	1423'96	818'76	0'03	0'02	54'16	20'79
	(Nirsa) ...	96'20	23'47	3752'37	2146'32	13100'06	8845'68	0'18	0'18	371'07	163'77
10	Tundi ...	20'02	17'26	947'50	843'90	12470'05	6844'11	...	...	30'89	17'15
	Total of Dhanbad Sub-division.	789'30	503'40	10749'25	8657'18	67718'14	39986'57	1'16	0'30	1391'65	627'98
	Total of the District...	2800'09	1892'39	31039'51	18508'45	325044'96	198809'60	185'75	100'58	17327'76	6603'71

DIX E—*contd.*Statement—*contd.*

Oil-seeds Continued.								Fibre.			
Surguja.		Other kinds.		Spices.		Sugarcane.		Cotton.		Jute and other.	
20		21		22		23		24		25	
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1414·57	673·54	1261·60	1269·68	18·78	18·74	64·50	45·11	267·30	218·64	137·63	107·79
285·44	152·53	610·35	580·70	19·40	18·22	73·11	63·73	177·88	136·87	88·73	82·05
115·28	62·17	141·32	115·89	1·87	1·41	10·89	8·84	22·73	17·18	10·73	10·27
286·31	151·22	674·80	643·18	8·46	7·85	63·98	59·43	190·98	151·88	88·78	85·44
887·01	385·92	1637·47	1,549·77	28·73	27·48	148·68	131·98	890·44	805·68	78·23	65·76
494·29	399·04	1198·84	1,194·78	18·74	12·95	17·19	14·62	68·71	49·66	82·61	57·13
280·70	173·31	413·11	411·48	5·50	5·08	5·05	5·05	32·03	24·45	85·77	51·90
380·45	289·34	756·16	754·15	9·60	9·54	17·23	14·26	18·23	18·26	53·16	50·29
1135·53	711·69	2367·70	2360·41	27·84	26·87	30·76	23·93	118·96	153·94	151·54	180·27
841·03	258·05	546·51	510·02	16·93	16·47	221·10	173·95	447·23	360·81	282·83	295·49
12·21	5·38	70·27	68·64	17·73	10·89	11·23	10·87	31·23	26·03	40·70	27·43
653·24	263·43	616·73	606·46	34·65	33·46	132·43	18·93	478·45	376·44	828·52	275·90
127·11	69·17	509·24	483·10	24·33	23·95	187·58	162·29	408·94	376·64	360·51	186·39
4017·46	2075·75	6172·90	6410·32	130·33	125·50	670·94	558·24	1664·09	1429·54	981·43	774·11
28693·36	10282·00	17139·61	16578·47	1194·45	1186·66	3612·58	2941·18	5161·31	3942·88	3347·73	1969·65

APPENDIX

Jioswar

E—concl'd.

or Crop Statement—concl'd.

Miscellaneous food,				Non-food crops.		Grand Total.		Twice cropped area.		Net cropped area.		Remarks.
Potato.	Yams.											
34	35	36	37	38	39	40						
Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	
0'39	0'39	...	...	...	...	46129'58	37353'97	1975'98	1961'79	44153'65	35691'98	
...	...	...	...	...	...	32263'69	18590'75	830'86	829'86	31423'38	17761'09	
0'43	0'43	0'04	0'04	...	...	6'68'03	5487'88	196'83	189'75	6040'65	5348'06	
0'47	0'47	...	...	...	...	31051'95	17510'84	968'84	960'10	20068'11	16529'74	
0'90	0'90	0'04	0'04	...	...	40553'67	31543'43	2017'58	2009'51	47536'09	39538'91	
0'44	0'44	0'80	0'64	...	...	26514'53	20885'77	1452'80	1432'63	24062'28	19453'16	
0'57	0'57	0'10	0'10	...	...	17434'90	18353'91	604'08	571'12	16820'87	14782'78	
0'58	0'58	0'18	0'39	...	...	19295'76	1676'95	972'06	960'67	18318'71	15116'28	
1'67	1'67	1'18	1'03	...	...	63225'18	52216'63	3028'88	2964'41	59196'81	49358'23	
...	...	6'68	6'08	...	...	49447'18	41840'82	795'07	788'61	48052'1	41161'21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7840'41	6386'82	185'18	165'08	7654'28	6170'74	
...	...	6'68	6'08	...	...	57206'59	48315'64	980'20	963'89	56306'39	47331'95	
...	...	...	...	0'09	0'09	38067'40	31341'40	1136'61	1131'87	36950'85	30520'10	
2'86	2'86	7'90	7'90	0'09	0'09	266203'49	211875'02	9148'70	9040'67	244143'79	202234'85	
26'92	23'98	328'17	344'26	5'84	4'11	1897751'80	1114309'76	33191'46	32709'67	1864550'74	1081608'08	

GOSHWARA. APPENDIX

Serial number.	Name of police-station.	Abad malik including zirat.						Baiyali								
		Area.						Khurukatti								
		Khatian numbers.			Bisal lands.			Gora or upland.			Total.			Cultivated.	Uncultivated land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Bisal lands.	Gora.	Uncultivated land.
1	Jhalkia	... 3,368	A. 5,570	D. 42	A. 3,608	D. 86	A. 9,356	D. 27	26	A. 95	D. 41	A. 114	D. 68	A. 28	D. 71	
2	Jaipur	... 563	1,926	47	663	21	2,093	68	21	118	60	168	93	161	67	
	Total	... 3,031	6,904	89	4,671	66	11,475	96	48	211	61	278	83	176	78	
3	Paraila (including Areas).	... 5,386	10,663	36	7,947	48	18,610	73	8	66	27	40	13	108	67	
4	Belaampur	... 830	1,143	65	950	36	2,124	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hura	... 1,172	3,369	40	3,619	24	5,988	64	9	131	80	106	53	58	80	
6	Puncha	... 1,667	4,120	69	3,547	71	6,478	79	14	103	49	69	33	49	16	
	Total	... 6,574	16,306	38	13,574	79	33,160	17	31	331	56	366	78	206	63	
7	Baghmandi	... 674	3,048	89	1,837	18	4,680	61	44	994	35	816	20	69	29	
8	Babarabhan	... 164	685	41	704	23	1,364	66	9	28	33	37	39	4	39	
9	Maubarazar	... 4,619	14,877	83	10,019	51	24,797	54	43	840	16	497	66	112	10	
10	Haghunathpur	... 7,231	11,087	87	4,197	24	16,986	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Santuri	... 3,811	3,818	65	906	40	4,815	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Neturia	... 1,313	3,678	29	861	99	7,560	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	... 11,368	17,585	91	6,075	63	23,680	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Gourangudi	... 3,060	8,301	78	2,734	31	10,916	67	9	95	61	17	67	9	68	
14	Para	... 2,903	5,627	68	8,309	64	8,738	62	11	50	49	38	43	9	49	
15	Chas	... 3,138	5,876	49	5,639	56	11,416	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chandankiari	... 3,445	5,941	48	3,593	66	9,634	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	... 6,583	11,817	97	9,432	40	21,260	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Sat' Sub-division excluding area previously surveyed in 1907-12.	... 40,958	87,538	35	62,378	45	138,908	73	186	1,281	39	1,441	73	616	75	
1	Gobindpur	... 1,068	5,911	59	1,909	27	4,210	68	6	83	45	56	41	21	99	
2	Jhar's	... 914	1,407	31	1,066	74	2,464	65	1	1	10	3	48	3	79	
3	Kenduaudih	... 148	230	73	133	66	984	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhanbad	... 886	616	62	416	44	1,103	26	4	23	76	28	16	14	* 65	
	Total	... 1,445	3,254	68	1,887	69	3,631	69	6	24	66	31	66	17	84	
5	Topehanchi	... 697	1,763	58	1,847	79	3,411	11	6	19	75	15	66	3	67	
6	Kairas	... 1,167	1,924	73	990	45	2,605	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Rajganj	... 731	1,674	82	1,494	57	3,090	39	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total	... 2,756	6,292	48	4,02	76	9,315	65	6	19	75	15	66	3	67	
8	Nirsa	... 1,578	3,159	13	1,651	61	4,911	64	72	29	66	260	18	106	42	
9	Chirkunda	... 300	513	68	148	98	652	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	... 1,878	3,663	81	1,800	4	6,483	30	73	264	63	250	19	105	42	
10	Tandi	... 800	1,636	37	1,574	49	3,410	85	123	251	68	340	11	133	46	
	Total of Dhanbad Sub-district.	... 7,961	15,208	50	11,074	62	28,332	58	214	898	76	701	90	281	50	
	Total of the district excluding the areas surveyed in 1907-12.	... 45,920	102,788	81	63,452	60	166,220	51	400	1,890	11	2,145	63	698	66	

F—(Area in acres and decimals.)

Тезисы.

Temporary

GOSHWARA. APPENDIX

Serial number.	Name of police-station.	Baiyat															
		Sthitibai or Kayemi Tenancies															
		Rent															
		Cash rent paying.									Produce rent						
		Cultivated.									Cultivated.						
		Khatians.	Bisc land.		Gora or upland.		Uncultivated.		Total.	Rent.	Khatians.	Bisc land.		Gora or upland.			
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1	Jhalsi	16,807	A. 36,810	D. 62	A. 54,774	D. 70	A. 11,430	D. 01	A. 75,015	D. 15	Rs. a. r.	A. 1,019	D. 1,163	A. 679	D. 75		
2	Jaipur	6,604	13,076	14	14,236	67	6,207	17	8,489	18	26,000	7 9	187	231	36	136	16
	Total	25,501	49,856	50	38,000	57	17,037	18	106,504	91	93,804	14 6	1,908	1,893	17	616	90
3	Paralia (including Areas)	30,948	67,893	67	68,699	18	30,154	67	146,546	52	1,17,940	2 8	1,091	1,748	82	461	77
4	Balasampur	8,072	6,510	30	4,467	86	2,827	91	13,826	07	8,805	3 0	99	231	00	63	90
5	Hara	8,794	22,090	40	17,748	67	8,561	65	48,904	52	33,936	2 2	356	355	22	114	57
6	Panha	10,003	30,299	69	18,918	06	7,070	22	40,687	37	23,311	10 11	207	287	72	119	98
	Total	62,815	117,892	46	64,047	77	46,814	25	250,064	48	180,992	1 10	1,653	3,633	16	739	10
7	Baghmundi	9,230	22,380	61	12,070	00	6,122	98	41,079	59	29,802	5 6	186	392	94	63	24
8	Darshabhum	1,261	2,078	18	4,081	89	653	03	7,380	10	5,007	6 3	38	132	54	51	61
9	Mantazar	22,358	37,354	28	35,963	10	11,856	74	84,863	32	48,850	6 0	883	1,826	93	680	05
10	Raghunathpur	19,053	27,354	16	9,830	91	10,323	60	47,891	67	72,779	7 11	1,294	1,873	83	345	92
11	Santuri	6,665	12,467	72	4,808	82	8,198	54	10,963	68	84,238	5 3	535	667	06	98	98
12	Neturia	7,342	13,637	97	4,645	00	8,883	37	23,867	34	41,098	11 2	345	330	09	61	45
	Total	22,960	63,959	85	20,470	23	17,408	61	91,823	59	1,84,986	14 9	2,104	2,349	78	406	88
13	Gourangdi	14,683	27,623	66	13,755	12	13,058	10	55,083	85	48,914	6 8	1,010	1,717	23	518	63
14	Paro	18,805	23,790	81	18,135	84	9,566	09	48,463	84	47,804	10 5	485	480	64	113	14
15	Chas	14,888	28,092	06	22,631	81	10,027	71	70,541	58	51,803	5 3	868	877	10	179	94
16	Chandankiari	12,265	22,271	36	14,580	65	13,303	64	48,555	65	64,019	6 10	509	547	69	160	17
	Total	27,147	60,653	42	37,182	46	33,291	38	130,427	23	95,312	13 14	876	824	99	310	11
Total of Sadr Sub-division excluding area previously surveyed in 1907-12.		199,218	385,079	93	260,098	98	157,499	23	805,575	14	7,00,910	9 7	8,379	11,432	58	3,629	62
1	Gobindpur	10,334	20,049	06	17,053	16	7,832	03	45,814	27	26,007	0 8	380	180	53	105	.96
2	Jharia	4,474	8,808	67	7,816	42	5,073	48	22,997	96	17,931	3 2	203	181	79	68	04
3	Kenduadigh	1,178	8,118	83	1,828	42	1,150	07	6,124	52	6,352	13 4	108	128	81	87	63
4	Dhanbad	8,651	9,670	19	8,491	57	3,281	15	20,752	91	18,036	1 6	212	243	23	98	94
	Total	0,838	21,998	59	17,943	41	10,014	68	49,377	68	83,340	1 1	593	553	83	202	81
5	Topchanchi	4,924	9,655	26	9,352	34	3,304	55	21,212	15	24,122	12 3	137	84	59	79	64
6	Katras	8,619	8,336	60	4,308	40	2,372	60	14,955	25	17,860	5 7	84	81	75	17	53
7	Kajganj	3,608	7,173	80	6,812	54	2,314	78	16,274	10	14,947	9 5	114	138	89	47	37
	Total	12,351	26,070	86	20,470	37	7,599	27	53,411	60	56,729	11 8	836	805	21	164	16
8	Nira	12,034	23,720	93	16,680	87	10,574	18	40,970	00	46,882	4 3	788	815	15	148	51
9	Chirkunda	2,216	8,678	10	2,460	23	1,650	45	7,187	68	11,070	13 8	163	143	73	19	61
	Total	14,860	27,599	14	18,131	09	12,233	03	67,963	88	5,932	0 11	983	958	85	189	48
10	Turi	7,097	16,190	68	14,673	63	6,035	89	35,600	18	28,610	0 5	840	823	03	140	96
Total of Dhanbad Sub-division.		51,555	100,096	33	55,805	68	46,816	60	243,097	40	3,12,659	7 6	3,986	2,361	00	773	35
Total of the district excluding the area surveyed in 1907-12.		253,773	435,066	26	340,094	64	203,114	73	1,047,176	03	9,18,570	1 1	10,745	13,783	88	4,261	97

F—contd.

Tenancies.

(Settled Raiyats).

Paying.												Non-rent paying.					
Paying.		Other kinds.															
Uncultivated.	Total.	Khatians.		Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Total.	Khatians.	Cultivated.		A. 61	D. 67	A. 53	D. 66		
		Rice land.	Gora or upland.	Rice land.	Gora or upland.	Rice land.	Gora or upland.			Rice land.	Gora or upland.						
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52		
A. 61 61	D. 07 1,704	A. 68 127	D. 94 80	A. 44 46	D. 45 85	A. 16 38	D. 16 54	A. 25 11	D. 25 57	A. 141 95	D. 64 98	A. 160 264	D. 13 43	A. 53 670	D. 66 26		
17	15	384	68	59	65	27	45	11	57	95	98	796	264	15	1,810	34	
78	35	3,088	29	168	186	79	83	90	27	83	97	60	1,745	431	15	1,810	34
178	47	4,383	65	179	183	11	103	33	56	45	809	88	2,467	796	56	1,890	33
26	76	290	66	26	36	17	11	51	10	81	47	40	148	72	59	202	39
26	11	467	89	38	43	76	23	26	8	54	74	54	...	...	...	...	...
25	63	433	30	38	33	97	27	86	5	71	68	04	...	...	...	...	...
351	96	3,613	31	276	268	90	165	46	80	51	497	95	2,615	839	45	1,869	31
18	56	454	74	129	116	20	64	50	40	79	223	49	1,070	334	08	900	38
7	26	163	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	47	8,093	45	1	13	86	6	57	...	87	2	30	...	...	...	...	...
87	30	1,705	84	181	161	47	64	46	76	57	182	10	2,803	363	01	723	05
21	08	687	10	84	51	51	21	37	8	56	81	48	1,086	148	93	810	06
8	53	400	08	61	30	57	10	23	1	43	43	23	916	333	62	296	71
118	27	2,793	00	408	223	16	96	06	96	58	405	74	4,758	769	59	1,884	72
198	99	3,630	06	80	15	76	11	61	11	59	58	95	...	...	...	...	...
66	41	630	19	253	121	28	96	77	95	39	818	44	1,768	127	93	686	36
36	04	493	08	116	54	56	90	57	27	89	178	03	1,163	318	34	936	35
38	18	546	18	187	98	41	63	22	23	18	160	61	1,523	398	38	901	62
73	16	1,038	28	303	147	97	148	79	51	07	812	83	2,685	616	66	1,830	37
901	88	16,913	68	1,683	1,038	59	666	74	394	87	8,100	80	16,686	3,828	68	7,589	28
19	73	306	25	36	18	58	8	74	1	89	39	21	861	277	69	483	06
24	14	274	37	59	57	81	31	78	17	06	106	64	636	221	13	357	07
8	16	174	28	83	17	36	26	04	6	54	48	94	185	240	42	145	36
10	49	850	66	33	31	61	33	58	5	07	80	58	398	219	14	389	24
63	17	806	81	124	106	78	90	70	28	96	215	14	1,819	690	70	801	66
3	51	107	48	10	10	68	5	56	4	41	20	06	559	119	63	429	06
5	35	106	44	31	16	65	5	33	...	87	13	21	594	115	84	379	26
5	88	193	09	18	8	43	2	91	1	71	28	90	878	198	75	340	09
14	70	464	11	46	56	96	13	80	6	98	86	75	1,531	484	43	1,049	31
69	90	1,031	71	88	60	10	41	00	21	36	128	38	3,470	607	87	940	18
13	57	175	91	8	4	46	0	43	4	59	9	48	328	60	65	185	39
79	37	1,207	67	96	64	56	41	48	15	85	131	84	3,725	668	53	975	57
30	90	833	59	20	9	68	8	06	2	10	20	04	1,176	328	64	731	44
186	86	3,310	31	314	236	76	163	73	65	40	453	99	7,503	2,394	99	4,180	03
1,178	74	19,324	09	1,897	1,274	75	819	47	460	03	1,554	28	22,198	5,613	84	11,619	35

GOSHWARA APPENDIX

Serial number.	Name of police-station.	Baitali Swatwa Bishista or Rent													
		Baitili or Kayam/Tenancies (Settled Karyata).						Dakali Swatwa Bishista or Rent							
		Non-rent paying.						Cash rent paying.							
		Uncultivated.		Total.		Khetians.		Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Total.			
1	2	37		38		39		40		41		42		43	44
		A.	D.	A.	B.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Jhalda	806	70	1,012	60	400	813	86	301	81	387	89	1,003	76	1,028 2 8
2	Jajpur	453	87	1,593	68	78	110	38	94	68	144	47	849	51	944 7 0
	Total ...	781	67	3,406	96	478	443	73	396	19	513	85	1,353	27	1,973 0 9
3	Purnia (including Area).	891	66	9,068	84	531	677	28	670	61	607	38	1,915	22	1,098 12 4
4	Balarampur ...	128	54	410	52	65	78	36	112	84	293	24	413	44	279 11 0
5	Hara ... ..	...	...	...	...	200	237	19	268	68	111	78	598	00	677 1 9
6	Puncha ... ..	...	...	...	...	329	284	12	304	24	258	14	783	50	581 10 9
	Total ...	1,027	60	3,470	136	1,185	1,256	90	1,241	32	1,258	54	3,704	76	3,887 4 0
7	Raghunathpur ...	399	67	1,623	98	323	301	50	216	69	293	48	900	02	892 6 3
8	Barahabhum ...	...	...	...	...	223	93	58	281	33	55	54	411	39	233 10 7
9	Maubazar ... ..	...	...	...	...	548	897	38	745	98	308	37	1,461	76	1,088 3 8
10	Raghunathpur ...	734	78	1,630	83	325	335	90	125	18	213	91	869	03	1,408 8 0
11	Santuri	170	28	650	19	106	174	95	87	97	65	62	306	54	698 15 1
12	Neturia	202	79	732	12	171	195	29	68	90	101	72	355	07	803 1 6
	Total ...	1,027	83	3,202	14	691	639	30	253	68	279	28	1,381	54	2,900 0 7
13	Gourangdi ... ..	...	...	...	...	408	372	68	204	83	387	18	944	70	1,316 0 9
14	Pra	801	50	1,614	77	313	195	49	91	98	63	85	355	47	748 6 0
15	Chas	795	01	1,017	90	410	285	62	251	30	842	56	879	48	1,041 13 1
16	Chaudakbari	544	46	1,844	59	369	285	06	204	18	493	38	1,160	51	1,488 1 7
	Total ...	1,339	46	3,792	69	788	638	68	555	49	886	58	2,028	69	2,626 14 9
Total of Baru Sub-division excluding areas previously surveyed in 1907-12.		5,230	75	16,018	80	5,148	4,438	11	3,966	93	4,076	48	18,483	49	15,964 5 8
1	Gobindpur	456	59	1,216	28	296	181	48	221	83	298	08	601	04	1,019 0 5
2	Jharia	413	70	991	06	157	100	10	158	19	175	54	414	83	885 0 9
3	Kenduaidih	162	00	548	77	64	33	05	48	20	65	27	137	51	821 9 2
4	Dhanbad	204	81	812	68	79	63	17	62	58	89	61	235	57	634 10 3
	Total ...	780	10	2,362	65	1,800	168	33	242	97	331	62	777	71	1,741 4 2
5	Topchanchi	316	66	866	44	408	278	36	569	47	432	67	1,110	62	730 9 0
6	Katras	219	84	616	04	306	246	68	268	46	149	13	653	48	1,362 0 9
7	Rajganj	167	18	726	07	135	129	33	129	76	114	15	287	24	531 14 8
	Total ...	723	72	2,207	46	817	647	60	787	69	605	96	2,151	24	2,684 8 6
8	Niran	774	82	2,293	57	278	230	30	113	65	110	61	470	47	907 8 4
9	Chirkunda	73	88	210	09	104	43	73	37	61	66	143	76	308 12 9	
	Total ...	848	83	3,103	89	952	281	03	180	92	172	28	614	23	1,316 5 1
10	Tundi	364	17	1,449	25	518	278	66	531	49	651	67	1,342	02	6,950 9 9
	Total of Dhanbad Sub-division.	3,143	38	9,718	49	2,341	1,05	28	1,041	61	1,919	55	5,456	33	16,811 12 24
Total of the district excluding the area surveyed in 1907-12.		8,134	11	35,737	20	7,167	6,191	34	5,008	51	6,935	80	17,836	72	30,975 1 0

F—contd.

Tenancy.

Dakhatar (Occupancy Ralyat).

paying.

Produce rent paying.										Other kinds.										
District No.	Cultivated.					Uncultivated.	Total.	District No.	Cultivated.					Uncultivated.	Total.					
	Rice land.	Gora or upland.							Rice land.	Gora or upland.										
No.	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	22	A. 59	D. 16	A. 4	D. 99	A. ...	D. 33	A. 44	D. 58	...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...	A. ...	D. ...
2
3	22	38	16	4	98	...	35	44	88
4	16	14	5	92	8	88	33	94	1	...	88	01	87
5	6	68	10	02	1	63	18	18	1	...	08	91	83
6	7	20	10	7	12	1	92	29	14
7	8	10	32	1	41	...	01	11	74	4	3	69	25	3	94	...
8	91	81	19	21	65	7	84	82	98	6	6	87	87	5	14	...
9	8	11	00	18	61	59	51
10	1	61	0	70	...	37	3	68
11	86	39	50	30	85	1	78	75	11
12	21	38	66	4	36	...	81	84	92	4	...	87	87
13	...	2	77	“	25	2	02	6	...	47	1	39	...	09	1	06	...	59
14	4	1	67	2	11	4	00	11	...	59
15	27	83	30	6	35	2	67	60	19	91	2	08	1	89	...	09	3	61	...	
16	...	24	67	8	18	1	10	83	90
17	10	6	58	...	...	...	06	6	61	3	I	73	...	61	...	61	3	97	...
18	1	1	63	...	...	...	...	1	49	1	...	...	...	84	...	01	...	...	66
19	19	...	31	7	77	1	04	17	18	1	1	(4,	...	...	...	07	1	11	...
20	20	9	50	7	77	1	04	18	61	1	1	04	...	04	...	06	1	96	...	
21	151	218	61	98	26	17	57	533	83	83	9	39	9	84	1	85	19	58	...	
22	4	8	08	...	86	...	60	9	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	5	8	99	...	...	...	18	8	16	8	1	98	1	04	...	10	3	13	...
24	4	1	02	...	...	...	1	08	8	...	...	8	88	1	90	5	78	...	
25	18	24	03	7	96	...	68	53	63	1	...	98	...	...	...	87	1	30	...
26	31	86	04	7	98	...	79	38	79	7	3	91	4	92	3	97	10	20	...	
27	3	1	59	...	...	2	39	3	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	1	88	...	07	1	74	...
29	7	82	10	5	58	3	84	30	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	10	23	51	5	63	5	23	34	26	1	...	34	1	83	...	07	1	74	...	
31	11	10	39	...	...	...	08	10	65	1	...	11	...	61	...	01	...	13	...
32	10	12	98	1	8	...	60	14	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	21	83	37	1	28	...	63	35	27	1	...	11	...	01	...	01	...	19	...	
34	2	5	47	2	34	...	62	8	48	1	...	...	...	78	...	08	...	81	...
35	58	88	47	17	96	7	16	114	19	10	3	38	7	04	3	45	13	58	...	
36	209	306	08	117	61	26	33	618	09	42	12	75	9	68	3	83	26	46	...	

GOSHWARA APPENDIX

Serial number.	Name of police-station.	Dakball Swaya Bighata or Dakhaikar (Occupancy Baiyat).										Baiyati			
		Non-Rent paying.										Dakball Swaya Bihin			
		Cultivated.										Rent paying			
		Khatians.	Rice land.	Gora or upland.	Uncultivated.	Total,	Khatians.	Rice land.	Gora or up land.	Cultivated.	Total,	Cash	Baiyat	Baiyat	Baiyat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Jhalsa ...	11	A. 4	D. 60	A. 2	D. 74	A. ...	D. 18	A. 7	D. 93	2	A. 2	D. 26	A. ...	D. ...
2	Jaipur ...	33	5	81	10	76	4	26	20	96	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	44	10	81	13	80	4	68	38	87	3	2	64	...	...
3	Parolla (including Ara),	38	6	04	18	12	5	21	23	37	10	0	94	2	66
4	Balarampur ...	8	1	57	3	98	...	40	5	95	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	53	3	39
6	Poucha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	13	...	...
	Total ...	45	7	61	18	10	5	81	39	53	41	4	59	6	52
7	Baghmandi ...	44	12	06	31	57	6	24	48	87	...	...	...	...	...
8	Barabebhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	3	43
9	Manbazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	50	14	61
10	Baghunathpur ...	30	5	52	17	70	10	69	31	00	...	...	...	...	...
11	Santuri ...	28	6	88	4	42	8	16	18	46	...	...	...	...	...
12	Notoria ...	44	9	84	5	84	2	28	17	49	5	1	91	1	01
	Total ...	103	21	24	27	60	16	11	84	95	5	1	91	1	61
13	Gourangdi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	8	75	6	66
14	Para ...	17	2	40	6	55	...	37	6	36	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chas ...	20	3	35	7	46	...	42	11	23	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chandaukiari ...	49	10	46	29	75	11	84	62	03	5	5	11	...	...
	Total ...	69	13	80	37	19	18	20	65	25	5	5	11	...	...
	Total of Sadr Sub- division excluding area previously sur- veyed in 1907-12.	320	67	68	131	49	44	45	243	62	188	17	12	31	23
1	Gobindpur ...	66	16	68	31	19	17	00	54	87	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jheria ...	20	6	33	3	30	1	65	10	37	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kendaudih ...	11	5	54	4	52	...	28	10	30	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhanbad ...	24	2	69	13	64	3	83	10	06	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	55	13	56	20	45	5	73	39	73	...	...	...	...	...
5	Topchanchi ...	81	16	08	36	29	49	36	100	73	...	...	...	...	...
6	Katras ...	29	6	45	8	44	6	16	20	01	2	...	89	...	...
7	Erajguri ...	23	7	08	4	45	0	23	17	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	133	28	61	48	15	61	76	139	65	2	...	82	...	...
8	Nirsa ...	104	52	47	56	98	37	61	136	09	...	...	...	...	...
9	Chirkutda ...	60	7	62	28	03	12	78	48	43	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	164	60	69	74	11	60	32	164	43	...	...	...	...	...
10	Tundi ...	222	65	10	31	53	60	12	216	60	1	...	...	...	29
	Total of Dhanbad Sub- division.	630	152	04	255	21	194	92	632	17	3	...	92	...	20
	Total of the district excluding the area surveyed in 1907-12.	850	249	72	398	70	259	37	875	78	186	18	04	31	61

F—contd.

Tenancies,

or Gair dakhakar Non-occupancy Baiyat,

Tenancies,

rent paying.

Produce rent paying.

Uncultivated.	Total.	Rent.	Khatians.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.	Total.
				Rice land.	Gora or upland.			
63	64	65	66	67	68		69	70
A. B.	D. E.	A. B.	D. E.	Ba. a. p. 6 12 0			A. B.	D. E.
..
3	96	5	22	4 12 0	..	..	1	1
3	06	6	64	..	18	23	96	39
..	..	..	..	..	5	12	56	15
1	59	9	00	12 1 3	15	28	65	38
1	59	1	71	1 12 0	1	9	89	17
6	34	17	86	19 13 8	33	71	58	96
..	..	..	..	..	6	32	94	24
..	06	9	65	..	21	31	60	50
8	44	23	66	..	3	41	76	66
..	..	..	..	..	19	98	68	113
..	..	..	..	..	27	31	67	43
..	..	2	92	6 0 6	86	13	35	14
..	..	2	92	6 0 0	131	168	70	179
7	35	15	66	..	60	96	19	88
..	..	..	..	..	46	72	60	100
..	..	..	..	..	19	28	96	60
..	..	11	6	32	15 13 0	22	21	25
1	11	6	22	15 13 0	41	60	39	68
26	06	74	36	40 5 9	867	607	21	835
..	..	..	..	..	10	18	99	66
..	..	..	..	..	27	29	92	56
..	..	..	..	..	11	10	86	10
..
..	..	..	..	..	39	40	28	16
..	..	..	..	..	8	8	97	82
..	..	37	1	29	..	13	15	58
..	..	..	..	..	48	89	50	58
..	..	37	1	29	..	19	59	84
..	..	..	..	..	46	85	13	46
..	..	..	..	..	11	19	49	18
..	..	..	..	..	69	104	65	60
..	..	..	..	..	49	63	70	57
..	..	37	1	56	0 0 0	218	285	26
20	61	75	96	40 11 9	688	893	49	91

Serial number.	Name of police-station.	Baiyati.										Communal lands and Chakran					
		Non-occupancy Baiyat.															
		Non-rent paying.										Goraiti.					
		Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Total.		Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Total.					
1	2	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1	Jhaidia ...	8	A. 3	D. 65	A. 1	D. 59	A. 37	D. 17	A. 61	D. 71	9	A. 46	D. 30	A. 7	D. 13	A. 58	D. 58
2	Jaipur ...	3	... ...	... ...	26	3	32	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	3	96	1	81	39	44	44	26	9	46	30	7	13	8	20
3	Puralia (including Area).	18	... ...	... ...	8	76	... ...	07	8	81	5	10	41	... ...	... ...	24	10
4	Balarampur ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hora ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Puncha ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	18	... ...	... ...	8	76	... ...	07	8	81	5	10	41	... ...	... ...	24	10
7	Baghmundi ...	5	13	69	3	33	1	11	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Barahabhum ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Manbazar ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Raganathpur ...	10	... ...	65	9	53	7	38	17	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Santuri ...	9	1	74	3	36	1	10	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Motaria ...	14	2	66	7	46	68	77	96	28	9	6	33	1	26	...	29
	Total	33	6	68	20	14	96	22	118	94	2	5	28	1	38	...	29
13	Gourisangdi ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Para ...	3	... ...	...	...	63	...	08	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chas ...	13	1	45	13	83	7	86	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chandankiari ...	12	1	24	18	62	6	79	21	65	1	...	65	...	...	...	66
	Total	25	2	87	37	44	14	65	46	76	1	...	65	...	...	...	65
	Total of Dhanbad Sub-division excluding areas previously surveyed in 1907-12.	94	35	20	61	91	150	31	235	43	17	63	56	8	41	5	73
1	Gobindpur ...	53	1	63	14	17	14	23	30	03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jharia ...	10	... ...	84	6	41	7	06	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kenduaidih ...	8	... ...	23	...	63	...	83	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dhanbad ...	5	...	...	2	63	4	46	7	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	26	1	07	5	57	11	86	29	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Topobanchi ...	33	1	79	18	33	20	57	40	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Katras ...	80	3	46	9	46	8	18	21	09	2	...	...	3	78	...	81
7	Rejganj ...	10	...	40	4	46	...	27	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	73	5	63	83	26	20	03	66	89	2	...	...	2	78	...	81
8	Nitna ...	106	7	73	67	96	85	87	100	97	11	28	01	...	98	2	64
9	Chirkunds ...	10	...	08	7	18	8	87	10	13	8	41	63	2	51	3	07
	Total	115	7	80	64	46	88	24	110	60	10	64	68	6	44	6	71
10	Tundi ...	163	3	86	62	53	44	69	180	87	6	2	77	1	16	...	68
	Total of Dhanbad Sub-division.	409	19	47	203	27	138	34	861	18	37	67	40	7	37	6	84
	Total of the district excluding the areas surveyed in 1907-12.	503	48	87	285	18	288	65	596	50	64	129	94	15	78	12	98

F—contd.

or service holdings.

Bastu Bari or Gbar
Bari (non-agricultural
holdings).

District No.	Communal lands.						Obakrav.						Area, Khasians.							
	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Cultivated.			Uncultivated.										
	Rice land.	Gora or upland.	Total.	Khasians.	Rice land.	Total.	Khasians.	Rice land.	Total.	Khasians.	91	92								
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	90	91	92	93	A. D.							
990	7.0	D. 14	A. 429	D. 20	A. 175	D. 48	A. 1,316	D. 88	B83	A. 893	D. 62	A. 120	D. 93	A. 39	D. 64	A. 544	D. 68	..	A. 8	D. 47
156	169	35	61	07	13	25	233	67	201	173	06	46	82	15	79	235	67	..	36	80
453	879	49	470	27	188	73	1,028	99	567	566	08	167	74	46	48	780	25	..	85	87
559	647	82	262	23	106	88	906	98	879	860	01	170	91	79	23	8.9	74	630	139	88
30	124	94	88	15	27	26	220	35	68	68	34	10	18	6	13	62	55	3	..	04
256	404	54	199	57	63	65	636	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	83
352	388	63	103	80	29	64	481	07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	85
1,205	655	83	583	75	238	63	3,277	11	627	608	04	180	89	63	36	872	99	486	150	10
68	148	63	85	60	20	67	254	80	201	412	84	55	81	13	67	411	32	16	9	86
13	34	68	10	71	2	29	37	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
333	844	13	187	26	80	71	819	09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	2	49
55	68	66	6	64	10	51	78	91	609	805	82	43	11	43	44	380	87	841	58	11
65	49	68	1	33	2	43	52	83	348	180	84	26	28	33	71	250	83	4	..	38
66	88	92	11	88	4	10	53	44	853	409	62	194	47	22	13	586	21	7	..	11
171	144	85	19	49	17	13	211	18	1,508	905	78	208	88	98	27	1,207	91	265	58	60
397	204	12	57	85	81	97	293	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17
68	62	49	5	68	7	07	65	24	393	250	41	65	03	52	71	386	15	91	13	09
83	60	63	23	68	10	71	124	93	403	179	14	63	16	27	27	280	67	67	15	82
84	67	78	9	93	13	51	90	21	759	388	07	81	88	46	75	466	60	85	8	25
153	168	41	35	50	23	23	215	18	1,192	618	11	135	04	73	02	720	17	102	23	57
3,840	9,638	18	1,463	11	800	12	5,675	41	4,488	3,281	25	794	37	368	48	4,434	09	922	271	75
188	107	81	13	79	9	73	130	33	188	127	10	83	58	14	06	174	72	96	21	78
67	45	76	13	49	5	40	64	56	170	104	70	88	36	24	06	177	11	737	209	84
18	11	87	..	83	..	32	18	51	53	14	45	4	29	2	21	20	95	93	8	75
48	49	60	15	20	8	44	68	24	121	71	71	58	43	7	21	117	35	97	66	73
184	107	21	23	64	9	16	145	31	325	190	68	81	08	43	47	216	41	027	283	82
67	38	37	9	60	3	61	61	68	903	91	49	61	64	9	11	169	34	248	106	43
31	29	14	..	57	1	21	30	93	260	156	13	55	09	5	65	123	85	465	123	38
38	22	44	1	27	..	51	24	28	128	49	49	52	61	2	34	83	64	30	8	34
129	89	85	11	64	5	54	106	63	691	295	10	117	54	17	10	430	74	752	228	31
167	124	68	19	51	13	62	167	71	454	459	12	58	13	50	58	567	88	144	40	83
30	8	64	4	74	1	79	15	17	178	64	16	27	79	15	70	105	64	874	81	04
167	138	32	24	25	15	31	173	88	612	523	27	85	93	64	35	673	45	611	121	97
214	110	40	17	45	9	69	148	54	267	170	80	63	19	13	86	233	84	17	2	27
798	657	69	94	87	49	43	701	88	1,933	1,307	13	307	81	161	74	1,892	18	2,303	647	55
3,047	4,179	77	1,647	98	640	55	6,377	30	6,471	4,088	39	1,161	68	520	20	6,260	27	3,225	939	30

GOSHWARA APPENDIX

Serial number.	Name of police-station.	Sarh Sadharan.										Kalsar-i-Bild, District Board and Railway, etc.	Anab'd lands or Gairmatras Malik.	Grand				
		Cultivated.													Cultivated.			
		Khatams.	Rice land.	Gora or upland.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Rice land.	Gora or upland.							Rice land.	Gora or upland.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Jhalsa	...	50	A. 4	D. 55	A. 4	D. 66	...	A. 9	D. 23	A. 323	D. 01	A. 51,659	D. 88	A. 45,505	D. 93	A. 50,684	D. 44
2	Jaipur	...	3	...	47	...	...	...	...	47	321	98	17,798	93	15,421	44	16,290	06
	Total	...	53	8	03	4	66	...	9	69	1,143	99	69,458	81	60,937	37	66,945	53
3	Purulia (including Area).	...	26	13	41	...	14	743	30	98	2,111	87	63,686	91	63,306	83	60,682	84
4	Balarampur	...	2	...	50	...	18	...	...	63	311	88	15,289	67	8,255	51	5,911	04
5	Hura	...	9	3	08	...	08	1'10	6	26	304	88	40,579	79	27,273	74	21,040	91
6	Punoha	...	1	...	06	...	...	...	...	06	151	06	3,973	64	25,987	68	16,988	98
	Total	...	32	17	06	...	35	853	35	93	2,779	86	151,630	01	144,333	76	109,873	73
7	Baghmundi	...	13	4	72	...	03	...	6	74	163	17	54,634	67	27,577	88	18,881	44
8	Barabahdhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	48	6,175	20	3,645	44	5,140	97
9	Manbazar	...	5	3	09	...	...	...	8	09	534	11	46,356	71	55,339	38	46,096	53
10	Baghunathpur	...	2	...	04	...	...	...	...	04	1,948	82	28,463	36	41,658	10	16,391	77
11	Santuri	...	6	3	23	...	...	...	3	22	435	81	17,069	08	17,507	06	5,615	81
12	Nisturi	...	1	...	56	...	...	...	...	56	700	08	19,817	06	17,5 8	08	7,014	69
	Total	...	11	4	42	...	...	...	6	42	3,084	71	63,980	10	76,764	14	28,083	43
13	Gourangdil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	08	37,981	87	38,305	40	17,343	19	
14	Fara	...	2	...	35	...	...	...	35	098	37	16,655	82	30,660	12	17,653	14	
15	Chas	...	3	3	20	...	45	0'34	3	00	609	41	37,857	07	35,705	43	20,967	56
16	Chandankiari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	88	26,722	12	29,868	73	19,813	66	
	Total	...	3	3	20	...	45	0'34	3	00	1,483	24	54,078	19	65,574	16	49,771	23
	Total of Sadr Sub- division excluding area previously sur- veyed in 1907-13.	...	88	87	70	5	48	8'67	51	14	11,490	50	501,641	17	503,696	74	833,585	19
1	Golindpur	...	6	4	83	...	...	11	4	44	600	86	22,664	50	23,213	37	20,940	28
2	Jharia	...	1	...	...	1	07	...	1	07	2,051	40	22,329	48	11,969	43	9,453	90
3	Kenduaidih	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	78	6,966	94	8,811	67	2,237	98
4	Dhanbad	...	4	...	77	1	43	...	8	19	2,044	91	8,046	70	10,418	94	9,644	17
	Total	...	6	...	77	2	49	...	3	28	4,814	18	37,363	13	25,200	04	21,336	08
5	Topchanchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,6 2	90	21,915	63	11,981	98	13,077	27
6	Katra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875	94	13,128	66	10,987	66	8,843	03
7	Rajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	68	11,385	33	9,893	24	8,920	47
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,043	53	36,403	52	33,316	05	26,890	76
8	Mirra	...	3	...	37	1	48	...	1	85	1,233	83	29,736	79	29,654	85	18,997	26
9	Chirkanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	93	8,122	20	4,700	71	2,63	57
	Total	...	3	...	37	1	48	...	1	65	1,600	76	37,868	99	34,445	56	21,800	88
10	Tundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	13	68,694	46	18,780	71	18,170	14
	Total of Dhanbad Sub-division.	...	14	6	47	3	97	11	9	15	18,350	46	190,834	58	134,956	73	109,188	06
	Total of the district excluding the area surveyed in 1907-13.	...	102	43	26	9	45	8'98	61	69	23,847	04	698,525	75	637,53	47	441,763	38

F—concl'd.

Total.				Kuria or Dar raiyati holdings.										Remarks.	
Uncultivated.		Grand Total.		Cultivated.				Uncultivated.		Total.		Bent.			
Khatians.		Bies land.	Gora or upland.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	R.		
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115		
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	D.	R.	Rs. s. p.	
54,949	08	161,110	43	9,983	1,833	1,056	1,156	1,554	158	2,044	18	2,644	0	4	
26,158	12	56,866	62	1,836	540	86	761	97	158	161	1,646	90	998	15	9
80,104	16	197,977	04	4,881	3,073	88	1,998	84	406	62	4,399	14	3,543	0	1
96,024	55	240,964	22	6,793	3,803	27	2,116	76	724	85	6,643	56	6,440	13	6
18,759	05	55,925	58	865	249	89	309	10	77	99	639	88	488	0	8
40,716	84	96,760	69	9,851	1,145	06	977	66	307	73	2,890	48	3,177	16	0
38,561	65	61,238	44	1,778	1,080	90	631	78	158	80	1,835	65	1,691	16	81
206,061	76	485,159	23	11,467	6,047	42	4,018	39	1,168	47	11,239	18	10,804	10	24
61,817	17	105,326	60	1,231	888	71	468	43	135	86	1,439	80	1,303	13	6
6,604	43	14,689	83	887	70	94	215	47	16	86	301	97	324	10	59
61,178	10	184,501	00	8,246	1,068	05	1,469	68	258	86	3,885	54	3,668	8	9
40,851	39	97,831	26	3,132	1,666	49	548	30	267	86	2,176	35	3,396	5	4
31,059	06	44,983	83	1,094	458	94	200	66	51	85	706	46	788	3	6
24,835	48	50,938	40	1,583	566	75	346	63	99	83	1,003	60	1,039	6	0
86,415	88	193,182	49	6,689	3,483	18	1,088	88	418	34	3,991	40	5,713	14	10
53,780	83	100,428	51	3,774	1,868	08	838	59	369	80	3,091	48	2,179	11	8
27,814	60	76,027	95	2,160	941	63	690	39	106	09	1,598	06	3,161	1	9
48,874	99	115,887	09	3,468	1,130	15	870	60	343	76	2,834	80	3,613	13	73
48,034	39	65,716	77	3,770	1,118	49	718	71	236	81	3,073	01	2,734	13	72
90,369	88	205,816	75	5,358	2,388	04	1,868	60	580	87	4,406	81	5,248	10	8
685,336	85	1,518,798	38	80,998	16,340	84	18,083	13	3,800	70	33,833	56	33,836	10	101
81,960	98	76,116	85	1,882	635	43	407	44	103	86	1,035	13	763	13	8
50,736	67	53,158	80	1,030	578	73	346	43	89	91	615	06	1,049	10	6
9,124	86	18,174	01	476	138	09	138	60	30	46	294	07	466	11	0
15,723	73	38,796	81	958	371	40	467	23	57	38	886	01	683	14	41
53,533	76	101,118	82	3,461	688	21	929	14	177	78	1,906	18	3,440	8	104
28,743	94	63,800	17	1,016	802	61	854	26	59	85	565	63	850	8	9
17,759	41	54,580	38	992	330	27	254	68	62	96	647	91	1,170	11	3
16,587	93	63,851	61	117	384	71	448	60	43	33	826	63	761	13	3
61,041	38	120,236	09	3,125	867	49	1,067	74	144	83	3,068	66	2,781	11	0
61,775	65	93,427	51	2,262	999	53	534	69	180	17	1,694	39	1,870	0	3
10,469	95	19,113	64	990	150	88	187	32	23	05	301	13	387	6	0
83,284	69	169,581	08	3,663	1,180	30	661	91	188	28	1,985	52	1,666	4	3
6,540	17	97,491	03	1,410	664	44	631	76	19	94	1,185	43	707	18	0
260,369	63	604,503	62	10,020	3,806	96	3,767	98	706	63	8,380	77	8,317	13	104
.048,690	18	3,023,301	90	47,913	32,046	50	15,850	10	4,307	53	42,104	18	42,844	7	9

*The figures refer to a portion of Barabhum P. S. Surveyed in 1916-1924.

[No. 105 D.L.R.]

APPENDIX G(1).

LAND CLASSIFICATION IN MANBHUM.

1. The classification was based on that followed in Barahabhum and Patkum settlement, and in rice lands at least is the local classification of the people of the district. Rice lands are divided into three classes known as (1) *bahal*, (2) *kanali* and (3) *baid*. There are no such generally recognised names for upland which is divided similarly into three classes known as *gora I*, *gora II* and *gora III*.

2. *First class rice lands*.—These are generally known as *bahal*. They form the lowest rice lands and receive either natural or artificial irrigation sufficient to allow them to retain water or at any rate, moisture, well

(*Dhan I.*)

into November. This enables them to grow a late heavy rice crop. Lands similar in quality and deriving their water-supply mainly from natural irrigation are called *shol*. *Hir* lands are reclaimed out of the beds of streams, with a dam put up to protect them from an excessive rush of water. *Bahal* and *shol* lands are always transplanted but *hir* lands are sometimes sown broadcast as there is too much depth and rush of water in them in the transplanting season. The rice is usually harvested in first class lands towards the end of *Aghan*.

3. *Second class rice lands*.—These are known as *kanali*, and are found in undulating country between two spurs of upland in the upper terraces, running down generally to *bahal* land on a lower level in the valley.

(*Dhan II.*)

They are also found in narrow slips between *bahal* and *baid* lands. They grow an early winter or late autumn rice, and are usually harvested early in *Aghan* or late *Kartik*. They should be able to retain moisture up to the middle or end of October, the irrigation being either natural or from *bandhs*. *Kanali* lands are practically always transplanted.

4. *Third class rice lands*.—These are known as *baid* and are found on the upper

(*Dhan III.*)

rainfall on their own surface for their crop. The paddy is generally transplanted and the harvest is in early *Kartik*.

5. The standard kinds of rice usually grown in *bahal* lands are *dhuria*, *ramsal*, *sitasal*, in *kanali*, *kalamkati* and in *baid*, *kesma*, *tilasar*, and *jhulur*. But the kind of rice grown is not a safe criterion in deciding the class to which a field belongs. *Kalamkati* for instance has once been reported a *bahal dhan*, and *jhulur* as *kanali*, while *kashipal* and *dhusri* have been found in all three classes of land. It should be noted also that a stretch of rice land containing all three classes is often known vaguely as *bahal* and a stretch containing both *baid* and *kanali* as *kanali*.

6. In deciding the classification, the Attestation Officer must therefore consider the soil, the position of the field, and the facility for irrigation—natural or artificial, and the nature of the season. In years when there has been plenty of late rain, *kanali* land will appear like *bahal*, and *baid* land like *kanali*. In years of drought, on the other hand, *bahal* land will appear like *kanali*, and *kanali* like *baid*. Scarcity of seed may force some raiyats to grow obviously *bahal* paddy in *baid* or *kanali* lands, and if the season is favourable, the raiyat may get an outturn almost equal to that on *bahal* fields. This, however, must not be allowed to mislead the attestation officer into classifying the land as *bahal*. The difference between the different classes of land is not so apparent in good years as it is in bad years.

7. *Gora I*.—These are *bari*, or homestead lands, so close to the house as to receive constant manure. These lands usually grow two crops in the year, such as *makai* and mustard. Much of the *bari* land in

(*Gora ek.*)

Manbhumi is, however, so poor in quality that it grows only one crop. Hence it is classed as *gora II* and not as *gora I*.

On the other hand, *baris* which would naturally grow two crops in the year but which only grow one crop because *kul* trees are planted in them for growing lac, should still be classed as *gora I*. If separate rent is being paid for the lac grown in the *bari*, the classification is reduced to *gora II* at attestation.

8. *Gora II*.—These are lands which grow one good crop every year and are never required to be left fallow. They form a much bigger class than *gora I* and include besides *bari*, lands below the *baris* which get

(*Gora du.*)

manured and grow generally one crop of *makai*. *Badha* lands are also classed as *gora II*. They generally grow sugarcane or *rabi* crops such as wheat. They are

generally alongside or above a *bandh* or otherwise admit of irrigation. Sugarcane is not generally grown on the land more than once in two or three years. Other upland crops are grown in the interval, or the land may be left fallow.

9. *Gora III.*—These are known as *danga*, *gora* or *tanr*. They are uplands cultivated without much special preparation and are generally left fallow for one to three years after a crop.
(*Gora tin.*)

10. It must not be presumed that sugarcane is grown only on *akh badha* land. It is sometimes grown in alternate years on rice land—chiefly on *baid* and sometimes in *kanali*. Such fields should be classed as rice lands of the class to which they belong. In some cases again, sugarcane is grown on lands adjacent and equal in value to first class *bari* land. These lands can grow two crops in the years when sugarcane is not grown, unlike other sugarcane lands. In these exceptional cases, the land may be classified as *gora I.*

11. The percentage of the total cultivated area of blocks A and B which falls in each class is roughly as follows :—

Bahal.	Kanali.	Baid.	Gora I.	Gora II.	Gora III.
7	12	39	3	6	33

This gives an idea of the proportion which may be expected normally. This normal proportion is to be used, when studying the classification check register, to see which villages are most likely to need check. In many villages, of course, the proportion will not agree with the normal proportion at all, and the business of the Attestation Officer, in check, is to see that in such villages the difference is due to some real cause and not to mistaken or dishonest classification at khanapuri.

APPENDIX

Table showing areas in acres according

Serial number.	Name of Police-station and (thana).	Bis Lands.						Gora or							
		Babai,		Kanali,		Bald,		Total,		Gora II.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
1	Jhalda	...	...	4,451	83	6,867	52	82,476	88	46,505	93	3,017	68	3,501	88
2	Jaipur	...	...	2,648	83	9,717	79	10,464	62	16,431	144	1,453	94	1,904	108
	Total (Jhalda)	...	...	7,110	34	19,285	51	41,031	71	60,927	37	4,474	62	5,435	89
3	Purulia (including Agra)	...	...	12,737	23	18,160	54	82,099	90	89,900	83	3,748	29	7,708	88
4	Balarampur	...	...	566	23	1,616	69	6,160	65	8,256	61	383	81	1,168	59
5	Hora	...	...	3,071	74	6,158	101	17,463	90	27,273	74	977	70	8,066	16
6	Puncha	...	...	3,013	25	6,841	60	17,532	90	25,387	63	612	42	8,840	93
	Total (Purulia)	...	...	19,938	61	31,093	63	93,156	12	141,223	76	6,003	31	14,814	36
7	Baghunundi	...	...	2,287	23	4,833	70	20,496	89	27,577	88	1,008	48	2,388	70
8	Barahabhum	...	...	426	68	876	95	2,513	70	3,846	46	682	99	654	96
9	Mirzapur	...	...	6,905	19	9,886	45	35,534	76	55,228	78	3,891	72	7,037	77
10	Raghunathpur	...	...	4,564	66	9,073	67	27,415	77	41,028	10	1,160	26	8,864	66
11	Santuri	...	...	1,640	73	6,896	60	11,630	73	17,807	96	457	93	1,668	30
12	Netaria	...	...	2,318	72	3,993	67	11,280	69	17,885	98	1,000	01	8,048	61
	Total (Raghunathpur)	...	...	6,533	11	18,003	84	50,287	19	76,764	61	2,507	60	7,307	67
13	Gaurangdi	...	...	8,061	43	8,812	57	27,161	49	38,905	48	617	99	8,090	37
14	Para	...	...	3,993	98	6,610	78	21,166	51	30,660	12	604	65	8,414	18
15	Chas	...	...	4,611	61	7,017	70	23,376	82	36,705	65	3,374	84	6,977	19
16	Chandankiari	...	...	3,811	61	7,228	91	18,939	10	29,868	73	1,903	31	4,338	98
	Total (Chas)	...	...	8,233	63	15,145	71	42,206	42	65,674	16	3,577	55	8,316	14
	Total of Sadr Subdivision	...	...	69,272	98	106,633	93	356,922	90	402,805	75	32,915	62	68,850	30
17	Gobindpur	...	...	6,138	74	6,410	83	13,664	10	23,218	37	1,803	77	4,461	81
18	Jharia	...	...	1,370	01	3,263	69	8,330	83	11,969	43	613	08	3,269	71
19	Bendiyadih	...	...	357	78	670	48	2,078	43	3,811	07	336	46	532	48
20	Dhanbad	...	...	1,619	83	1,035	16	6,603	98	10,418	94	990	82	3,076	56
	Total (Jharia)	...	...	3,587	60	5,068	23	17,578	22	35,200	04	2,070	31	6,807	75
21	Topchanchi	...	...	1,050	75	1,553	79	7,771	42	11,964	86	1,434	86	2,823	21
22	Batras	...	...	1,008	70	2,300	42	7,637	73	10,837	86	660	48	1,459	24
23	Rajguru	...	...	1,374	31	1,982	66	6,031	58	9,393	34	873	31	1,820	63
	Total (Topchanchi)	...	...	4,043	76	6,926	76	21,310	53	32,914	05	2,968	64	5,809	28
24	Nirsa	...	...	3,844	37	6,856	46	14,855	64	29,054	86	1,310	34	4,100	29
25	Chirkunda	...	...	606	92	0.1	64	3,512	60	4,700	71	382	67	791	14
	Total (Nirsa)	...	...	4,460	29	7,797	50	22,197	07	34,445	68	1,708	01	4,691	43
26	Tundu	...	...	2,463	71	4,157	01	11,739	89	18,780	71	1,283	16	6,100	18
	Total of Dhanbad Subdivision	...	...	19,060	10	23,240	43	68,600	51	134,065	73	9,554	89	26,119	06
	Total of the district	...	...	78,831	48	137,022	12	423,109	67	637,862	47	32,783	41	77,969	16

G(2).

to classification.

up lands.															
Gora III.		Total.		Total of columns 8 and 10, i.e., total cultivated area.		Uncultivated area.		Total of cultivated and uncultivated area.		Percentage of cultivated area on the total of cultivated and uncultivated area.		Percentage of rice land on the total of cultivated area, in the thana i.e., column 11.		Percentage of rice land on the total area of the thana, i.e., column 13.	
9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
24,180	02	30,855	46	78,181	89	64,949	03	141,110	43	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	Re
12,920	09	16,880	06	81,711	50	25,155	12	56,866	62	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
37,065	11	46,945	52	107,872	89	90,104	15	197,977	04	54	55	51	31		
48,277	07	50,632	84	142,899	67	98,024	55	240,964	22	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,446	84	5,911	04	14,186	85	18,759	03	32,925	58	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,996	06	21,040	91	48,314	65	40,718	84	98,030	09	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,135	56	16,268	93	41,076	61	30,561	83	81,238	44	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
82,859	05	102,873	72	247,097	48	206,081	75	453,159	23	55	58	52			
12,481	26	15,801	44	48,430	32	61,817	17	106,286	49	41	68	26			
4,163	30	5,140	07	8,786	41	5,894	41	14,680	82	60	41	25			
87,465	03	48,096	52	103,823	90	61,178	10	164,501	06	63	43	34			
10,707	45	15,821	77	56,979	87	40,561	39	97,591	28	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,698	18	5,845	81	23,353	77	21,019	06	44,882	83	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,786	37	7,814	80	25,402	97	24,835	43	50,298	40	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,187	00	28,962	47	105,730	61	80,415	88	102,152	49	55	72	40			
18,463	81	17,342	19	55,647	68	55,780	88	109,428	61	51	67	35			
18,234	97	17,653	14	48,213	26	27,814	09	76,027	95	68	75	40			
32,006	03	20,957	58	65,062	99	48,834	99	113,897	88	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,271	56	10,813	68	49,682	89	42,034	88	91,716	77	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,877	53	49,771	22	115,846	38	90,269	37	205,814	75	56	67	32			
256,709	47	532,565	19	835,461	93	683,386	85	1,518,798	38	55	57	38			
14,680	20	20,940	28	46,153	65	31,060	98	76,114	68	58	69	30			
6,271	16	9,453	90	21,423	33	30,734	07	52,158	00	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,479	04	2,237	08	6,019	65	9,124	86	15,174	01	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,647	70	9,644	17	20,053	11	13,728	73	33,760	84	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,397	99	21,836	05	47,536	09	53,582	78	101,118	85	47	74	26			
8,119	21	12,077	27	24,062	23	28,743	94	52,800	17	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,743	30	5,883	03	16,820	87	17,750	41	84,580	28	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,220	93	8,020	47	18,313	71	14,687	93	32,851	64	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
18,083	84	27,980	76	59,106	61	61,041	38	120,238	09	49	92	27			
13,577	63	18,997	26	48,652	11	42,775	48	91,427	54	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,689	76	2,983	67	7,514	28	10,450	26	18,113	54	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,207	39	21,960	83	56,306	39	53,234	69	109,541	08	51	88	31			
11,786	80	14,170	14	36,950	85	60,540	17	97,491	03	38	55	19			
74,315	22	100,188	06	244,143	79	260,359	83	504,503	62	48	55	27			
330,984	69	431,753	25	1,079,605	72	943,696	18	2,028,301	90	53	58	32			

APPENDIX H (1).

Results of crop cutting experiments made by the officers of the settlement department in the district of Manbhumi on rice land, arranged thanawar.

Name of thana.	BAHAL.			KANALI.			BAID.			Year of experiment.	
	Number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.		Number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.		Number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
		Md.	S.	Ch.	Md.	S.	Ch.	Md.	S.	Ch.	
Manbazar	37	27	2	104	28	20	26	11	2	5	1919-20
Gourangdi	4	28	9	54	10	20	8	3	13	14	9
Parulia	58	24	10	...	54	20	20	10	12	5	1919-21
Jhalda	29	30	29	154	31	22	24	11	...	8½	1920-21
Baghmundi	7	25	11	5	9	19	9	6	84	5	
Chas	29	33	11	4	41	25	16	15	18	5	1921-22
Para	13	28	36	6	17	23	7½	13	17	12½	1921-22
Baghunathpur	33	36	26	6	45	29	34	18	25	2	1921-22
Nresa	19	34	34	54	25	28	35	17	5	14½	1922-23
Tandi	15	35	11	6	31	27	9	30	18	9	
Jharia	15	28	2	4	19	19	13	10	26	8	
Topechanchi	20	28	24	15	30	31	33	13	22	6	1923-24
Gobindpur	19	28	5	6	39	24	30	10	29	5	

APPENDIX H (2).

Results of crop cutting experiments made by the officers of the settlement department in the district of Manbhumi on upland

Crop.	Gosa I.			Gosa II.			Gosa III.			Remarks.
	Number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.		Number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.		Number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
		Md.	S.	Ch.	Md.	S.	Ch.	Md.	S.	Ch.
Makai	1	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biri	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	10
Marua	...	...	...	...	2	9	21	4	...	...
Kurthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	22
Sarso	8	3	26	...	3	7	36	11	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kodo	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	13	3
Bajra	...	...	...	...	1	14	10	...	...	...
Bhagira or Bamha	...	...	...	...	1	5	25	...	...	...
Total	4	26	20	...	7	62	27	9	40	16
Average outturn for all experiments.	1	6	25	...	3	8	38	8	14	19

APPENDIX H (3).

Results of crop cutting experiments, showing blocks and seasons and weighted averages (columns 5, 9 and 13).

Block.	BANNA.			KANAL.			BALD.								
	No. of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Estimated percentage taking 100 per cent. to represent normal outturn.	Calculated net average not average normal outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Estimated percentage taking 100 per cent. to represent normal outturn.	Calculated net average not average normal outturn per acre.	Estimated percentage taking 100 per cent. to represent normal outturn.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.			
A ...	59	20	19	108	24	14	68	31	2	119	27	79	13	1919-20	
B ...	68	27	21	98	26	3	67	31	9	98	23	80	8	1920-21	
C I ...	49	30	35	118	25	38	69	26	24	129	18	36	101	14	1921-22
C II ...	28	37	6	113	30	19	38	31	10	137	22	32	49	18	1922-23
D ...	34	35	1	115	38	18	45	23	6	149	19	31	58	18	1923-24
E ...	50	28	...	104	26	30	70	21	26	101	21	17	73	13	
Total ...	264	30	34	...	27	26	364	24	20	...	394	23	443	14	
														10	20

NOTE.—Following the almost complete failure of the crops in 1918-19, there was a succession of five good harvests followed by poor harvests in 1919-20 and 1925-26. The Attestation camps usually went out after the Paju holidays and by the time the Attestation officers settled down and were out to do crop cutting, the worst bald fields had already been harvested. Hence there was a tendency to select experiment fields slightly above the normal.

When selecting a average Kinnal field the Attestation officers were influenced to a great extent by the phenomenally good crops on hand which tended to make them select fields for experiment which were much above the normal. It is only in any year which is unfavourable that it is easy to select an average field with any degree of certainty.

Making allowances for both these disturbing influences, I would be inclined to put down 27 mounds 17 mounds and 9 mounds as the normal average outturns that one may expect to get from average Bald, Kinnal and Bald fields.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing legal and illegal transfers of raiyati holdings in Manbhumi district excluding Barahabhum and Patkum.

Serial no.		Number of cases.	Area.			Consideration money.	Description of trans-ferree.			Remarks.
			Rice Land.	Upland and uncultivated land.	Total.		Landlords.	Money lenders.	Raiyatis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SADE SUBDIVISION.										
1	Legal sales and gifts (prior to 1910).	1,618	Separate figures not available.	1060'07	1,27,175 16 0	95	22	1,396	Excluding towns Manbazar and Baghmundi for which figures are not available,	
2	Legal usfructuary mortgages.	3,678	Ditto	... 1764'25	1,69,323 3 1	28	103	2,847		
3	Legal mortgages other than usfructuary mortgages.	16,872	Ditto	... 15964'89	12,55,075 2 1	163	431	6,278		
	Total ...	21,468	Ditto	... 18788'61	16,53,473 4 8	286	556	20,621		
1	Illegal sales and gifts ...	1,719	841'20	432'74	1273'91	1,11,086 1 0	64	64	1,638	
2	Illegal mortgages of all descriptions.	12,840	4630'56	690'69	5311'06	4,50,171 2 8	315	340	12,185	
	Total ...	14,559	5461'76	1123'24	6595'00	5,61,257 3 3	390	404	13,823	
	Total of Sadr Subdivision	36,022	...	...	26370'61	21,03,730 7 5	656	860	34,444	
DHANBAD SUBDIVISION.										
1	Legal sales and gifts (prior to 1910).	1,773	1153'70	780'00	1933'70	1,38,674 12 6	16	131	1,638	
2	Legal usfructuary mortgages.	2,404	1800'98	96'08	1397'06	1,77,616 5 11	46	259	2,100	
3	Legal mortgages other than usfructuary mortgages.	2,383	1291'91	351'40	1643'40	2,10,703 15 3	76	220	1,987	
	Total ...	6,465	3746'59	1227'57	4974'16	5,66,995 1 7	140	610	5,715	
1	Illegal sales and gifts ...	902	250'98	340'01	590'00	50,561 5 3	49	66	787	
2	Illegal mortgages of all descriptions.	1,990	492'75	85'29	575'04	50,079 41 6	43	106	1241	
	Total ...	2,292	743'73	425'30	1169'03	1,15,641 0 0	92	172	2,028	
	Total of Dhanbad subdivision.	8,757	4480'32	1652'87	6143'19	6,32,636 2 4	232	789	7,743	
1	Total of legal transfers for the district.	127,928	...	...	23759'97	20,69,468 5 9	426	1,166	26,336	
2	Total of illegal transfers for the district.	16,851	6205'49	1648'54	7754'03	6,66,848 4 0	401	876	15,851	
3	Total of the district ...	44,779	...	...	9154'00	27,36,866 9 9	917	1,742	42,187	

APPENDIX J.
Agricultural stock list.



[No. 105 D.L.B.]

APPENDIX

Fard Hawala or Statement

Serial no.	Name of Police station and (Thana).	Cows.	Bullocks.	Young stock.	Bulls reared or bred at Government farms with name of farm.	Ordinary Bull(s).	Buffalo Bulls.	Buffalo bullocks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Jhalsi	10,890	11,683	10,694	..	66	699	3,427
2	Jaipur	5,104	4,280	5,114	..	65	475	1,189
	Total (Jhalsi)	16,014	16,923	16,008	..	130	1,168	4,786
3	Purulia (including Arsha)	21,743	24,894	22,219	1	1,003	1,504	5,847
4	Belaampur	8,168	8,160	8,180	Maintained by the District Board.	41	828	678
5	Hurs	8,005	8,748	9,854	..	272	810	2,088
6	Puncha	7,187	7,589	8,286	..	188	718	1,570
	Total (Purulia)	39,058	43,334	42,350	..	1,484	3,080	9,500
7	Baghmundi	8,847	8,555	8,092	..	48	396	1,588
8	Barabahum	1,461	1,455	1,373	..	3	98	474
9	Manbazar	18,267	18,930	19,019	..	21	1,354	4,907
10	Raghunathpur	12,241	18,340	16,070	..	447	426	9,188
11	Santuri	5,067	6,818	5,249	..	167	806	1,127
12	Neturia	5,348	5,719	5,801	..	271	511	1,810
	Total (Raghunathpur)	32,656	34,880	35,336	..	915	904	4,471
13	Gourangdi	11,542	11,380	11,843	..	63	964	2,981
14	Para	8,836	9,985	9,886	..	144	890	1,606
15	Chas	12,171	13,275	13,403	..	260	353	3,858
16	Chandanakbari	9,224	10,155	10,284	..	241	359	2,603
	Total (Chas)	21,395	23,430	23,686	..	501	713	6,460
	Total of Sadr subdivision	143,768	158,843	165,262	..	8,599	9,038	36,016
1	Gobindpur	8,594	9,812	10,539	..	106	485	5,522
2	Jharia	6,440	5,176	6,087	..	40	61	3,701
3	Kenduaith	3,051	1,168	1,260	..	13	126	708
4	Dhaubad	3,588	4,055	4,085	..	18	202	1,683
	Total (Jharia)	9,089	10,400	9,382	..	77	301	5,020
5	Topchanchi	5,011	5,378	5,751	..	88	590	3,850
6	Katras	4,164	4,924	6,009	..	106	61	3,231
7	Bajganj	5,036	5,703	5,683	..	38	219	1,869
	Total (Topchanchi)	18,214	14,063	14,443	..	232	870	7,751
8	Nirsa	10,026	10,655	11,686	..	260	684	4,053
9	Chirkanda	1,939	1,909	2,191	..	38	68	955
	Total (Nirsa)	11,965	12,563	13,877	..	288	762	5,007
10	Tundi	7,637	7,738	8,402	..	105	660	2,876
	Total of Dhanbad subdivision	49,093	54,914	56,623	..	806	2,959	24,186
	Total of the District	193,486	187,946	211,683	1	4,407	11,994	60,924

J.

showing agricultural stock.

Buffalo cows.	Buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies,			Mules.	Ploughs.	Carte.	Remarks.
				Horse.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,393	1,311	5,905	6,605	26	30	0	...	7,820	3,160	
627	617	8,018	2,820	14	7	6	...	2,826	606	
2,030	1,838	6,963	9,318	38	26	18	...	10,644	3,165	
3,094	3,151	14,131	13,840	67	50	6	...	15,791	8,166	
345	250	693	1,563	8	1	...	...	1,394	358	
1,949	1,423	5,456	12,074	34	8	8	...	5,271	1,677	
629	673	8,336	9,887	27	8	3	...	4,574	1,497	
6,417	4,706	35,596	37,004	136	82	11	...	27,030	8,744	
685	681	1,283	8,178	39	24	8	...	6,109	1,189	
158	165	600	2,505	4	8	...	...	963	199	
1,882	3,068	13,280	26,794	13	12	18	...	11,483	8,157	
1,048	1,281	8,912	7,036	248	68	2	1	7,273	8,040	
799	760	8,303	8,938	77	5	2	11	8,380	1,045	
651	753	4,058	5,794	180	35	28	9	3,199	676	
8,531	8,766	15,307	16,908	505	105	37	21	13,852	5,707	
1,645	1,487	7,364	12,685	10	5	2	...	6,655	2,223	
837	876	4,320	4,636	89	35	14	2	8,714	2,111	
1,013	1,137	4,608	7,031	127	18	7	...	7,345	8,610	
935	895	4,804	5,903	48	61	11	...	6,747	1,911	
1,003	3,023	9,371	1,293	186	70	18	...	13,113	4,611	
15,881	16,567	80,384	126,837	1,018	884	103	23	93,737	30,178	
871	847	470	8,813	12	50	30	...	8,622	1,048	
273	487	3,041	3,556	10	24	3	...	4,912	1,313	
91	107	660	632	8	10	1	..	857	394	
870	419	2,779	3,669	10	18	6	...	1,939	619	
734	1,013	7,380	7,750	53	48	10	...	7,108	2,555	
586	638	1,481	3,973	6	25	23	..	3,603	311	
190	237	1,786	3,309	18	10	14	...	3,747	1,448	
861	376	1,518	3,173	10	28	9	5	2,619	459	
1,137	1,311	4,815	10,754	40	58	46	5	9,976	3,658	
1,033	616	6,856	11,103	43	59	5	1	7,084	3,166	
234	163	1,537	2,96	3	1	...	...	1,309	458	
1,267	976	8,403	15,928	46	60	5	1	8,393	3,691	
827	919	5,024	9,166	20	20	16	..	5,687	1,169	
6,835	5,182	26,973	5,587	171	249	107	6	37,746	10,985	
20,407	21,459	100,256	177,524	1,180	612	210	29	131,817	41,133	

APPENDIX K.

No. 641, dated the 12th June 1923.

From—B. K. GOKHALE, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa, Patna.

With reference to your Memo. No. 222, dated the 12th January, 1923, forwarding for report copy of letter No. 4138-R/XLI—2, dated the ^{23rd December 1922} _{3rd January 1923} from the Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division, I have the honour to submit my report as follows :—

(2) I shall first deal with the difficulties in the way of preparing a common sense record due to the absence of any rules framed under section 46(6)(a). These difficulties were very real and pressing and were brought to your notice on the 20th February when you came to Purulia for inspection. They have been discussed by you in paragraph 2 of your Inspection note of Manbhumi Settlement. The orders passed by you towards the end of that paragraph materially helped to reduce these difficulties. Next year, during attestation, your orders will be carried out and the record will then be a common sense record which will really show the existing state of affairs and not an imaginary state ignoring all illegal transfers which had taken place in Block E during the last ten or twelve years.

(3) All transfers in contravention of section 46, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, will in future be recorded in the remarks column of the plots concerned and full details given about the existing state of affairs. However, all such transfers will continue to be shown as illegal or *beaini* until rules are framed under section 46(6)(a) of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. In the absence of such rules, the provisions of section 14 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Amendment Act of 1920 continue to be inoperative. I recommend that early steps should be taken to frame and publish rules under this section. If this is done before October 1923, and the rules are given retrospective effect from the 5th November 1920, it will be possible during attestation to strike out the word *beaini* from many entries in the remarks column where transfers have taken place since the 5th November 1920. I have suggested the 5th November 1920, because that is the date on which the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Amendment Act was enforced in this district. I do not think that under the Act as it stands now, retrospective effect could be given to the rules from any date prior to the 5th November 1920.

The word *beaini* in the remarks column may lead to some litigation, though this is very unlikely. However, if the transfers could be made valid and legal by framing rules as proposed above, it is worth doing. Hence I recommend that the rules may be framed and published before October 1923, if possible.

(4) I have carefully gone through the Rules as framed in 1921 in the two conferences which were presided over by the Commissioner (vide enclosures to Commissioner's letter No. 3915-R., dated the 3rd November 1921, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa). In my opinion the rules have been framed very carefully and will admirably suit the purpose for which they are intended. To avoid delay, I beg to suggest that those rules should be given effect to at once. They may be amended later on in the light of experience and as necessity arises. But to delay framing any rules means simply defeating one of the main objects in passing the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Amendment Act of 1920. It means also leaving things unsettled and prolonging the injustice caused to raiyats who are placed so to speak on the horns of a dilemma, in that, they are neither allowed to sell lands openly nor given adequate protection against forcible dispossession but have to take recourse to various subterfuges which at best result in their being docked of a substantial portion of the market price of their land.

(5) I have only one alteration to suggest in schedule II, referred to in rule 4 of the proposed rules under section 46(6)(a), Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

I doubt the policy of excluding Gobindpur and the rural portions of Topchanchi revenue thanas from the operations of these rules. Thana Tundi contains many Santals and is far off from the industrial area and it certainly requires protection. Thana Gobindpur is, however, so close to Dhanbad and so easily accessible that evasions of section 46 are bound to become more and more numerous. In some places this thana comes down close to the East Indian Railway, Grand Chord Line and it is possible that in the near future other industries may spring up in this thana, which is also very suitable for residential purposes.

As regards the portions of Topchanchi thana, the same reasoning would seem to apply. Moreover, I think there will be practical difficulty of making Sub-Registrars observe the rules with reference to the thana map each time, when any *kabala* is

presented for registration. A rule excluding the rural area in this thana is not likely to be followed carefully and I fear that many *kabalas* will be registered freely though they may refer to the portion of thana Topchanchi excluded from schedule II. I think that the rules should be applied to whole thanas and not to specified portions of any thanas except in the case of municipalities and petty urban areas.

I may refer here to the big waterworks scheme near Topchanchi which might result in attracting people to build their residences and own lands in Topchanchi just outside the coal area.

In thana Nirsa, there are perhaps more people who require special protection than in thanas Gobindpur, Topchanchi. As Nirsa is proposed to be included in scheme II, I think Gobindpur and the whole of Topchanchi also might as well be included.

Dhanbad subdivision is small and compact as it is. It has already been divided into two parts as regards the language, e.g., Bengali in thanas Tundi and Nirsa and Hindi in the rest of the subdivision. I do not think it would lead to any useful result if different laws and rules are now applied to small portions of the subdivision. It would only lead to confusion and uncertainty in the minds of all except only a handful of men who are intelligent enough to study the rules under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act carefully. Zamindars also will be puzzled in dealing with their zamindaris in portions of which one set of rules will apply and in other portions a different set of rules will be in force.

Paragraph 9 of Mr. Tuckey's inspection note of Manbhumi for December 1922 may be kindly seen in this connection. It shows how even Calcutta Solicitors (Orr, Dignam & Co.), labour under various misapprehensions regarding the law which applies in Chota Nagpur. Other examples of a similar nature have occasionally come to my notice. All these facts lead me to conclude that it would be a great mistake to complicate matters. To avoid such complications, I recommend that the rules framed should apply to the whole of Dhanbad subdivision with the sole exception of thana Tundi, which is a compact block, far off from the collieries and which requires special treatment on account of its peculiar history and the large number of Santals living therein and its close proximity to the Santal Parganas. Especially when thanas like Jhalda and Manbazar in Sadr subdivision are going to be included in schedule II, I do not think there is any reason to exclude thanas Gobindpur and portions of thana Topchanchi from that schedule.

(6) I now turn to the case of transfers by aborigines to non-aboriginals. The Commissioner has already been pleased to recommend to the Board special legislation on the subject in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 3915-R., dated the 3rd November 1921. My experience in thanas Nirsa and Raghunathpur makes me most emphatically support that recommendation. The case has only got to be stated as has been concisely and admirably done by the Commissioner to gain assent. Where conditions exist like those described in paragraph 2 of your Inspection note of Manbhumi Settlement of February 1923 it is idle to argue that restrictions placed on transfers are in the best interests of the aborigines themselves.

In the colliery areas the aboriginal has usually got no fair chance. He is hard-working and industrious and having no objection to working in the mines, he is naturally attracted there by the high wages. The ready cash which he gets enables him to indulge freely in his pet vice of hard drinking. He is improvident and soon gets into debt. Being of a trustful nature he rests satisfied if he is paid a small advance for any lands which colliery companies may take from him. His memory is usually short and he has got no documents to prove anything and in the long run the advance of about one-tenth the market value of the land is probably all that he ever gets for his land. So long as he has got employment (of which there is no lack in the collieries) and loose cash he is unwilling to bother his head about anything. He is generally shy of approaching *Hakims* unless they make special efforts to get acquainted with him and try to understand his methods. These characteristics of aboriginal tribes are well known and need no further description.

The aboriginal can be quickly reduced to a landless labourer in the colliery areas and it is better that before this result is inevitably brought about the aboriginal should be able, if he so wills, to sell off his lands and with that money go and start afresh in some rural area far from the dust of the coalfields.

(7) In the colliery area in Dhanbad, settlement has come far too late to protect the interests of the raiyats and more especially the aborigines. The Jharia coal-field area ought to have been settled some 20 years ago. If a record-of-rights had then come into existence there would have been far less injustice to the raiyats and much less litigation on the whole amongst landlords. It would have been also possible to provide long ago proper rules and regulations to guide colliery companies in acquiring

surface rights from raiyats and zamindars. As it is, there is no uniformity observed nor any semblance of legality. Respectable big firms pay the rates as ascertained by them from the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector at Dhanbad for all lands taken by them from raiyats. Other collieries have paid the price of one or two years crops as compensation to the raiyat for valuable lands which he then loses for ever. Others again have held out empty hopes coupled with petty advances. The hope held out is invariably that the amount of compensation is under consideration by the Managing Directors. The Managing Directors conveniently forget all about it except in rare cases where the raiyat is willing and rich enough to go to Civil Court, where again the odds are against him.

(8) It must not be forgotten that not all colliery companies are big or respectable. There are many mushroom firms especially near and west of Katras. Laws are framed not against good and law-abiding people but as against others who are not specially good or law-abiding. Hence any rules to be framed must be such as to prevent injustice being done to raiyats even by unscrupulous and petty colliery concerns.

(9) Whenever any cases of injustice are pointed out, the stock excuse which can be offered by the colliery managers is that they are helpless. They must have the land and nothing ought to stop the growth of a valuable industry. As, however, the law won't allow them to purchase the raiyat's interest outright they have to take possession of the land at once and let the question of compensation drag on. It is up to Government now to remove once for all this excuse by making it possible for all raiyats—aboriginals and non-aboriginals—to sell their lands openly by registered deed at the fair market price.

(10) In Jharia area, there are very few aboriginal raiyats left at present though there are plenty of landless aboriginals who work as *malkatas*. I have not got the present or the last Census figures with me and so I cannot say how far the aboriginals have lost their lands but the question of legislation is pressing in the case of thana Nirsa and parts of Raghunathpur where collieries are fast springing up. I may also mention here the Rampur Bokhara coalfield area where the same problem will presumably arise though I have no personal experience of that portion of Hazaribagh.

(11) Efforts were made by me to collect accurate data showing the numbers of transfers in violation of section 46, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, in the colliery area. Unfortunately my efforts were not successful and the figures I have got are very fragmentary and misleading. They enable one to draw no definite conclusions. Attestation in thana Nirsa is still going on and the reports I got on which this letter is based refer to information which was available up to 1st April.

I must also confess, though with great diffidence, that paragraph 12 of Mr. Tuckey's Inspection note of Manbhumi Settlement for December 1922 was generally misunderstood by most, if not all Assistant Settlement Officers and others to mean that so far as colliery companies were concerned the provisions of section 46, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, were to be ignored as far as possible. I must say that Mr. Tuckey never intended to convey this impression nor does the careful wording of paragraph 12 justify any misunderstanding of it. However, the misunderstanding was general and led to Assistant Settlement Officers and others completely ignoring complaints of dispossession, etc., over three years old and paying scant attention to complaints of dispossession even within the last three years. This three years' limit is the one which is discretionary under our Khanapuri and Attestation Rules, in cases of illegal transfers and forcible dispossessions. Hence in the first place all transactions which took place before 1919 were accepted as legal and the present state of affairs recorded without carefully going into the question as to whether the raiyat was treated fairly or not. One instance of this sort is mentioned in paragraph 15 of my Attestation Inspection Note No. 7, dated the 7th March 1923.

As soon as I became aware of this misapprehension I tried my best to remove it, but I was myself in doubt how to record illegal transfers until I received your orders in paragraph 2 of your Inspection note for February. These orders were received about the middle of March and though I at once issued general orders to all Khanapuri and Attestation camps on the subject these orders could not reach the camps till 20th March by which time the bulk of khanapuri in the colliery area (Circles B and C) had been finished. Hence the new orders have not been at all effective this year and it will be only after attestation that I will be in a position to supply actual figures for transfers of land in the Jharia coalfields, both by aboriginals and non-aboriginals, respectively.

(12) Let me now turn to the operation of section 50, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The statement attached was obtained from the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad, and shows how far landlords have availed themselves of the provisions of section 50, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, to acquire lands for the various objects provided for in that section. The statement shows that the provisions of this section are not

generally made much use of and that as matters stand at present colliery proprietors find it more convenient to square the landlord by a lump sum paid as *salami* and then to deal with the raiyats as described above in this letter. This means that land which formerly formed parts of raiyati holdings are now covered over with shafts, inclines and colliery buildings and have therefore been recorded in the names of the colliery companies and outside the raiyati khatians of the raiyats concerned. The rents paid by the raiyats have however remained unchanged and I know cases in which raiyats are still paying the same rents as before even though half their holding has been lost. This is an additional reason why it is very necessary to ensure that for holdings or part holdings acquired by colliery companies the raiyat should get full compensation and at the same time, if possible, have his rent proportionately reduced for the rest of his holding.

(13) I discussed the question of allowing raiyats to sell lands freely in the colliery areas with Mr. Leach, Chief Mining Engineer of Bird and Company's collieries. Mr. Leach was afraid that if free transfers are allowed, raiyats might stand out for fancy prices for bits of land which the colliery companies require, say for extension or for laying out a tram line. I think there is much to be said in favour of this objection. It is quite conceivable that speculators or Marwaris may purchase lands in the colliery area not for bona fide purposes but for extorting fancy prices from the colliery companies concerned.

So far as freedom of transfer will naturally result in increasing the market prices of land, nobody can object. The result is inevitable and will be nothing more than what pure justice demands on behalf of the poor raiyats. To meet Mr. Leach's objection to fancy prices however, I would suggest amending or adding a new clause to section 50, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, so as to enable any owner of underground rights to apply to the Deputy Commissioner for acquisition of the raiyat's and landlord's interest in any surface lands which he may require for any of the purposes specified in section 50, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The present procedure by which an owner of underground rights has to get the landlord to apply to the Deputy Commissioner under section 50, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, is too cumbersome and naturally enough the colliery proprietors generally ignore or evade the law. It is also quite conceivable that landlords would refuse to apply to the Deputy Commissioner under section 50 if they are not on good terms with the colliery proprietors as often happens when the underground rights have been leased out by the superior landlord but the surface rights are held by *mukarraridars* or *brahmotardars* who imagine that they had claim to underground rights out of which they had been cheated by their superior landlords.

(14) If big concerns like Railway Companies can exercise sufficient foresight and apply for land acquisition in time, I do not see any reason why colliery companies should have any reason to object to the above proposal. If necessary, provision may be made in the law by which the Deputy Commissioner can give immediate entry in cases of emergency. If the law be amended as proposed by me above, I do not think there will be many cases in which colliery companies will apply to the Deputy Commissioner for formal acquisition. This is because most of them will agree to pay a fair price and get the raiyat to sell the land outright by registered deed. The provision of law will be only useful as against obstinate raiyats and speculators. It will also prevent unfair prices being paid to raiyats by colliery companies and others in collusion with landlords. It will also ensure the compensation being paid to the right men and being paid in full. At present I believe that even in the case of respectable and big collieries there is a certain amount of leakage before the amount sanctioned as compensation is actually paid to the cultivator.

The absence of any record-of-rights also made it difficult for colliery companies to ascertain the rightful owners in cases of disputed possession which are not infrequent in Dhanbad. In such cases the stronger party naturally would gain something as compensation whereas the weaker side got nothing.

(15) I now turn to the question of dropping the surface which arises out of the previous discussion, though perhaps it is not exactly relevant in the light of the Commissioner's letter. It is not an unusual occurrence in the Jharia coalfields where coal is mined so near the surface to find paddy fields dropped and turned into unculturable ravines and broken ground which will be quite unfit for cultivation perhaps for the next fifty years.

The legal position in such cases is rather uncertain but that does not alter the fact that the surface is frequently dropped and the land turned into unculturable waste without any fault on the part of the raiyat. The raiyats have invariably in such cases gone on paying the same rents as before to the landlords as long as possible and then abandoned their holdings and left the village when it was no longer possible to pay

the rent. I have never come across any case where the rent was reduced. It is very doubtful if raiyats ever receive any compensation for lands which have been so dropped except in the case of a few big colliery companies. In many cases the landlord receives compensation on behalf of himself and his raiyats and then he appropriates the whole of the money and the raiyat gets nothing. The raiyat's remedy in such cases is to go to Civil Court for compensation—a costly and doubtful process—or to apply to the Deputy Commissioner under section 34, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, the result of which application is also very uncertain in the absence of a proper record-of-rights. I think (and I put forward this proposal very tentatively) that in such cases there ought to be a simple procedure by which the raiyat can force the colliery companies to pay compensation by acquiring the lands which have been rendered unfit for cultivation.

(16) To summarise my proposals, I give below a brief outline :—

- (a) Rules to be framed and published under section 46(6)(a), Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, before October 1923 and given retrospective effect from 5th November 1920.
- (b) Thana Gobindpur and portion of thana Topchanchi not to be excluded from the operations of the rules applicable to schedule II.
- (c) Legislation to be undertaken at once as proposed in paragraph 3 of letter No. 3915-R., dated 3rd November 1921, from the Commissioner to the Board allowing transfers by aborigines to non-aboriginals in certain specified localities to be determined by rules framed under section 46(6)(a).
- (d) Section 50, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, amended so as to allow lessees of underground rights to apply for acquisition of land irrespective of the landlord of the holding.
- (e) Conversely, provision being made by which a raiyat or landlord can apply to the Deputy Commissioner to force lessees of underground rights to acquire lands which they may have forcibly occupied or rendered unfit for cultivation by dropping the surface.
- (f) All transfers to be valid only if effected by registered deed.
- (g) The extension of the period of *Bhugut bandhak* mortgages to 10 years (from 7 years) is also to be recommended especially in the case of aborigines.

(17) I regret I had no opportunity of personally discussing these proposals with Mr. Hoernle, the Additional Deputy Commissioner, and so I have not been able to benefit by his wide experience of the conditions in Dhanbad. Pressure of work and the necessity of inspection in Sadr and B. D. appeals made it impossible for me to go to Dhanbad for the last month. I however put forth my views as a basis for discussion. This report was due on 1st May and I regret that it has been already delayed. I dare not therefore keep it back any longer.

(18) I have no intention of attacking colliery proprietors as a whole and I believe that if the law had allowed it, most of them would have gone about in a legal and straightforward manner and purchased surface rights outright. The industry being so profitable, the colliery proprietors can afford to be generous if thereby they can gain the goodwill of the raiyats. By an irony of fate however, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act is still in force in an area where its most important provisions are quite unsuitable. I agree with Mr. Tuckey that it is neither possible nor advisable to prevent or obstruct the development of such a valuable industry. My sole object is to remove the legal obstacles in the way of fair dealing and making it possible for the industry to develop on land lawfully acquired without any injustice or heartburning to the cultivator of the soil.

I believe that even now if transfers are allowed freely many collieries will take the opportunity of paying compensation and getting sale deeds registered by raiyats whose lands they have been in possession of for, may be, the last ten years. Such cases have actually come to my notice since *kistwar* and one result of the present settlement operations has been to stir up men's conscience and get old wrongs put right as far as the present law allows it.

APPENDIX L.

No. 893, dated Purulia, the 29th December 1925.

From—B. K. GOKHALE, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur Division,

To—The Director of Land Records and Surveys, Bihar and Orissa, Patna.

SUBJECT:—Transfer of tenancies in Colliery area in Chota Nagpur Division. Proposed amendment of the Act.

With reference to your Memo. no. 4783—XVI-42, dated 3rd instant, on the subject noted above, I have the honour to submit my opinion as follows :—

1. I would invite a reference to my letter no. 641, dated the 12th June 1923 and particularly paragraph 6 and onwards.

My views on the subject were first expressed in that letter and they have been confirmed in all particulars as a result of further experience of conditions in Dhanbad.

2. In my opinion the rejection of the proposal to amend section 46 so as to make all transfers free in Colliery areas is a very grave mistake. The proposed new section 50A should be supplementary to free transfer of land to mineowners without the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner. That section will then be invoked by mineowners only when tenants stand out for fancy prices and are not amenable to reason which my experience shows may happen in one case out of a hundred. Secondly the tenants will use that section for getting compensation for land damaged by colliery working where the mineowners fail to satisfy them out of court. To make section 50A the only way for legally acquiring lands for mining purposes would mean an unnecessary increase in the work of the Deputy Commissioner. It will also mean forcing the tenants into litigation either as plaintiffs or defendants and thus playing into the hands of Pleaders and their satellites. This applies specially to the case of aboriginal tenants who are always averse to going to court as illustrated recently by the fact that in a memorial addressed to the Government, the Santals of Dhanbad have prayed to be saved from suits in Court.

3. The only result of not amending section 46 will be not that all lands will be legally acquired under section 50A but that the present practise of illegally transferring land will continue unchecked; with the result that the tenants will continue to be docked of a portion of their dues and will get much less than the market price of the land.

4. The objections raised regarding sections 6 and 21, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, in the Government letter do not appear to me to be very cogent. Illegal transfers to mineowners offend as much against sections 6 and 21 as legal ones. And yet the landlords being bound by their agreement with the mineowners to give every help in acquiring surface rights for colliery workings would never dare to sue the tenants for ejectment under section 68 nor would any Deputy Commissioner grant ejectment in such cases under that section.

When it is neither possible nor advisable to obstruct the growth of such a valuable industry as coal mining and when no Deputy Commissioner would be willing to use section 64(4), Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, to put back tenants in possession of land illegally in possession of mineowners, I fail to see what useful purpose is served by shutting one's eyes to the fact that illegal transfers are going on and will continue. The wiser and more statesmanlike course is to recognise the fact that such transfers are common and inevitable and to legalise them. The practise of *kobala* sales is a very ancient one in Manbhumi and as I have pointed out, landlords by their agreements with mineowners are precluded from preventing raiyats from transferring land for mining purposes.

I could have understood the reasoning in paragraph 3(3) of the Government letter to some extent if it had been proposed that after the mines stop working, the land should revert to the tenant. This however is not so. The land apparently is to revert to the landlord as waste land. Hence so far as the tenant is concerned he loses the land for ever. Then why not allow him to transfer it out of court to the mineowners notwithstanding sections 6 and 21 of the Act and get a fair price for it and then leave it to the mineowners to adjust their relations with the landlords either in court or out of court by private agreement or in terms of their contract.

5. It is not my intention to suggest that land acquired under the new section 50A should revert to the tenant and not to the zamindar. Colliery leases are generally for 999 years and the population being a shifting one it will be impossible on the expiry of the mining lease to find any descendants of the original tenants in the village. Hence it is quite right that the land should form part of the landlord's waste as proposed by Government.

6. I am firmly convinced that in highly industrialised areas the aborigine gets absolutely no fair chance. Nor has he got much confidence in the courts and District Officers whom he rarely meets unlike in non-industrial areas. The interests of the industry rule supreme and agricultural interests fall into the background.

The present rules governing transfers under section 46 are not in the best interests of the aborigines. These rules only benefit the Zamindar, Pleaders and Colliery Proprietors. The sooner they are modified, the better.

7. I now proceed to examine the new section 50A as prepared by Government. I agree that on the whole this proposed amendment provides a satisfactory solution of the problem both from the point of view of colliery owners and of raiyats whose land is rendered unfit for cultivation by the dropping of the surface or other colliery working. This section thus meets the requirements of sub-paragraphs (d) and (e) of paragraph 16 of my letter no. 641, dated the 12th June 1923. In my opinion the proposed section 50A should apply to the whole of Chota Nagpur even in areas where the problems are not so acute as in Dhanbad and also for the extraction of any mineral. Mr. Hoernle has expressed his opinion otherwise in both these respects. In my opinion however there is no reason to perpetuate injustice in virgin territory until the injustice becomes so intolerable to the majority of people that the problem becomes acute as in Dhanbad.

8. Sub-section (2) of the new section 50A should be amended so as to enable the Deputy Commissioner to award compensation to persons who may not be the tenants but who have got some interest in the land or whose rights are otherwise affected. Thus the acquisition of a tank by colliery companies would injure all tenants whose fields are irrigated from the tank.

9. Delivery of possession should be stayed until the period of appeal is over; otherwise a mineowner may cause a subsidence which would ruin the land for ever for agricultural purposes.

10. The Deputy Commissioner should have definite powers to order a survey and recover the cost of it from the applicant as in Land acquisition proceedings.

11. A consequential amendment is necessary in section 50 by the deletion of the word "Mining."

12. The Local Government should have the power to frame rules prescribing the procedure to be followed by the Deputy Commissioner, which needs a consequential amendment of section 264.

13. Much harm is done by Deputy Collectors having no experience of survey and settlement being vested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under different sections of the Act and it is desirable that powers under section 50A, section 71 and other important sections should be vested only in specially selected officers having settlement experience.

14. Apart from compensation being paid to the tenants it is necessary for the Deputy Commissioner to have the power to order a proportionate reduction of rent. This is very necessary specially in cases where a substantial part of the holding is affected. A lump sum compensation is generally frittered away in drink but a reduction of rent ordered by the Deputy Commissioner will be perpetual.

15. Whether a reduction of rent is ordered or not, I think in all cases under section 50A the landlord should be made a party as *pro-forma* defendant, so that he may get an opportunity of urging his objection, if any, before the Deputy Commissioner.

16. I cannot quite make out how it is proposed to deal with the intermediate tenure holders. It is not they who generally lease out the underground rights. But they are maliks of surface rights and their income will fall if raiyats under them are given reduction of rent. On the other hand if no reduction of rent be allowed, the tenants will in a number of cases abandon their holdings when they are no longer big enough to bear the rent incidence. In either case the intermediate tenure holders seem to be also entitled to compensation. It is also necessary therefore that they should be made parties to the proceedings.

17. To summarise my main conclusions :—

- (a) It is essential that section 46 be so amended that notwithstanding sections 6, 21 and other sections of the Act, both aboriginal and non-aboriginal raiyats are given freedom of transfer in specified areas.
- (b) It is necessary to have a provision enabling the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion to reduce proportionately the rent of the tenancy whenever any appreciable portion of it, is acquired under section 50A.
- (c) It is necessary to frame detailed rules regarding the procedure to be followed by the Deputy Commissioner, and to see that the landlord and intermediate tenure holders are made *pro-forma* defendants in all cases.

18. I had the benefit of Mr. Hoernle's valuable note on the proposed amendment in drafting this reply. A copy of his note is enclosed herewith for your information as I have referred to it in the body of this letter.

APPENDIX M.

SCHEDULE TO KHATIAN PART II DESCRIBING GENERAL JUNGLE RIGHTS WHICH EXTEND OVER ALL THE VILLAGES IN TUNDI PARGANA WHICH ARE SHOWN IN LIST (Ta).

This schedule has been declared to be a part of the record-of-rights by order of the Board of Revenue contained in notification no. 17-180-2, dated the 5th November 1943.

It is to be read with Khatian Part II of the villages to the record of which it is appended. It describes general rights which have been found to exist as a rule in all villages. Since however these rights vary to some extent from village to village the rights herein described must be considered as modified by the entries made in Khatian Part II. In other words where there is a conflict between this schedule and Khatian Part II of a particular village, the latter will prevail.

2. Jungle rights are described below under the following headings :—

- I. Rights to cut timber, scrub jungles and hill grass.
- II. Rights of the Landlord to maintain certain portions of the jungles as his *Rakhat* or Reserve.
- III. Grazing rights.
- IV. Rights to take the produce of fruit trees and edible roots in the jungles.
- V. Right to cut bamboos.

I.—RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER, SCRUB JUNGLE AND HILL GRASS.

A.—Rights of Santals.

Santal residents throughout Tundi pargana enjoy subject to the restrictions mentioned below, the following rights in the villages in which they reside and in case there be not sufficient jungle in their own villages to satisfy their own reasonable requirements then in the nearest village or villages where there is sufficient jungle to satisfy their own reasonable requirements.

They may cut trees and scrub jungle for house construction and repair, for the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements; for fuel and fencing purposes. They may cut branches from trees for burning dead bodies provided they do not thereby injure the tree. Notwithstanding restriction 2 noted below, they may cut only for house construction and repair and for the manufacture of agricultural implements, *sal* trees which have a girth of not less than 9 inches or more than 36 inches at three feet above the ground and may take stumps of *sal* trees for making ploughs. They may collect hill grass (*khar*) for thatching purposes only.

The restrictions are :—

- I. They may take wood and hill grass only in reasonable quantities for their own household purposes but not for sale, gift or barter.
- II. The following species of trees cannot be cut—Mahul, Asan, Sal, Kend, Murga, Haritaki, Am, Jam, Satsal, Tentul, Arjun, Semal, Palas, Kathal, Gamihar, Tal, Khejur, Panjan, Kusum, Babla, Sisu, Segun and Kadam.
- III. No tree having a girth of more than 36 inches at 3 feet above the ground may be cut by anyone.
- IV. The rights may not be exercised in the landlord's preserved portion of the jungle (*Rakhat*) as shown in list Dha.

The rights described above may be exercised without permission from and without payment of *bankar* to any person whatever.

B.—Non-Santals.

Non-Santals who are residents of villages shown in list Da, enjoy the following rights in their respective villages and if there be not sufficient jungle there to satisfy their reasonable requirements, then in the nearest village or villages where there is sufficient jungle to satisfy their reasonable requirements on payment of *bankar*.

The rules regarding the payment of *bankar* are as follows :—

Bankar is payable by the Non-Santal residents of the villages in list Da at the rate of 9 annas a year per plough and at the rate of four and half annas a year from those who have no plough.

They may without permission cut branches of small trees and scrub jungles for fuel and fencing but not for any other purpose except that they may cut branches from

trees for burning dead bodies provided that they do not thereby injure the trees. They may collect hill grass (*khar*) for thatching purposes only. The above mentioned rights are subject to the following restrictions :—

- I. They may take wood and hill grass only in reasonable quantities for their own household purposes but not for sale, gift or barter.
- II. The following species of trees cannot be cut—Mahul, Asan, Sal, Kend, Murga, Haritaki, Am, Jam, Satsal, Tentul, Arjun, Simul, Palas, Kathal, Gamhar, Tal, Khejur, Panjan, Kusum, Babla, Sisu and Kadam.
No tree having a girth of more than 36 inches at three feet above the ground may be cut.
- III. The rights may not be exercised in the landlord's preserved portion of the jungle (*Rakhat*) as shown in list Dha.

Non-Santali village residents of villages mentioned in list Ta, excepting those villages mentioned in list Da, can exercise the above rights in their respective villages without permission and without any payment of *bankar*. But if they wish to exercise jungle rights described above in any of the villages of which they are not resident, they shall have to pay *bankar*.

Non-Santal residents of villages of schedule "Tha" if they wish to exercise the jungle rights described above in villages of schedule "Ta" can do so on payment of *bankar* at the rates mentioned above.

One payment of *bankar* either to the Zamindar or to the Tikait (who holds some jungle as Khorposh) is sufficient to enable the villager to exercise such rights during the year of payment. No raiyat can be compelled to pay *bankar* if he does not desire to exercise such rights. *Bankar* is payable once only for the Bengali year.

II.—RAKHAT AND KATAT JUNGLE.

Schedule "Dha" shows the jungles which have been kept reserved by the landlord (*Rakhat*). Besides these, the landlord shall not be able to treat any other jungle as his reserved (*Rakhat*) jungle without having recourse to legal provisions. In these, the only restriction is that no timber can be cut by anyone without the permission of the landlord. The exercise of other jungle rights as detailed below is not forbidden.

III.—GRAZING RIGHTS.

Villagers of the Tundi Pargana can graze freely and without permission cattle which are bona fide their own property, or are in their charge for the purpose of their own cultivation. The landlord is only entitled to impose such restrictions as are intended for the preservation of the jungle.

IV.—JUNGLE PRODUCE.

The rights of all villagers, whether Santals or Non-Santals, of the villages in list "Ta" are as follows :—

(a) *Mahul* produce.

If there be only a small number of *Mahul* trees in a village, only the villagers are entitled to divide their produce among themselves. If there be a large number of *Mahul* trees in the jungle, the *Mahul* produce can be enjoyed by any resident of Tundi Pargana.

The landlord cannot cut *Mahul* trees in the jungle so long as they continue to yield flowers and fruit which are consumed by the villagers in general or by any particular raiyat.

(b) *Other fruit trees.*

The fruit of these is enjoyed without payment and without permission by anyone who cares to take it.

(c) *Jungle roots.*

Edible jungle roots may be taken by any resident of Tundi Pargana from the jungle without permission and without payment.

V.—BAMBOOS.

Santals can cut bamboos in their own villages without payment and without permission. Santals cut bamboos in villages in which they do not reside and all others have to pay the price.

GENERAL REMARKS.

(1) The residents of the village or villages mentioned in column 8 of the jungle khatian can graze their cattle on the waste lands and on the uplands and paddy fields of this village after the crops are harvested without any payment or permission. No one has any right to object to this.

(2) The landlord cannot cut any tree of which the timber has been recorded in his name when the flowers and fruit of such tree have been recorded in the name of any particular raiyat, so long as the settlement continues or the tree is capable of bearing flowers and fruit.

(3) The dry branches of all kinds of trees and the dry small trees of jungles when these are not capable of being used in any way except as fuel can be taken by the villagers without any payment or permission.

(4) No one who is authorised by this schedule to Khatian Part II to cut, convert or remove trees, timber or other forest produce shall injure and wastefully use any tree whether in the course of collecting forest produce or in any other way.

(5) That this prohibition shall not extend to the lopping of trees for the cultivation of lac or *tasar* by those who may be authorised by custom or contract to grow lac and *tasar*.

SCHEDULES (NOT PRINTED).

(Ta) Villages to which this schedule is applicable and to the khatian part II of which it will be attached.

(Tha) Villages to which this schedule is not applicable.

(Da) Villages in which *Bankar* is realized.

(Dha) Villages of schedule "Ta" in which there are *Rakhat* jungles with a list of the plot number of *Rakhat*.

APPENDIX N.

A NOTE ON THE USE OF THE SETTLEMENT RECORD, TAKEN FROM THE PALANAU SETTLEMENT REPORT.

All records have been prepared taking a village as a unit. The statistics besides being prepared villagewar, have also been grouped into thanawar totals.

A general note about the use of settlement records and statistics, and the maps prepared therewith, has been given in Part V, Chapters I to IV of the Settlement Manual of 1908. The thana maps and the printed thana lists of the villages are of great use in almost every branch of administrative work. The serial number of each village in a thana, known as the thana number, is very important. It corresponds with that given in the thana map. All the villages contained in a thana are serially numbered, the number in one police-station is finished before another is taken up. One thana may contain (as it usually does) several villages of the same name but these numbers will differentiate one from the other. The records and all information may be very promptly gathered with reference to these numbers even without the name of the village.

The *terij* will form an accurate and just basis for cess revaluation work. It was the most important factor in cess-revaluation of Ranchi district. The recovery computation forms were utilized in Hazaribagh district for chaukidari assessment. In the same district, the *fard-hawala* or agricultural list was frequently used in disposing of objections about income-tax assessment.

The following important provisions of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act are noted :—

- (1) Every entry in the record-of-rights shall be presumed to be correct until it is proved by evidence to be incorrect. [Section 84(3), Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.]
- (2) Final publication of the record is conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under Chapter XII of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. [Section 84(1) and (2) of Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.]
- (3) The rent recorded in the finally published records and in cases where fair rents have been settled under section 85, the rents thus settled, cannot be altered or varied for a period of 15 years from the date of final publication, save on the grounds mentioned in section 94, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. After 15 years, the landlords must apply for a revision settlement under section 98, before they can sue for enhancement under section 28.
- (4) Issues under section 86 decided *pari-passu* with the fair rent settlement under section 85 are final (subject to appeal), and those issues cannot be re-opened in the Civil Court, *vide* section 258, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The bar to further suits regarding orders passed by the revenue officers is also described in the above section 258, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.
- (5) All notes duly made in the record-of-rights subsequent to final publication, of orders passed in all kinds of post-publication suits, are to be considered as part of the record-of-rights. (Section 88, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.)
- (6) All rents settled under the provisions of Chapter XI, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, will take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the date of the decision finally fixing the rent. (Section 97, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.)
- (7) Imposition of new prædial conditions in any except a *naukarana* or purely service holding or creation of any raiyati tenancy with such conditions after the passing of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 is prohibited by section 101, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. All the existing conditions found to be valid and legal have been commuted under Government notification. The commuted values have been incorporated in the record-of-rights and should now be considered as part of rent [section 114 (2)].
- (8) Section 63, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, provides for penalties for illegal exactions of rent or prædial conditions.
- (9) The existence of privileged lands of the landlords has been enquired into in each village under Government notification under section 119, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The claims when valid and legal have been allowed. No other land can now be claimed as privileged under section 125, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

- (10) The records of the rights and the obligations of raiyats having *khuntkatti* rights and of village headmen have been prepared and incorporated in the record-of-rights under Chapter XV, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. The record is now conclusive evidence, *vide* sections 132 and 134, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. Fair rents of all such tenancies have been settled under Government notifications.
- (11) The decisions of the *khanapuri* officers regarding boundary disputes have force of a decree of the Civil Court declaring possession, until it is reversed or modified by a competent authority, *vide* section 41 of the Survey Act. The High Court have recently held that such decisions of boundary disputes are *res judicata* as regards possession. (14 C. W. N. 48.)
- (12) The necessity of granting rent receipts and the penalties for non-compliance have been impressed again and again on every landlord. The provision of section 54 must now be well known to every landlord and they can no longer plead ignorance.
- (13) Forceable dispossession of the raiyats from a part of their holdings have been noted in the record-of-rights with an explanation that the entire rents of the holdings are under suspension and cannot be realized till the dis-possession is removed. This has been ruled by both the Patna and Calcutta High Courts and should not be forgotten in the disposal of rent suits.



APPENDIX O.

GLOSSARY OF SETTLEMENT TERMS ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Abwabs.—Charges levied from raiyats other than rent. Some of these are included in the definition of *praedial conditions*, and called *rakumats*, *vide* definition (xix), section 3, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

Adhbhag.—Rent in kind, when the produce is equally divided between the *malik* and the raiyat, either with or without the previous deduction of customary allowances, *vide* paragraph 123.

Aghani.—When applied to crops generally means the winter rice crop.

Ahar.—A reservoir of water, made by the construction of a dam or embankment.

Aidharibhag.—A kind of produce rent, *vide* paragraph 123.

Ail.—The ridge of a rice field, intended to hold up the water.

Alamat.—A "conventional sign" upon a map.

Amiin.—A surveyor.

Anabad.—The uncultivated lands of the village in the possession of the landlord. The proprietary right in these lands is not absolute but is limited by the tenants' customary rights of user, which will be found recorded in the "Special Incidents" column of the khatian.

Anabad Sadharana.—The status applied to the khatian containing village roads, pathways, places of worship, resting-places for the cattle of the village, public tanks or *bandhs*, village commons and the like, the rights in which are vested in the village community. Neither the landlord nor the villagers have any right to encroach upon such lands nor divert them from their assigned purpose.

Anna.—A nominal unit of land measure.

Arabari.—Portion of jungle leased out for *tasar* cultivation.

Ariat.—Korkar.

Ashia-Mashur.—The reference list of notable objects for map headings on the map.

Athrope.—Trees planted by the raiyat or his forefathers with their own hands.
Hath-rope.

Baid.—Inferior rice land. Classed in this Settlement as third class rice land.

Badha.—Second class upland on which sugarcane is generally grown.

Bahal.—First class rice land.

Bakasht khuntkatti.—Lands in the *khas* possession of *khuntkatti* tenure-holder.

Bakasht malik.—Lands, other than privileged lands, in the *khas* possession of a landlord.

Balcharan.—A system of payment to the *Laya* or village priest by the villagers. Immediately before commencing the reaping of *bahal* crops, the *Laya* is allowed to cut and appropriate the produce of an area equivalent to that of a circle with the *Laya's* length of arm as radius.

Band.—A unit of dry measure, equal to 10 maunds, *vide* paragraph 16. Also means a plot of land with definite boundaries.

Bandh.—The embankment with which the water of a channel is dammed; or the catchment of a slope is held up.

Bandhak.—Simple mortgage.

Bankar.—A jungle tax.

Bari.—A small piece of land attached to the house on which generally vegetables and a few plum trees are grown.

Bastu.—A house.

Bata khewat.—(See *samilat khewat*.)

Batta.—Sicca rupees were replaced by Company's coins in 1836, the value of the latter being roughly one anna less than the former; *batta* represents a charge to compensate for the alteration in the currency.

Begari.—Included in "praedial conditions"—the rendering of personal services by raiyats to their *maliks* in the shape of ploughing, transplanting, fetching fuel from the jungle and the like.

Belagan.—Without rent.

Belagan-Qabil-lagan lands.—Lands which are for the time being enjoyed free of rent but are liable to assessment.

Belah.—This term, meaning without lac, has been recorded against trees capable of growing lac but on which no lac was grown during three years previous to Settlement.

Bhadoi crop.—The rains crop.

Bhejabindha.—Lands set apart for encouraging proficiency in archery, *vide* paragraph 112.

Bhugut or *Bhugatbandha*.—Usufructuary mortgage where the usufruct in time extinguishes both principal and interest.

Brahmotar.—Gift to the Brahman or family priest.

Brit.—Tenancies held on condition of rendering services other than menial services. These are generally given for religious purposes.

Bujharat.—The explanation of the contents of the record-of-rights, preliminary to attestation.

Chak.—A block of land. A settlement of a block of land on a lump rental—generally a reclaiming settlement.

Chakran.—A service-holding held in lieu of payment.

Chanda.—A *rakumat* levied by *maliks* as contribution for defraying the expenses of worshipping village deities.

Chhaparbandi.—A house-tax, occasionally realized for the houses and *Baris* of non-agricultural people.

Chitha.—Measurement papers.

Chuar.—A thief or a dacoit. Also a rebel. *Chuars* gave a lot of trouble in the early period of British administration, *vide* paragraph 37.

Commutation Form No. I.—Contains a general statement of the prædial conditions found to be renderable in a village and their cash value.

Commutation Form No. II.—Is a schedule of the details of the holdings of a village used for deciding whether the value of commuted prædial conditions should be struck out of the rent of particular holdings according to section 105(2) (proviso). Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

Commutation proceedings.—Consist of the evidence recorded by the attestation officer in each village about prædial conditions (*rakumats* and *begari*) and his finding about the value of the same.

Dak cess.—A kind of illegal exaction, *vide* paragraph 127.

Dakhali-satwa-bihin.—The status of a non-occupancy raiyat.

Dakhali-satwa-bishista.—The status of an occupancy raiyat.

Dakhalkar.—An occupancy raiyat.

Dakhila.—(1) A receipt for part payment of rent. (2) The process of depositing Settlement records in the Deputy Commissioner's office.

Danga.—Upland.

Dar-raiyat.—An under-raiyat.

Dasahara salami.—An *abwab* realized by *maliks* for defraying the cost of celebrating the Dasahara festival.

Debotar.—A gift in the name of God.

Dehuri.—A minor village priest and an assistant of the *Laya*.

Dharja shasyakar.—A kind of produce rent involving an appraisement of the crop each year.

Dhardhur milan.—A comparison of the boundaries of adjoining villages.

Digwar.—The highest rank of officer amongst the Ghatwals.

Duni.—A unit of land measurement, *vide* paragraph 114.

Fard-Badar.—A list of "mistakes" found and corrected.

Fard-Hawala.—A list of live-stock.

Fard Tanaza.—The dispute list, containing the details of disputes with the decisions of khanapuri and attestation officers.

Farkhati.—A receipt for full payment of rent.

Gair dakhalkar.—Non-occupancy raiyat.

Ganda.—A unit of weight, *vide* paragraph 16. A term used in connection with the *Paila* which is a unit of dry measure.

Ghaskar.—A fee levied for cutting grass from the jungle. Also grazing fee.

Ghat.—A hill, a pass, a river crossing.

Ghatwal.—Ghatwals are described in Chapter X.

Gora.—Third class up-land.

Gorait.—A local agent of the *malik*, generally residing in the village.

Goshwara.—The abstract of the *terii*. Thana *Goshwaras* are contained in the appendix.

Hakiat.—Nature of right under which land is held.

Hakuknama (Pradhan).—A record showing the rights and obligations of the *Pradhan*, or Headman, of a village, if any, prepared under section 127(1), Chota-Nagpur Tenancy Act, and attached at the end of the record-of-rights for the village concerned. The entries therein are conclusive evidence of the rights and obligations of the *Pradhan*.

Hat.—Weekly markets held in various places in the district, *vide* paragraph 15.

Hawalgi Khajana.—(i) When a tenure falls in two or more villages the full rent and cesses of the tenure are recorded in each village, with a note in the remarks column, that the rent and cesses include the rent and cesses payable for the tenure in village so and so.

(ii) When a holding is in possession of two persons and has been surveyed in separate khatians according to possession, the rent and cesses are entered in the last khatian with a note that it includes the rent of khatian number so and so. In the first khatian it is noted that the rent is included in the rent of khatian number so and so. These cross references are called *hawalgi*, and *khajana* is the word for rent.

Hikim.—The younger brother of the proprietor. A term chiefly used in Manbazar.

Hindola pranami.—A kind of *abwab* described in paragraph 127.

Hin Hiyati.—Tenures granted for the lifetime of the occupant only.

Hir.—First class rice land usually prepared in the bed of a stream.

Ijara.—A kind of tenure.

Ijmal or *Shamilat Khewat*.—When two or more shares in a tenure hold their shares separately they are entered in the *khewat* with fractional numbers. These are known as *bata khewats*. When two separate tenure-holders, or two co-sharers having *bata khewats*, hold a portion of their lands jointly or collect rent jointly from any tenants, they are entered together in a special *khewat* entry called an *ijmal* or *shamilat khewat* in respect of the joint lands or rents.

Jagir.—A species of tenure resumable on failure of all male heirs of the original grantee.

Jahirasthan.—A sacred grove where the village deities are worshipped.

Jalsasan.—A kind of tenure described in paragraph 104.

Jamabandi.—The account book showing the annual demand and arrears.

Jamaisatva.—A kind of tenure described in paragraph 102.

Janch.—The scrutiny of the record-of-rights after draft-publication for correction of clerical mistakes and omissions from the record.

Jaroa.—A *rakumat* levied by the landlords from the tenants for purchasing winter clothes.

Jhooming.—The practice of burning down jungle for raising a snath crop.

Jinswar.—The crop statement. Contained in Appendix E.

Jungleburi.—A kind of tenure described in paragraph 104.

Kaemi or *kayami*.—The status of a settled raiyat.

Kanali.—Second class rice land.

Kara Beori.—A *rakumat* levied for the purchase of a buffalo for sacrifice during *Durga Puja*.

Kat.—A unit of dry measure equal to one maund.

Katat.—The opposite of *rakhat*. Denotes jungle in which the raiyats have customary rights to take forest produce.

Khai Khalasi.—Same as *Bhugatbandha*.

Khair.—320 *gandas* equal to 1,280 cocoons of *tasar*.

Khajana kami beshi hoite pare na.—The entry made in cases where the rent is fixed for ever.

Khajana nai kintu howa uchit.—Lands which are for the time being enjoyed free of rent but are liable to assessment.

Khanapuri.—*Vide* paragraph 65.

Khandi.—A unit of dry measure.

Khar charai.—A grazing fee.

Khas Khamar.—Landlord's *khas* land cultivated by his own servants or labourers.

Khasra.—The field index prepared at *khanapuri*, which is also utilized for the collection of crop statistics. It does not form part of the record-of-rights; but instead of it an abbreviated plot index is bound up with each volume of *khatians*.

Khasra Tanaza.—The index of the plots involved in a boundary dispute case. It shows the alleged occupants of each plot according to both sides, and is a distinct record by itself apart from the ordinary *khasra*.

Khatian.—Contains details about each tenancy showing the name, parentage, residence, status and caste of the tenant, with the name and *khewat* number of the landlord. It also shows the number of subdivisions of each plot with its classification and area, the attested rent, particulars of shares (if any), special incidents and details of trees growing on the holding or enjoyed by the tenant.

Khatian Part II.—This record contains details of customary rights of tenants in respect of forest-produce and grazing. It is to be found at the end of the records of the village.

Khewat.—The record-of-rights of proprietors and tenure-holders in each village.

Khorposh.—A maintenance grant.

Khuntkatti.—See section 7, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

Khuntkatti proceedings.—The evidence recorded by the attestation officer and his finding about the existence of raiyats having *khuntkatti* rights.

Kishtwar.—Cadastral survey.

Korfa.—An under-raiyat.

Korkar.—Rice land reclaimed by a raiyat (see definition in the Act).

Kotal.—A minor village priest.

Kuni.—A unit of land measure, *vide* paragraph 114.

Kut bhag.—A kind of produce rent described in paragraph 123.

Lahkar.—Payment for growing lac.

Lakhiraj.—Revenue-free lands (as distinct from rent-free).

Latha.—A standard pole for measuring land which was handed over to the chief raiyat in every village in course of Settlement.

Laya.—A village priest. In some villages there is another priest called *Karam Laya* and the chief *Laya* is there called the *Dharam Laya*.

Madhya satwa.—A kind of intermediate tenure described in paragraph 102.

Mahatran.—Grants made to persons other than Brahmins in recognition of secular services.

Mal jagir.—A kind of tenure originating in service, *vide* paragraph 95.

Malkata.—A labourer engaged in cutting coal in the collieries.

Mamuli.—A *abwab* for the personal expenditure of the landlord—illegal.

Man-Main.—Landlord's *khas* land. This was claimed in several instances to be *Zirat* within the meaning of section 118, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, but the claim could not be substantiated in most cases. It was generally found that land relinquished by raiyats or purchased from them in rent sale was called *Man* land as soon as it was reserved by the Zamindar for *khas* cultivation.

Mangan.—An *abwab*.

Manjhi.—The Headman amongst the Santals.

Manki.—The Headman of several villages held by *Mundari-khunkattidars*. Only met with in thanas Bagmundi and Jhalda.

Mehnatana.—A reduction in rent to compensate the raiyat for his labour in reclaiming and preparing rice fields.

Melabhag.—Same as *adhbhag*. A kind of produce rent.

Milan Khasra.—A statement of the area of different classes, harvest by harvest, of cultivated and uncultivated lands. See Appendix D.

Minhai.—Remission.

Mohan.—The opening or sluice-gate in an *ahar* or *bandh*. It is often merely a pipe, which is dammed with earth when shut.

Moina.—The comparison of the draft record with the fair copy intended for final publication.

Moori.—A method of land measurement formerly prevalent in thana Tundi. *vide* paragraph 114.

Mujmuli.—A skeleton map showing the distribution of any local area by *mauzas* (villages).

Mukarrari.—A permanent lease with an unalterable quit-rent reserved.

Munda.—The Headman in *Mundari* villages.

Mundari Khuntkatti.—Vide section 8, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

Munsarim.—A clerk who, at an attestation camp, reads out and explains the record-of-rights to the villagers under the supervision of the Assistant Settlement Officer.

Mustahri.—Publication.

Naib Digwar.—An official next in rank to the *Digwar* and higher than the *Sardar* or the *Ghatwal*.

Nagdi.—When applied to rent means rent in cash; when applied to lands means land held on cash rent.

Naukrana.—The status of a service-holding.

Newaiyat.—The status of a tenant in his lands.

Naya.—Same as *Laya*.

Nayabadi.—The most common variety of reclamation leases described in paragraph 104.

Nishkar.—Rent-free.

Pai.—A kind of dry measure.

Paila.—A kind of dry measure roughly equal to one seer.

Pan.—*Salami*.

Panbandhak.—A kind of mortgage in which the mortgagee takes possession of the land and pays the rent to the landlord.

Panchak.—A quit rent.

Parankar.—A kind of produce rent in which the rent equals the quantity of seed sown. Only payable when a crop is grown.

Parankut.—A method of assessment of newly reclaimed land in which rent is calculated at Re. 1 per maund of the estimated amount of seed required to sow it. Usually remission for *mehnatana* is then allowed on the calculated rent and the balance fixed as the rent payable.

Parbani.—A kind of *abwab*.

Parcha.—The counterpart of the draft khatian, distributed for information to the raiyats and landlords.

Paribartan jogya khajana.—The entry made in the khewat in cases where the rent is liable to alteration.

Patam.—Basket made of leaves for *tasar* insects.

Patbhokta.—A minor village priest.

Patkar.—Fees for *tasar* cultivation.

Patit.—Land left fallow; *nutan* and *puratan palit* means new and old fallow.

Powa.—A kind of dry measure.

Pradhan.—Village Headman.

Pradhan Kashta.—Important trees in the jungle which the raiyats are not ordinarily allowed to cut.

Pradhani Satwa lipi.—A record of the rights of a *Pradhan* in his tenure.

Puan.—A channel for the flow of irrigation water.

Pura.—A unit of land measurement described in paragraph 114.

Rakhat.—Jungle exclusively reserved by the landlord for his own use. The raiyats are, however, generally allowed to graze their cattle and take dry sticks for fuel.

Rakumats.—Charges other than rent. Legalized *abwab*. See definition of *prädial conditions*. No *rakumats* can be created after 1908. All *rakumats* in the district have now been commuted by the Settlement Department. *Rakumats* and *begari* are therefore legally abolished.

Rasid likhai.—A charge for writing rent receipts (illegal).

Rath pranami.—A kind of *abwab*.

Rekh.—A kind of land measurement, vide paragraph 114.

Rent proceedings.—Contain the evidence recorded by the attestation officer and his finding as to the legally payable rent or rate of rent.

Sadial.—A kind of *Ghatwal*.

Safai.—The fair-copying of the record-of-rights.

Salami.—An entrance fee levied from a new tenant at the beginning of his tenancy.

Sardar.—Synonymous with *Ghatwal*.

Ser.—One-fourth of a *Paila*.

Sol.—First class rice land deriving its water-supply mainly from natural irrigation.

Soli.—A unit of dry measure.

Sthitiban.—The status of a settled raiyat.

Sthitiban Chakran.—*Vide* paragraph 110.

Sudbandhak.—A simple mortgage.

Susari.—A minor village priest.

Tabedar.—The lowest grade of *Ghatwal*.

Talabi.—A term used in connection with a tenure paying a small quit-rent.

Tanr.—(1) Upland cultivation as opposed to rice land. (2) Inferior upland fields as opposed to *bari* and *badha*.

Tasdiq.—Attestation.

Tehara.—A trijunction mark.

Terij.—An abstract of the khatian containing the names of tenants, the area of each holding and the rent.

Thana.—A fiscal division. Applied also to the jurisdiction of a police-station.

Thikadar.—A farmer of rents; one who lives by rent collection rather than cultivation.

Thoka line.—A line drawn on a village map at each trijunction indicating the direction of the boundary of the other two villages meeting at that point.

Thuni.—A kind of land measurement.

Tikuri jama.—A separate rent usually paid for homestead.

Tola.—A subdivision of a village, having recognized boundaries of its own.

Udbastu.—The land close to the *bastu*.

Yaddasht.—A memorandum attached to the *khasra* at *khanapuri* on which orders are passed by inspecting officers concerning technical difficulties.

Zirat.—Means privileged lands as defined in section 118, Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. A complete record of privileged lands has now been made in Manbhumi and is final. Under the law, the land declared in the record to be *zirat* may lose its privileged character, but no other land can, in any circumstance, acquire it.

Zirat malik.—The status of the khatian which contains the entry of privileged lands.

Zirat Proceedings.—Contain the evidence recorded by the attestation officer and his finding about the existence of privileged lands in the village.

APPENDIX P.

BOTANICAL NAMES OF TREES MENTIONED IN CHAPTER VII.

Bengali name.	Hindi name where different.	Botanical name.	
		1	2	3
Am	Mangifera Indica.
Arjun	Terminalia Arjuna.
Asun	Terminalia tomentosa.
Babla	...	Babul	Acacia arabica.
Bar	Ficus bengalensis.
Bheila	...	Bhelwa	Semecarpus anacardium.
Chiharlata	Ichnocarpus Frutescens.
Dhaun	...	Dhanta	Anogeissus latifolia.
Dudbilata	Ichneocarpus Ovatifolius.
Dumur	Ficus glomerata hispida.
Gamhar	Gomelina arborea.
Haritaki	...	Harr	Terminalia Chebula.
Jam	...	Jamun	Eugenia Jambolana.
Kariar	Nerium odarum.
Karam	Adina cordifolia.
Kathal	...	Katahal	Artocarpus integrifolia.
Kend	Diospyros melanoxylon.
Khajur	Phoenix sylvestris.
Kul	...	Bair	Zizyphus Jujuba.
Kusum	Schleichera trijuga.
Mahul	...	Mahua	Bassia latifolia.
Nim	Melia indica.
Pakur	...	Pakar	Ficus infectoria.
Palas	...	Paras	Butea frondosa.
Pial	Buchanania latifolia.
Pipal	Ficus religiosa.
Sal	...	Sakhua	Shorea robusta.
Satsar	Dalbergia latifolia.
Sidha	Lagerstroemia parviflora.
Sibora	...	Sihor	Streblus asper.
Simul	...	Semar	Bombax malabaricum.
Sisu	Dalbergia Sissoo.
Tal	...	Tar	Borassus flabelliformis.
Tetul	...	Imli	Tamarindus indica.

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DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS, BIHAR AND
ORISSA.

No. 3895.

FROM

A. D. TUCKEY, Esq., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS,
BIHAR AND ORISSA,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Dated Patna, the 16th August 1927.

SUBJECT.—Final report on the survey and settlement operations in the district of Manbhum.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the final report on the survey and settlement operations in the district of Manbhum written by Mr. B. K. Gokhale, I.C.S.

The cadastral survey of the district began in November, 1918, and the settlement was closed in February, 1926. Mr. T. W. Bridge for one year, I for over two years and Mr. Gokhale for over three years were the Settlement Officers.

2. *Area and population.*—The total area of Manbhum is 4,095 square miles. Two parganas, Barahabhum and Patkum, had been settled in 1908-10 in advance of the district operations leaving an area of 3,161 square miles completed in the present operations. 52 per cent. of the district area is under cultivation. The population is 1,548,777 or 378 persons to the square mile, an average double that of the other districts of Chota Nagpur. Ninety-two per cent. of the people are returned as Hindus but about half of them are of aboriginal and semi-aboriginal tribes and castes. 72 per cent. of the people are dependent on agriculture, the proportion being lower than in other districts owing to the large industrial population of the colliery area. Rice is by far the largest crop, and rice, coal and lac rank as the three most important products of the district.

3. *Manbhum and Palamau.*—The Manbhum settlement presents an interesting contrast to the preceding settlement of Palamau and was marked by a complete absence of controversy on questions of policy and procedure, and by entirely harmonious co-operation between the settlement and district officials. In Palamau we found an undeveloped country; high rents illegally enhanced; a depressed peasantry; a wide disregard of tenant rights; powerful landlords whose aim was to cultivate the land themselves with the help of serfs and forced labour rather than to encourage its cultivation by tenants, and who put up a determined and organized opposition to the enforcement of the tenancy law and the resulting curtailment of their privileges. In Manbhum the tenants' position was found to be very much stronger. Rents were low and had seldom been illegally enhanced; rent receipts are ordinarily granted, and occupancy rights are real and are seldom disturbed. *Begari* is practically non-existent and *rakumats* are insignificant. *Kamias* were not found

at all. A few instances of very high-handed oppression by landlords came to notice, but these were exceptions and on the whole the balance of power inclined slightly to the tenants rather than to the landlords.

The demand for labour in the collieries probably had a good deal to do with getting rid of *begari* and serfdom, but the character of the landlords and tenants has also affected their relations considerably.

About half the population consists of aboriginal or semi-aboriginal castes and these castes have exhibited great powers of resistance to any attempt at rack renting by their landlords, while the latter, many of them of the same aboriginal stock, have not given evidence of either the strength or the harshness of landlords in most other districts. Tenancies for reclamation have always, by the custom of the district, been given on very liberal terms, and the irrigation works on which the rice crop largely depends, and which in number and extent are far superior to those in other Chota Nagpur districts, have been made by the reclaiming tenants. In fact the development of the district has been almost entirely due to the raiyats, who have been enabled to carry it out without much interference or restriction, owing to liberal treatment and lack of efficiency on the part of the landlords, whose point of view throughout has been to get as much cash down as possible in the way of *salami* and not to worry much about rents or the control of their estates. The results have been excellent on the whole and the comparison of Manbhumi and the Kolhan estate in Singhbhum on the one hand with Palamau and north Hazaribagh on the other, is strong evidence that the proper development of Chota Nagpur at least depends on the tenants being given, or being strong enough to obtain and keep security of tenure and freedom from rack renting and forced labour. The necessity of enacting and enforcing the tenancy legislation to secure these objects is amply justified and the notion, held by many and easy to support by argument, that the Indian peasant needs the imposition of a high economic rent to overcome his laziness and spur him to exertion finds no support whatever in the development of Chota Nagpur.

4. Programme.—The history of the district has been summarised in chapter III from the account in the Gazetteer, research having failed to find any fresh material. Chapter IV describes the settlement proceedings. The work was divided into a four year survey programme but an extra year was taken as in 1921-22 it was found necessary to cut down the survey to one-third and the attestation to two-thirds of the programme. The number of plots and in consequence the amount of work to be done had been largely above the estimate, and neither the funds nor the staff were available to carry through the full programme. In the Sadr subdivision the record was written in Bengali; in Dhanbad after considerable discussion Bengali was chosen for the record of thanas Nirsha and Tundi and Hindi for that of thanas Gobindpur, Jharia and Topchanchi. The total number of plots dealt with was 5,076,599, an average of over 10 lakhs a year. Boundary disputes were heavy, and in the colliery area of great importance and difficulty. Classification of land was not difficult. The classification adopted, comprising three classes of rice land and three classes of upland, agreed well with the popular ideas, and was seldom disputed.

5. Rent proceedings.—The rent proceedings and framing of the record of customary rights described in paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report were conducted with care and considerable elaboration. These proceedings are a very important part of the record, and if consulted in rent suits and cases in which customary rights are involved should prove of great help to the courts.

6. Customary rights.—Occupancy rights were admitted to accrue at once when land was settled at a cash rent with a tenant of any kind. *Salami* was practically always paid and there was no question but that occupancy rights then accrued. That twelve years' possession of land in the village made any difference to the rights of a raiyat in land in which he took settlement was entirely foreign to the custom prevailing. In tenancies held at ordinary half produce rents no occupancy rights were recognized,

but they accrued by custom when the rent was a fixed produce rent (*kut-bhag*) and *salami* had been taken at the inception of the tenancy.

The landlord's permission was always required for reclamation of jungle or waste land, but permission was freely granted and the terms of reclamation leases were liberal, a permanent remission of six annas in the rupee from what was considered a fair rent being usually allowed for reclaimed rice land, apart from temporary remissions while the reclamation was in progress, while tanks and *bandhs* constructed by the reclamer were not assessed to rent at all. Khuntkatti rights were negligible, being recorded in 415 holdings in 88 villages, while village headmen were found only in 80 villages.

7. *Landlords' privileged lands.*—The Bihar idea of landlord's private lands, in which special privileges existed was not found to be prevalent. Lands known as *man* lands were often claimed to be privileged, but all the lands at the disposal of the landlord, including purchased or abandoned raiyati land, were usually so described, and it was only in lands admittedly reclaimed by the landlords themselves that special rights really were recognized. The area found to be privileged was quite insignificant, only 453 acres.

8. *Rent attestation and incidents of tenancy.*—Paragraph 75 deals with the attestation of rent and describes the special incidents of tenancy which were recorded in the khatians. The legally payable rent was easier to determine than in other districts, as rent receipts were usually obtainable, and there had not been much illegal enhancement since 1910, when the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act came into force in the district.

9. *New method of final publication.*—Paragraph 77 describes the new method of final publication which was adopted from Bengal and introduced for the first time towards the end of the settlement. It has the advantage of saving both expense and harassment to the parties and of placing in their hands, provided that they pay their settlement costs in due time, their certified copies of the record during the period in which suits and applications for settlement of fair rent have to be filed. The old system provided an additional opportunity for correcting mistakes in the records, but it added to the length and cost of the operations and made it necessary for landlords who wished to apply for fair rent settlement to incur the expense of obtaining additional copies of the record on which to base their applications.

10. *Strain on officers and staff.*—The excess of the number of plots over the estimate, the difficulties of a change of the language of the record from Hindi to Bengali in the beginning and back again to Hindi in the last year, and, as Mr. Gokhale notes in paragraph 78, the elaborate procedure which was largely a heritage from Palamau, where the settlement findings were the subject of attack by the local authorities as well as by the zamindars, resulted in the field work, particularly at the attestation stage, being unduly prolonged. This was a very severe strain on the officers and staff, in a district where the hot weather is unusually severe.

11. *Survey of the colliery area.*—The survey in the colliery area is described in paragraph 84 and the record of the rights of mine owners in paragraph 85. The detailed survey should prove very useful, but changes occur so quickly that it is difficult to say that any pit-heads, inclines, etc., are not of a temporary character. A scientific relay of all the revenue survey boundaries of villages throughout the colliery area would have been much appreciated by the mine owners but this would have to have been done by the survey department and would have been very expensive. The cost could not in fairness have been added to the general cost of the operations, and the mine owners did not realise its importance early enough, and would not in any case, I believe, have agreed to pay the cost. The relay of revenue survey boundaries which was done in boundary dispute cases by the settlement department can only be called an approximation. No really accurate

relay can be done without a comparative map being first prepared for the whole area co-ordinating the revenue survey traverse with the new traverse survey.

12. *The teaching of mensuration.*—In paragraph 88 Mr. Gokhale draws attention to the necessity of teaching mensuration to the people, if the full value of the survey and record is to be obtained. This has already been recommended by Mr. Sifton in the Hazaribagh report, and I endorse the recommendation. Manbhum has the great advantage of starting with the acre system, the old ideas of land measurement being too vague to have established any real hold, except, apparently, over the Manager of the Encumbered estates.

13. *Tenures.*—In chapter V an excellent description is given of the tenures found in the district. In the Panchet and Manbazar estates which cover one-third of the district only six per cent. of the villages are *khas*, and the extent to which the zamindars have bartered their estates for *salami* can be seen from the figures. There are 28,794 permanent tenures rent-free or at fixed rents, 7,804 permanent tenures with rents which are liable to enhancement, and only 644 temporary tenures. This state of affairs has however had a good effect in the development of the district, as it is the temporary *thikadar* or *ijaradar* who, having no permanent interest in his tenure, does the most harm in endeavouring to make as much out of it as he can, during the period of his lease, while if he renews the lease his own rent is raised, leaving him to extract the excess illegally cut of the raiyats if he can, for he cannot do it legally.

14. *Status and rent.*—These subjects are dealt with in chapter VI. Settled raiyats form the bulk of the cultivators and hold 81 per cent. of the rice land and 83 per cent. of the upland. Their rents are, in the main, cash lump rents without any recognised rates or measured areas. The amount of land held on produce rent, 21,000 acres, is less than 3 per cent. of the cultivated area. *Salami* is almost always taken for settlement of land on a cash rent. Paragraph 116 gives some instances of illegal rent enhancements by force. They are of the usual unpleasant nature, but fortunately were not numerous. Paragraph 120 shows of what great use the road cess returns were found in deciding disputes concerning rent and praedial conditions.

15. *Produce rents.*—Paragraph 123 describes the three main kinds of produce rent in vogue, all of which consist of division of the crop, the system of appraisement not being found at all. The *aidhari-bhag* system, found mainly along the Bankura border, is of interest and is like the *krisani* system met with in the Santal Parganas but is more favourable to the cultivator. In both the landlord supplies the seed, ploughs and bullocks, and takes two-thirds of the crop, but while in the Santal Parganas the cultivator has to pay 50 per cent. interest for rice taken on loan, in Manbhum he obtains without interest an advance of paddy sufficient to provide him with food, and in some cases daily wages for his work as well.

In the Jharia estate the tenants paid a small quantity of paddy in addition to a cash rent. This case is mainly interesting in drawing attention to the great weakness of the Bengal and Orissa Tenancy Acts in not affording any protection to raiyats holding on produce rents, even where the bulk of the rent is cash. Under all three Tenancy Acts a rent which is paid partly in cash and partly in kind is classed as a produce rent, and not as a money rent, and is thus not protected by the sections which limit and restrict enhancement of money rents. Under section 61 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, a produce rent cannot be altered at all except by commutation to a money rent under that section, but neither the Bengal Tenancy Act nor the Orissa Tenancy Act contains any such provision, and not only pure produce rents but also rents of the nature here described, of which the greater part is a money rent, could apparently be enhanced at any time without limit or restriction in Bihar or in Orissa. It is, in my opinion,

a matter for the very serious consideration of Government, whether the provisions of section 61 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act should not be introduced into the other two Acts when any amendment of them is taken up.

16. *Praedial conditions.*—These are described in paragraphs 127 to 130. *Rakumats* or *abwabs* and *begari* which had been recognised by local custom prior to 1910 had to be commuted under chapter XIII of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. *Rakumats* had seldom been claimed in rent suits or shown in the road cess returns. They were collected more as voluntary subscriptions for religious worship than as payment to the landlord, and were disallowed in practically all cases. *Begari* was seldom claimed, and where it was claimed it was usually admitted that the cash value of the food supplied was as much as or more than the daily wage of a labourer so that few additions to the rent were made by its commutation.

17. *Trees and jungle.*—The area of jungle was 422 square miles of which 163 square miles were recorded as culturable. There is little jungle of any value left, and the rights in jungle were not greatly disputed. In the open scrub jungle the tenants have usually full rights to take jungle produce free, but in the *rakh* or reserved jungle of the landlords, which is sold by auction at intervals, they have only rights of grazing. This is free everywhere. Nowhere except in the Santali villages of the Tundi estate, where the rights were enquired into and recorded as long ago as 1880, have the raiyats the right to reclaim without permission. The jungle rights in Tundi which had been for long a source of dispute are discussed in paragraph 140. They were recorded in a special khatian. Outside the jungles the tenants are admitted to have full rights in *athrope* trees, planted or nurtured by them on their holdings. In paragraph 142 Mr. Gokhale discusses the responsibility for the destruction of jungle. As he points out, the destruction of jungle in Manbhum, where there was no record-of-rights, had for economic reasons proceeded much faster than in any other district in Chota Nagpur. Hazaribagh and Palamau are likely to develop rapidly in the near future owing to the opening up of collieries and railways, and there is little hope that jungle destruction will not be rapid there also. The reservation of forest under Government control is the only hope for the conservation of any of it under present conditions.

In paragraph 144 a useful estimate of the number of mahua trees and lac bearing trees is given, and in paragraph 145 future possibilities are discussed. I think that to say that the extension of rice land is no longer an economic proposition is an overstatement, particularly in the south east of the district. Planting trees on the wasteland is without doubt an object to be aimed at, but whether trees will grow on the arid uplands of Manbhum with the amount of care that the ordinary raiyat is likely to give to their up-bringing is much more doubtful.

18. *Statistics.*—The statistics discussed in Chapter VIII of the report do not call for much further comment. Rice dwarfs every other crop in the district into unimportance, occupying three-fifths of the cultivated area. Of the rice land 12 per cent. is first class, 22 per cent. second class and 66 per cent. third class. The average produce of the three classes is estimated at 27, 17 and 9 maunds respectively of paddy per acre. Now that the figures for each class are known, it would enable a much closer approximation to be made of the yield of the area, if the district forecasts of the percentage of the yield on the normal were made separately for each class. There is a very marked difference in the variations from the normal between the three classes, first class land not varying by more than 25 per cent. either way, while third class may vary by 100 per cent. Again the yield of first class land will probably be below the normal in a year of excessive rainfall in which that of third class may be 200 per cent. of the normal. The results of Mr. Hubback's scheme of random sampling of rice, which was tried at the end of the settlement by means of a large number of very small cuttings selected by chance, agreed well with the old method of cutting one-tenth of an acre

a matter for the very serious consideration of Government, whether the provisions of section 61 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act should not be introduced into the other two Acts when any amendment of them is taken up.

16. *Praedial conditions.*—These are described in paragraphs 127 to 130. *Rakumats* or *abwabs* and *begari* which had been recognised by local custom prior to 1910 had to be commuted under chapter XIII of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. *Rakumats* had seldom been claimed in rent suits or shown in the road cess returns. They were collected more as voluntary subscriptions for religious worship than as payment to the landlord, and were disallowed in practically all cases. *Begari* was seldom claimed, and where it was claimed it was usually admitted that the cash value of the food supplied was as much as or more than the daily wage of a labourer so that few additions to the rent were made by its commutation.

17. *Trees and jungle.*—The area of jungle was 422 square miles of which 163 square miles were recorded as culturable. There is little jungle of any value left, and the rights in jungle were not greatly disputed. In the open scrub jungle the tenants have usually full rights to take jungle produce free, but in the *rakh* or reserved jungle of the landlords, which is sold by auction at intervals, they have only rights of grazing. This is free everywhere. Nowhere except in the Santali villages of the Tundi estate, where the rights were enquired into and recorded as long ago as 1880, have the raiyats the right to reclaim without permission. The jungle rights in Tundi which had been for long a source of dispute are discussed in paragraph 140. They were recorded in a special khatian. Outside the jungles the tenants are admitted to have full rights in *athrope* trees, planted or nurtured by them on their holdings. In paragraph 142 Mr. Gokhale discusses the responsibility for the destruction of jungle. As he points out, the destruction of jungle in Manbhum, where there was no record-of-rights, had for economic reasons proceeded much faster than in any other district in Chota Nagpur. Hazaribagh and Palamau are likely to develop rapidly in the near future owing to the opening up of collieries and railways, and there is little hope that jungle destruction will not be rapid there also. The reservation of forest under Government control is the only hope for the conservation of any of it under present conditions.

In paragraph 144 a useful estimate of the number of mahua trees and lac bearing trees is given, and in paragraph 145 future possibilities are discussed. I think that to say that the extension of rice land is no longer an economic proposition is an overstatement, particularly in the south east of the district. Planting trees on the wasteland is without doubt an object to be aimed at, but whether trees will grow on the arid uplands of Manbhum with the amount of care that the ordinary raiyat is likely to give to their up-bringing is much more doubtful.

18. *Statistics.*—The statistics discussed in Chapter VIII of the report do not call for much further comment. Rice dwarfs every other crop in the district into unimportance, occupying three-fifths of the cultivated area. Of the rice land 12 per cent. is first class, 22 per cent. second class and 66 per cent. third class. The average produce of the three classes is estimated at 27, 17 and 9 maunds respectively of paddy per acre. Now that the figures for each class are known, it would enable a much closer approximation to be made of the yield of the area, if the district forecasts of the percentage of the yield on the normal were made separately for each class. There is a very marked difference in the variations from the normal between the three classes, first class land not varying by more than 25 per cent. either way, while third class may vary by 100 per cent. Again the yield of first class land will probably be below the normal in a year of excessive rainfall in which that of third class may be 200 per cent. of the normal. The results of Mr. Hubback's scheme of random sampling of rice, which was tried at the end of the settlement by means of a large number of very small cuttings selected by chance, agreed well with the old method of cutting one-tenth of an acre

in the of Manbhumi. In Manbhumi the system is not required any longer for the protection of tenants and it is difficult to see any justification for its continuance.

23 Temporarily-settled estates.—The revision of the revenue assessment of the two small temporarily-settled estates of Koilapal and Matha was carried out in the settlement, and is dealt with in chapter IX. Government lost heavily in the result, as the increase in revenue was quite insufficient to pay for the cost of the work which was borne entirely by Government. I agree that it will not be worthwhile to undertake any further revision of these settlements unless a proportion of the cost is borne by the settlement holders.

24. Cost of the Settlement.—The total net cost of the settlement was Rs. 26,14,599 which amounts to Rs 827 per square mile, or Rs. 51 per 100 plots. The cost rate is high and the principal reasons for this are given in paragraph 219. One-quarter of the cost was paid by Government, following the usual practice in original operations. Unfortunately the estimate of the cost on which the recovery from the landlords and tenants was based, exceeded the actual cost and resulted in an excess recovery of Rs. 1,83,724. The excess was primarily due to the quickening of the operations by the recovery of the costs of blocks D and E together and the new method of final publication, by the unexpectedly large income from court and process fees for fair rent settlement, and by the operations in Dhanbad going through much more easily and cheaply than was expected. The excess recovery is to be regretted but it is difficult to estimate the costs accurately in advance, though it is essential to make the estimate in advance both in order to recover as early as possible the money which Government have advanced, and to keep the actual costs as low as possible. Mr. Gokhale has made some suggestions for using part of the excess recovery for the benefit of the district.

25. Transfers by raiyats.—In paragraph 226 Mr. Gokhale discusses the working of section 46 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, and some of the legal difficulties involved. The problem of transfers by raiyats has engaged the attention of Government in all parts of the province, and is not capable of any simple solution. In Chota Nagpur section 46 does not provide the raiyat with the full protection against himself which the law intended, as he can evade its provision by arranging to surrender the land sold to the landlord, who will, for a handsome consideration, resettle it with the purchaser. If the prohibition is relaxed by rules made under section 46 (b) the conflict between the new section 23 (a), which gives a right of legal transfer without fee to the occupancy raiyat, and the provisions of section 46 (2) still remains. In the colliery area, where, as pointed out in paragraph 227, the settlement was too late by twenty years to protect the interests of the agriculturists, the prohibition of transfers by raiyats had the effect of preventing them from obtaining proper compensation for the loss of their lands without having much effect in preventing that loss. Government have already introduced the legislation considered desirable to remedy this state of affairs and to enable the coal industry to obtain expeditiously land necessary to it.

26. Conclusion.—The Manbhumi settlement completes the original district settlement operations of the province. Mr. Gokhale has done six years excellent work in the settlement, showing ability and devotion to duty of a high order. He has written a valuable and interesting report, and I recommend to the notice of the Board and of Government the good work done by him and by those officers whom he has named, particularly Rai Sahib Basanta Kumar Ray and Babu Rai Hardatta Prasad.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. D. TUCKEY,

Director of Land Records and Surveys.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

No. 17-152-2.

From

RAI BAHADUR C. C. MUKHARJI,
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

To

**THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BIHAR AND ORISSA, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**

Dated Patna, the 31st January 1928.

SIR,

UNDER rule 506, Chapter XXX of the Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual, 1927, I am directed to forward the final report of the survey and settlement operations in the district of Manbhumi written by Mr. B. K. Gokhale, late Settlement Officer, together with a copy of a review written by Mr. Tuckey, the Director of Land Records. The operations were finished in February 1928 but there was considerable delay in passing the report through the press owing to Mr. Gokhale taking long leave to England. The report might have been somewhat condensed, but the Board agreed under rule 509 of the Settlement Manual to the report exceeding 120 pages, since to compress it would have meant further delay.

2. *Paragraph 3 of the report.*—The proposal to make Dhanbad a separate district has been abandoned.

3. *Paragraph 18.*—The conditions in 1918 are not quite accurately described. There was acute scarcity in the district owing to the impossibility of obtaining grain. For some months grain was imported from Bankura, although famine had actually been declared in Bankura. Subsequently the situation was relieved by the efforts of the late Vice-Chairman, Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Sen, who imported rice on behalf of the district board from Burma. Relief works were useless, since it was not money that the people required but grain.

4. *Paragraph 22.*—As compared with the figures in the Gazetteer, the increase in the number of Santals and Bauris is remarkable. The decrease in the Bhumij from 109,016 to 92,194 would seem to be due, as stated by Mr. Gokhale, to the fact that so many returned themselves as Rajputs.

5. The word "Chuar" used in paragraph 34 and elsewhere was apparently originally a nickname given to the Bhumij bandits of Manbhumi about the time of the British occupation.

6. *Paragraphs 80 to 82 and paragraph 171.*—The high outturn of paddy from *bahal* lands is remarkable but it is to be noted that *bahal* lands form only a small proportion, estimated by the Director of Land Records at 12 per cent. of the paddy lands in the district.

7. *Paragraph 106.*—This paragraph is important as describing the law as it stands with regard to the rights to minerals. As regards the *digwari* case in Kendua mentioned, the Board referred the question to Government whether any alterations should be made in the Manbhumi record-of-rights in

consequence of the decision of the Privy Council Government in Babu R. C. Das Gupta's no. 1079—S-12-R, dated the 29th January 1927, decided that no steps should be taken to alter the reco

8. *Paragraph 115.*—It is stated that extraordinary few bandhs in the district have been found to be constructed by the landlords. The Board is not quite sure how this is to be reconciled with the statement in paragraph 231(1), page 133 of the report. Apparently Mr. Gokhale's view is that the old bandhs constructed by zamindars have been allowed to fall into disrepair and the new bandhs, that now exist, have nearly all been constructed by the tenants.

9. *Paragraphs 130 and 166.*—Mr. Gokhale calls attention to the landlords' fear of their tenants. The Bhumij is addicted to crime and participates freely in dacoities. Oppression on the part of landlords is therefore not to be expected.

10. *Paragraph 133.*—The question of the form of jungle *khatian* was referred to the Board in 1917, when it was decided that the *Palamau khatian* should be accepted with the addition of a clause declaring that the rights of the tenants "must always be exercised in a reasonable manner." There was no occasion for controversy in this district, as the destruction of jungle had already been accomplished and Manbhumi, like the Santal Parganas, was generally referred to as an awful warning. Mr. Gokhale confirms what is now clear, that all over the province neither zamindars nor raiyats can be prevailed upon to understand the importance of preserving jungle and any attempt to make them understand is useless. Jungle will always be destroyed by both zamindars and raiyats for the sake of an immediate pecuniary advantage, regardless of the future. An attempt is being made by the Court of Wards to preserve 13,403 acres of jungle in the Barabhum, Jaipur, Kalimati, Mudali and Taratal estates, which are under management, but the attempt is attended with many difficulties.

11. *Paragraph 134.*—*Haritaki* is the *myrabolam*, which is used chiefly as a tanning extract.

12. *Footnote, page 69.*—The Board would have preferred that the words *mahua* and *bair* should have been used throughout instead of *mahul* and *kul*, but understands that the latter words only are in use in the Manbhumi district.

13. *Paragraph 145.*—The Board is afraid that Mr. Gokhale's suggestions are impracticable and any attempt to preach the benefit of tree-planting would be likely to meet with less success in Manbhumi than in any other district of the province owing to the character of the people.

14. *Paragraph 167.*—In paragraph 225 it is stated that the increase obtained in rent by landlords has varied from 2 to 4 annas in the rupee and enhancement was limited as stated in paragraph 173. The Board considers that in the circumstances the landlords have received a substantial enhancement and are fortunate as compared with the landholders after the settlement in Ranchi, but in view of the huge increase in the value of food-grains the Board considers it is rather an overstatement to describe the fair rent settlement as one-sided, merely because of the few applications from raiyats for the reduction of rent.

15. *Chapter X.*—Mr. Gokhale finds that the tribal organization adopted for the *ghatwals* of Barabhum and Patkum is not to be found elsewhere in the district: the Barabhum and Patkum *ghatwals* degenerated into banditti when the British came to the country: the *ghatwals* of Manbazar (Manbhumi pargana) were a force of all castes raised by the Raja in order to protect himself partly against this banditti and partly against invaders: Koilapal was similar to Manbazar. The *digwars* in Pachet on the other hand were a police force raised by the Raja of Pachet to put down crime: their duties were mainly police, though in exceptional cases they took part in fights as soldiers. The other *ghatwals* or *digwars* to the west and north are similar to Pachet.

16. It seems to the Board that practically nothing new with regard to the *ghatwali* question has been disclosed by the present report and the Board can only recommend a reconsideration of Mr. Philip's note of 1920. The abolition of the non-service *khuntkattidar ghatwala* is only a subordinate detail of that report. If it is considered undesirable to dispense with these *ghatwals* on the ground that they might then be expropriated from their lands, they might be retained in name and orders passed that no service should be required from them. What is required for administrative reasons is that the rest of the *ghatwali* force should be organized in some simple manner to assist the police in the prevention and detection of crimes against property especially dacoity. If this is considered Utopian, a scheme might be prepared whereby the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police would retain sufficient control over the *ghatwals* to make it worth their while to abstain from taking part themselves in crimes against property. The rest of the population would then be protected to a certain extent. If Government approve of the general principles proposed by Mr. Philip and do not confine the question to the past wrongs of the *ghatwals*, it ought not to be difficult to devise some useful scheme. The Board agrees with Mr. Gokhale that the policy of drift must be discontinued, and orders passed which will settle the matter.

17. *Chapter XI. Encumbered Estates.*—At present there are 8 estates managed under the Encumbered Estates Act, the management of Katras having been transferred from the Court of Wards at the beginning of 1926. The management of this estate is attended with special difficulties. The estates are all heavily encumbered, so that it is difficult to spare money for improvements, but in the last two years there has been a distinct change for the better in spite of the depression in the coal and lac trades. The Board has indeed seen one or two schemes in Manbhumi and in other districts of Chota Nagpur, which would confirm Mr. Gokhale's impression that the Manager was trying to prolong the period of management, but such schemes never find favour with the Commissioner or the Board, who always release estates as soon as possible, provided that money is not borrowed to discharge the debts outstanding. The Board is of opinion that encumbered estates are considerably better managed than private estates in the district, though it acknowledges that the Manager has usually too large a charge and many of his subordinates are inefficient or worse. As to the remark about allowances it is to be remembered that every petty proprietor in Manbhumi is locally called a Raja, and that they agree to accept small allowances, having private land, as described above, to supplement these allowances. The petty sums allowed to "Ranis" are not therefore so ridiculous as Mr. Gokhale represents. On the other hand the Board agrees that Act VI of 1876 is more abused and is less required in Manbhumi than in any other district in Chota Nagpur. Occasionally the use made of it is absolutely fraudulent. For instance a zamindar borrows money recklessly regardless of the interest and squanders the money thus borrowed: he then applies to be taken under the Encumbered Estates Act, knowing that the interest on his debts will be reduced to at least 12 and perhaps to 6 per cent.: he claims some property as his *manjihas*, conceals other property, makes over yet other property *benami* to his relatives, etc., and exaggerates the income of the remainder. He benefits enormously by the decision of the claim cases, but as soon as these have been decided and a scheme approved, he makes every effort to obtain the release of the estate on various pretexts, e.g., that he has been presented with a large sum of money by a relative in order to obtain the release: actually money may be raised from private sources or may be borrowed. Mr. Foley, when Commissioner, dealt with one estate in Manbhumi, where a considerable sum had been borrowed on the understanding that the estate could not possibly be brought under the Encumbered Estates Act. The proprietor however managed to bring his estate under the Act. In this case the abuse of the Act was marked. There is, therefore, much to say in favour of the discontinuance of the Act. On the other hand there are certain considerations to be borne in mind. Possibly it does not much matter, especially in the case of small estates, if the present thriftless proprietors are replaced by Bengali money-lenders. On the other hand the Act certainly does good in

the case of large estates, since it enables Government to maintain control to give protection to the tenants and to prevent a certain amount of villainy. For instance the late Diwan of the Katras estate would not have been sentenced to imprisonment, if the estate had not been taken under management. The report on the Hazaribagh settlement, which was concluded in 1915, raised the same question, but since that time the advisability of retaining powers under the Act in that district has been demonstrated in more than one instance. In the Board's opinion cases of the same nature are likely to occur still in the Manbhumi district and it is not desirable that Government should abandon the powers of interference given them by the Act. While it is not desirable, however, formally to withdraw Act VI from the district, it should be recognized that the Act should be sparingly used, and only in cases of large estates. The zamindars should be disabused of the idea, which some of them hold, that they can plunge into reckless dissipation with impunity, since they will always be rescued from ruin by the Encumbered Estates Act. The present estates must be retained until they can be released from debt and if possible no portions of them should be sold off to raise money for debt payment. That the Act is appreciated outside the division is shown by the fact that Mr. Foley when Commissioner of Bhagalpur was more than once approached to recommend the extension of the Act into the Santal Parganas, the district to the north of Manbhumi, but for various reasons this is unnecessary and undesirable.

18. *Paragraph 222 and paragraph 24 of the Director of Land Records' review*—There has been an excess recovery of Rs. 1,83,724. Mr. Gokhale suggests how a portion of this amount might be spent and this matter requires the orders of Government. It will not be possible to refund the excess to the parties.

19. *Paragraph 227.*—So far rent suits have shown an increase in Manbhumi since the settlement, the raiyats refusing to pay the enhanced rents without a suit. The majority of these suits are however undefended and it is expected that they will decrease.

20. *Paragraph 228.*—Mr. Gokhale points out the well-known objections to the working of section 46 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and states he cannot report on the working of the rules under the new sub-section 6, as they were framed after the settlement was finished. The Board finds that considerable use has been made of this new sub-section in the district and the effect on the whole has been beneficial, but considers that it would be preferable to allow free transfers of holdings in the Manbhumi district, even though this is refused in the rest of Chota Nagpur.

21. *Paragraphs 229 and 230.*—The settlement operations should have been undertaken more than thirty years ago and not twenty years, if they were to regulate the settlement of coal mines and protect the surface lands. As noted in paragraph 11 of Mr. Tuckey's review, however, the settlement has been welcomed in the coalfields and the record will be useful for many purposes, although it was found impossible to relay all the revenue survey boundaries of villages. Reference in this connection is invited to paragraph 59 of Mr. Gokhale's report. With regard to the difficulty of collieries obtaining the surface land required for them and compensation to tenants for land taken up or destroyed by the working of coal, Government has introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council to amend sections 49 and 50 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.

22. *Paragraph 231.*—The Board is afraid Mr. Gokhale's first suggestion is impossible of fulfilment: the Manbhumi villagers will not agree to clear their tanks and reservoirs without payment. His fifth suggestion is idealistic and one which will not appeal to the population. His sixth is opposed to Hindu sentiment.

23. The settlement operations were inaugurated under Mr. Bridge in 1918. Mr. Bridge being also in charge of the Palamau Settlement. Mr. Tuckey was appointed Settlement Officer in November 1919 and conducted the operations till October 1922, retaining charge while Director of Land

Records from October 11th to December 16th, 1920. Mr. Gokhale was in charge from October 1922 till the conclusion of the settlement in February 1926. The Board desires to acknowledge the admirable services of these officers, especially of Mr. Gokhale and to thank Mr. Gokhale for his valuable report. The Board invites the attention of Government to the officers mentioned by Mr. Gokhale.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. MUKHARJI,

Secretary.

The 30th January 1928.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

R E S O L U T I O N .

Dated Patna, the 4th August 1928.

READ—

The final Report of the Survey and Settlement Operations in the district of Manbhumi, written by B. K. Gokhale, Esq., I.C.S., with the reviews of the Director of Land Records and Surveys and of the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa.

THE report of the settlement operations in the district of Manbhumi marks the completion of the task of preparing a detailed survey and a record-of-rights for the landed classes of the whole province of Bihar and Orissa. This task was commenced in Orissa in the year 1890, and has ended with the close of the operations in Manbhumi in the year 1926. The original intention of Government was to take up the settlement of Manbhumi district much earlier. The necessity of a record-of-rights was realized as long ago as 1909, and a portion of the district, namely Barabhum and Patkum, was settled between the years 1907 and 1912. The settlement of the rest of the district had to yield priority to Palamau district, where the need for the record was more urgent, and did not begin until November 1918.

2. A comparison between the settlement of Manbhumi and the operations in Palamau which immediately preceded it is inevitable, and such a comparison reveals a marked contrast at almost every point. The operations in Manbhumi were happily free from the controversies which were raised in the Palamau settlement. There was a general unanimity of views regarding the policy to be followed, and the proceedings went through with considerably less difficulty than was anticipated. In the colliery area where the greatest difficulties were anticipated, there was not a single appeal to the Commissioner against the decisions given by the Settlement Department in boundary disputes. The classification of soil, a source of frequent dispute in other settlements, was generally accepted without demur both by landlord and tenant. The question of occupancy rights provided little trouble owing to the accepted custom that occupancy rights accrue at once on all lands settled on cash rent. The chief difficulties experienced were the difficulty of getting through a heavy programme up to time and of securing a staff competent to prepare a record both in Bengali and in Hindi for different parts of the district. But another factor which added to the expense and retarded rapid progress was the fact that the attacks made on the settlement department in Palamau had caused the settlement department in self-defence to elaborate their procedure in a way which had not been required in the course of the earlier settlements in the Chota Nagpur Division.

3. The most striking feature disclosed by the settlement operations in Manbhumi is the contrast, to which the Director of Land Records has drawn attention in his review, between the position of the landlords and the tenantry in Palamau and in Manbhumi. In Palamau the settlement department found powerful landlords who held a large proportion of the land and cultivated it with the help of serfs and forced labour, a depressed tenantry whose rights were disregarded or suppressed, high rents and frequent illegal enhancements. The peasantry was mostly on mere subsistence level and incapable of holding its own against the landlords. In Manbhumi the position was very different. It is recorded that 50 or 60 years ago the relations between the landlords and the raiyats were extremely unsatisfactory. The landlords who were endeavouring to raise the level of rents all round were met by the united opposition

of the peasantry and a severe struggle ensued. But by the time that the settlement operations commenced practically all signs of this struggle had disappeared. Apparently the landlords were worsted in the fight, for rents were found to be mostly at their old level, tension had subsided and the relations between landlord and tenant were reported as fair, though not cordial. The raiyats in fact have succeeded in gaining a considerable degree of independence. Occupancy rights are more freely recognized in Manbhumi than elsewhere. Although the land is generally speaking the most fertile in Chota Nagpur, the rents are lower than anywhere else in the division except Ranchi, little attempt has been made since the days of the early struggle to enhance them and *rakumats* and illegal *abwabs* are rare; *begari* hardly exists and the *kamiauti* or serf system of Palamau is unknown. Individual cases of oppression by landlords did come to light, but these were the exception not the rule. These favourable conditions probably spring originally from the fact that the landlords are mostly indigenous and belong to the same stock as the bulk of the tenantry. They are practically all resident on their own estates and are, therefore, more dependent upon the good-will of those among whom they live. At the same time, the tenantry have always shown a marked capacity for combining to resist the attacks of landlords on their rights, and the reputation of the *Bhumij* in particular for violence in defending his interests has always inspired respect. The educational development of the district as a whole is markedly advanced, and the peasantry intelligent, while their independence has been further increased by the ready and profitable market for labour in the mining areas and the prosperity brought about by the almost universal cultivation of lac. These factors have combined to give the tenantry of Manbhumi a stronger position than they enjoy elsewhere in Chota Nagpur. The general conclusion to be derived is that the tenantry of the agricultural areas is capable of protecting its own interests. At the same time the necessity of measures to protect the exploitation of aborigines by non-aboriginals has been shown to exist particularly in the mining areas, and as a result of the conditions revealed by the settlement, Government have introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council to deal with the question of the conversion of agricultural land for industrial or mining purposes.

The landlords as a class are backward and impecunious, and almost every estate of importance has at one time or another passed under the protection of the Court of Wards or the Encumbered Estates Act. Subinfeudation has developed to a very marked degree. There are 37,473 recorded tenures in the district and a normal village contains nine or ten tenure-holders of varying degrees. Most of these tenures are of modern creation and over 98 per cent. of them are permanent. They mark the rapid and progressive alienation of property rights caused by the spendthrift habits of the proprietors. In most estates more than half the land has been alienated in this way and in the Pachet and Manbazar estates, which between them comprise over one-third of the area of the district, only 6 and 8 per cent. respectively of the villages remain in khas possession of the proprietors. Subinfeudation has, however, been less detrimental to the welfare of the cultivating classes than elsewhere, because the alienations have mostly been of a permanent nature and the tenure-holders, therefore, have a lasting stake in the prosperity of their villages.

4. One of the most important features of the operations was the settlement of fair rents. The Settlement Officer has observed that these operations were entirely in favour of the landlords. That, however, does not mean that the landlords obtained an undue advantage. The rent level of the district as a whole is very low in comparison with its prosperity. Although the yield of the land has been demonstrated by extensive experiments to be higher than that of other districts in the Division, the average rental amounted to only $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the gross produce. The fact that the general rent level was not excessive is further demonstrated by the fact that applications from raiyats for reductions of their rents were extremely rare; only 24 such applications in all were received. The total enhancement of rent amounted to 17 per cent. on the rental of the tenancies affected and represented only 6 per cent. of the total rental of the tract under settlement. While, therefore, the landlords receive an

undoubted benefit from the settlement the enhancement was generally speaking very moderate. The rentals of tenure-holders were enhanced by 21 per cent.

5. One of the original objects in view in this settlement was the recording of all rights in trees and forest, as a preliminary to the prevention of further denudation. It has been argued that the crystallization of the rights of user in the forests of Hazaribagh and Ranchi effected by the record-of-rights has done more to assist than to prevent denudation. But this theory receives little support from the experience of Manbhumi. For there, uncontrolled by any record-of-rights, the denudation of forests under the pressure of an insistent demand for timber from the neighbouring industrial areas has proceeded more rapidly and completely than elsewhere. The settlement came too late to prevent the greater part of the damage.

6. The Settlement Officer has devoted separate chapters in his report to two special problems of the district. The treatment of ghatwali tenures has been under examination for many years and no satisfactory solution has yet been found. The Settlement Officer, however, has had an opportunity of examining this difficult problem in detail, and Government await the submission of the proposals which he is understood to have framed for dealing with the subject. The management of encumbered estates has been the subject of attack in this report as well as in the settlement reports on Hazaribagh and Palamau. On this subject His Excellency in Council agrees with the Board that while the management of the department has often been inefficient owing to inadequate staff, incomplete records and overhasty decisions to assume the management of estates without adequate knowledge of their financial embarrassments, the protection afforded by the Act to indebted proprietors should not be altogether abandoned. It must be borne in mind that the management of estates by the department was in all three districts much handicapped before the advent of the settlement by the absence of reliable zamindari papers and a record-of-rights. There is no doubt that the Act has often been abused by unscrupulous proprietors and probably it is less needed in Manbhumi than elsewhere in the Chota Nagpur Division. Government, however, think it sufficient to observe that the Act should, in future, be very sparingly used in this district.

7. The total net cost of the settlement was Rs. 26,14,599 or Rs. 827 per square mile. The cost was unusually high, and this was due to a combination of circumstances. The rapid increase in the cost of living and the pay of staff as a result of the Great War, the increased cost of materials, the expense of preparing records in two languages and the greater elaboration introduced at that time into settlement procedure all contributed to this result. These factors also made it difficult to estimate the rates for recovery with accuracy and His Excellency observes that the recoveries made considerably exceeded the estimated figures when the recovery rates were fixed. Ordinarily Government contribute one-fourth of the cost of original settlement operations, but the surplus of recoveries over the estimates will reduce this proportion in Manbhumi to about one-fifth.

8. The Governor in Council desires to convey his thanks to the officers who were in charge of this settlement, and in particular to Mr. Tuckey, who was responsible for the earlier part of the programme, and to Mr. Gokhale, who spent over six years in the settlement and brought it to a conclusion with great ability and thoroughness. His Excellency in Council also records his appreciation of the services of the officers commended by Mr. Gokhale in paragraph 230 of his report.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

R. E. RUSSELL,

Secretary.

MEMO. NO. 7213-14 R.
S-19

Dated the 4th August 1928.

COPY [together with a copy of the final Report] forwarded to
 the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa,
 [] To Appointment only. Appointment Department.
 of the Resolution]. [with special reference to paragraph 8]

By order, etc.,

B. C. DAS GUPTA,
Assistant Secretary.



DISTRICT MANBHUM

Scale 1 Inch == 8 Miles.



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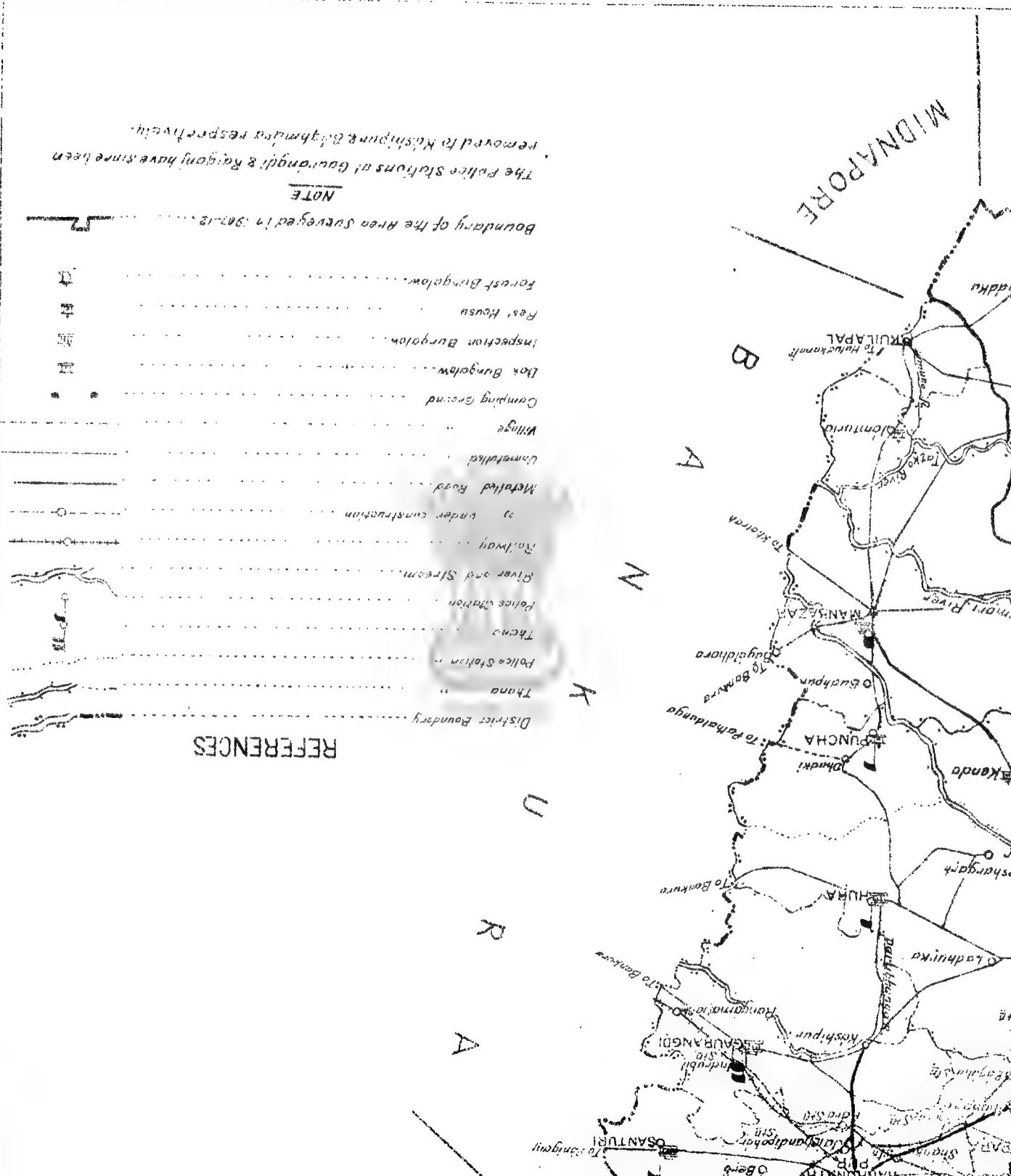
The Police Stations at Gudangdi & Rilingon have since been removed to Kuchipuri & Bagmandir respectively.

NOTE

Boundary of the Area surveyed in 1932-33.

1	Forest Reserve
2	Res. House
3	Inspection Bureau
4	Box Barrage
5	Camping Ground
6	Village
7	Unmarked
8	Marked Road
9	Under construction
10	Railway
11	River and Stream
12	Policemen
13	Police Station
14	Thana
15	Tehsildar
16	District Boundary

REFERENCES



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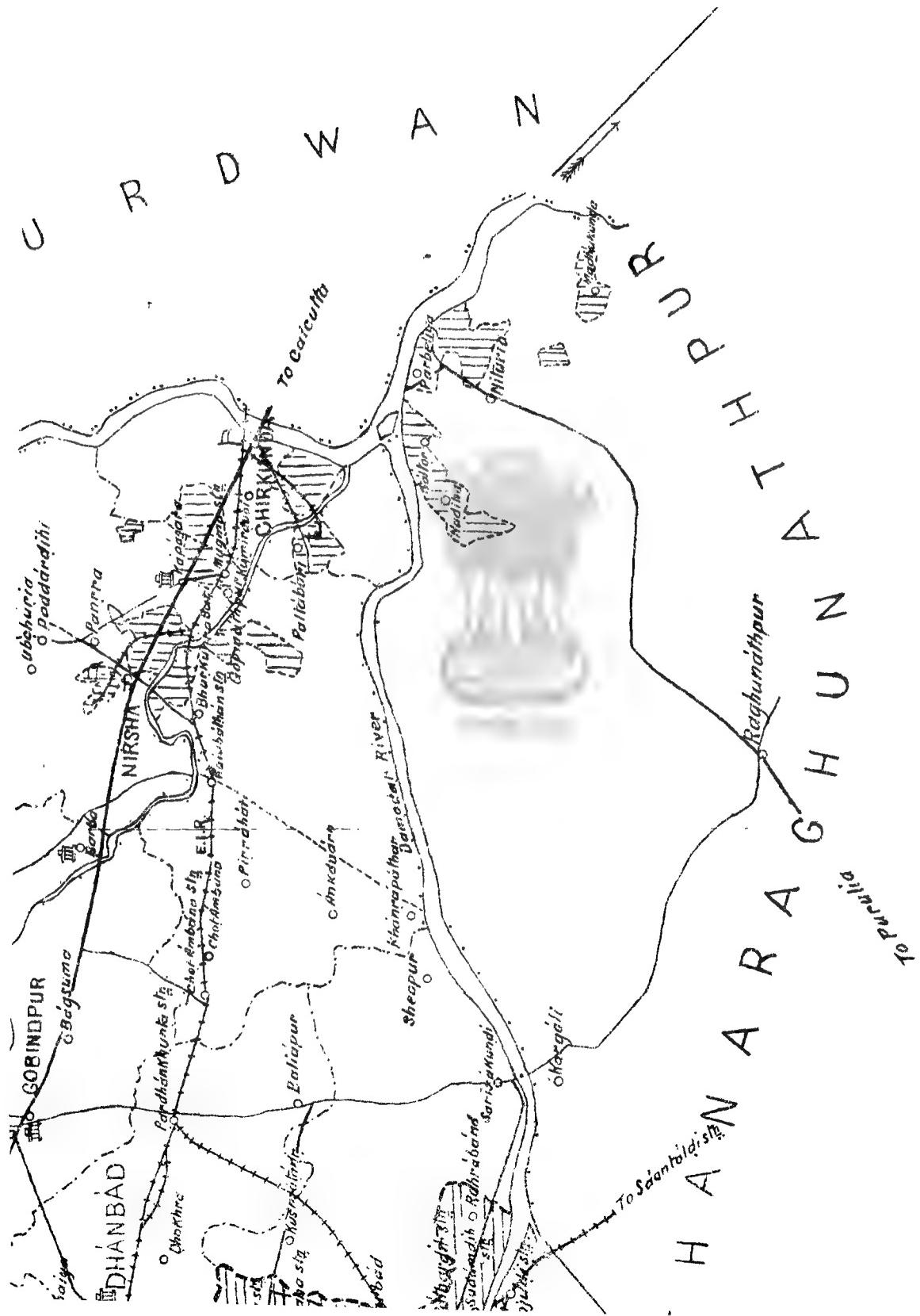
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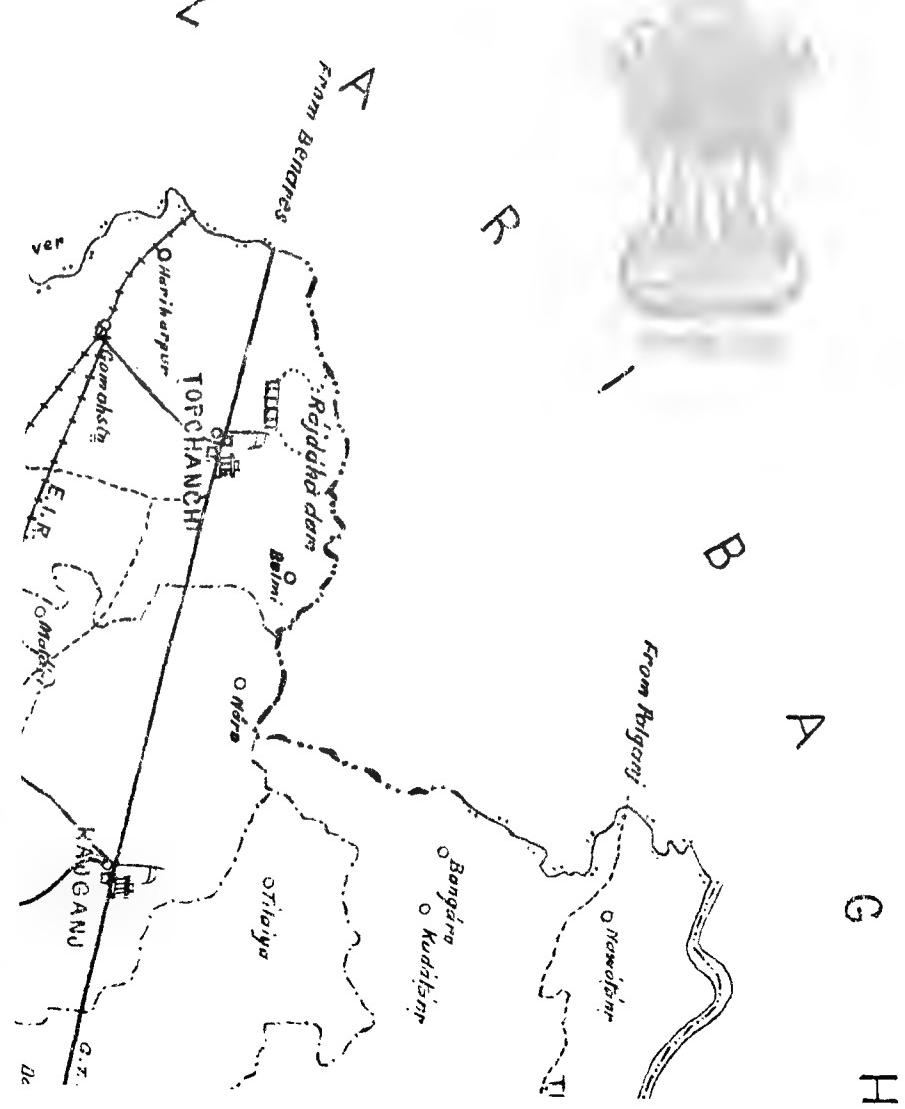
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THE COLLIERY AREA IN SADAR

Scale 1 inch = 4 Miles





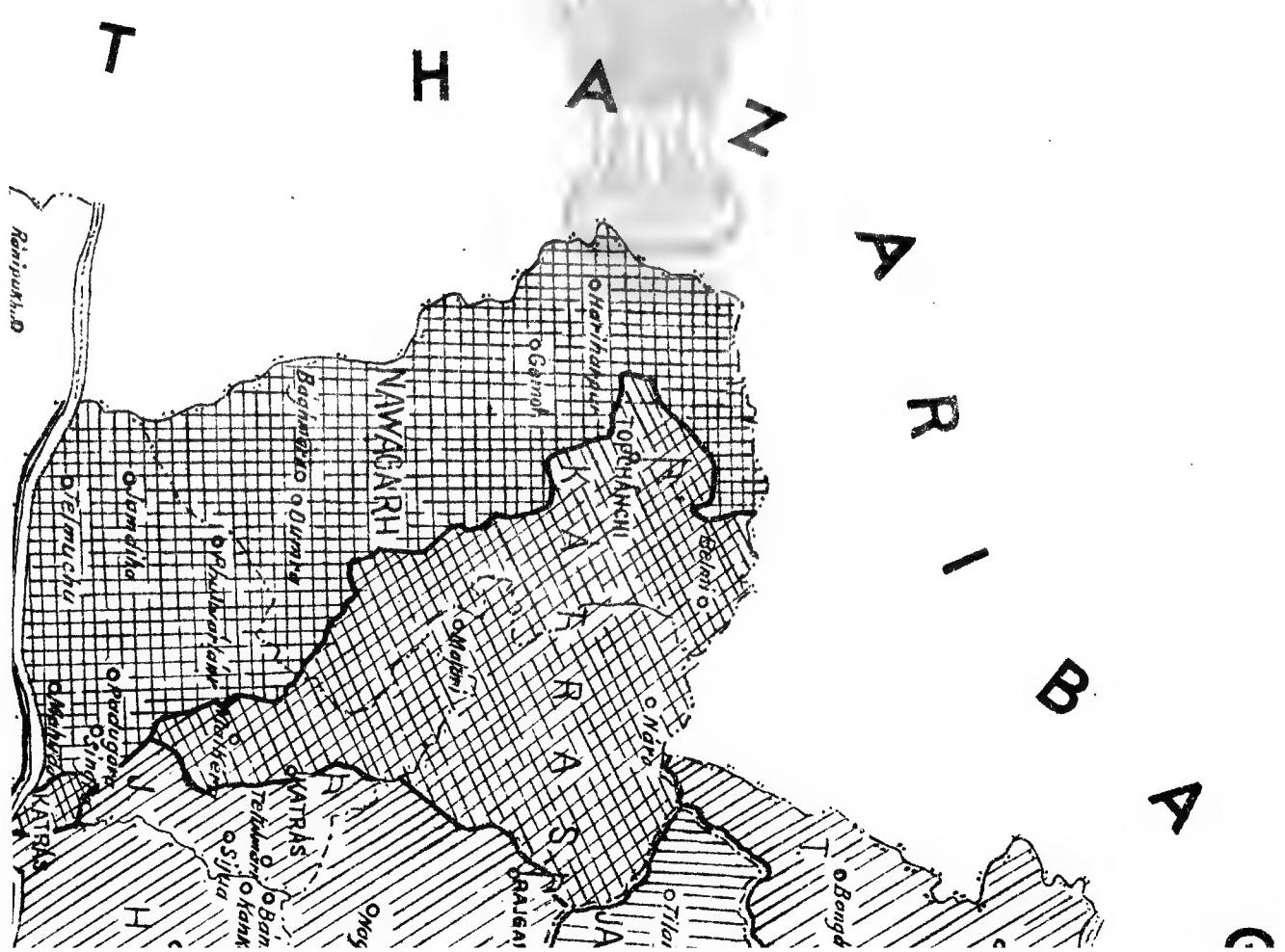


REFERENCES

District Boundary	-----
Police Station Boundary	-----
Police Station	-----
Mettalli Road	-----
unmetalled Road	-----
Village Road	-----
Camping Ground	□
Railway line with station	□
Inspection Bungalow	■
Dak Bungalow	■
Rest House	■
Colliery area Surveyed in detail	■
Colliery area Not Surveyed in detail	■

NOTE
The police station at Rajgaria has since
been removed to Brightmara.





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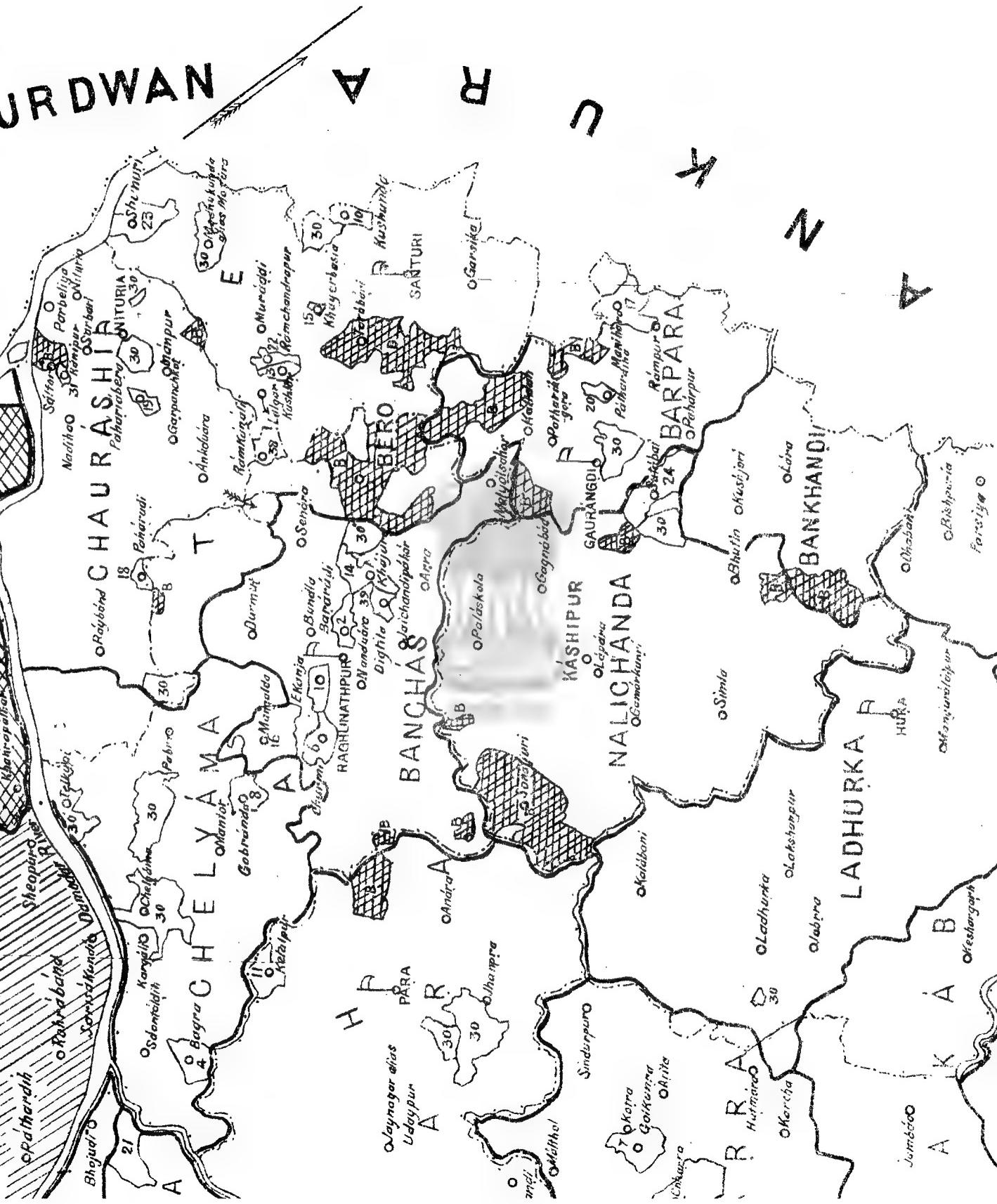
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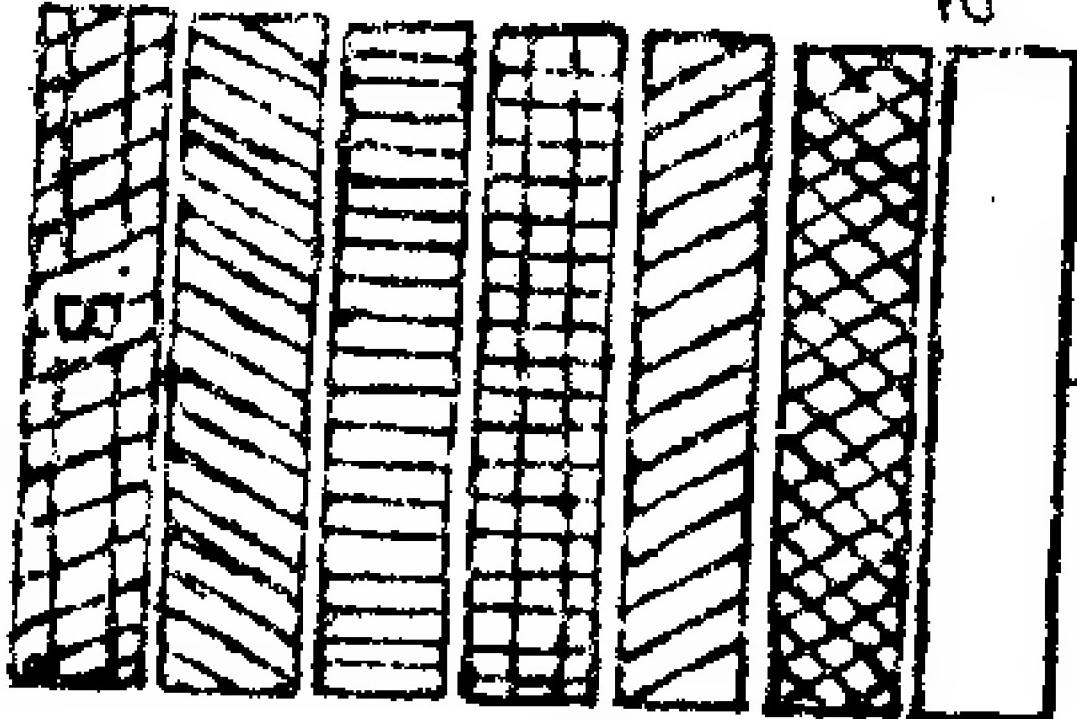
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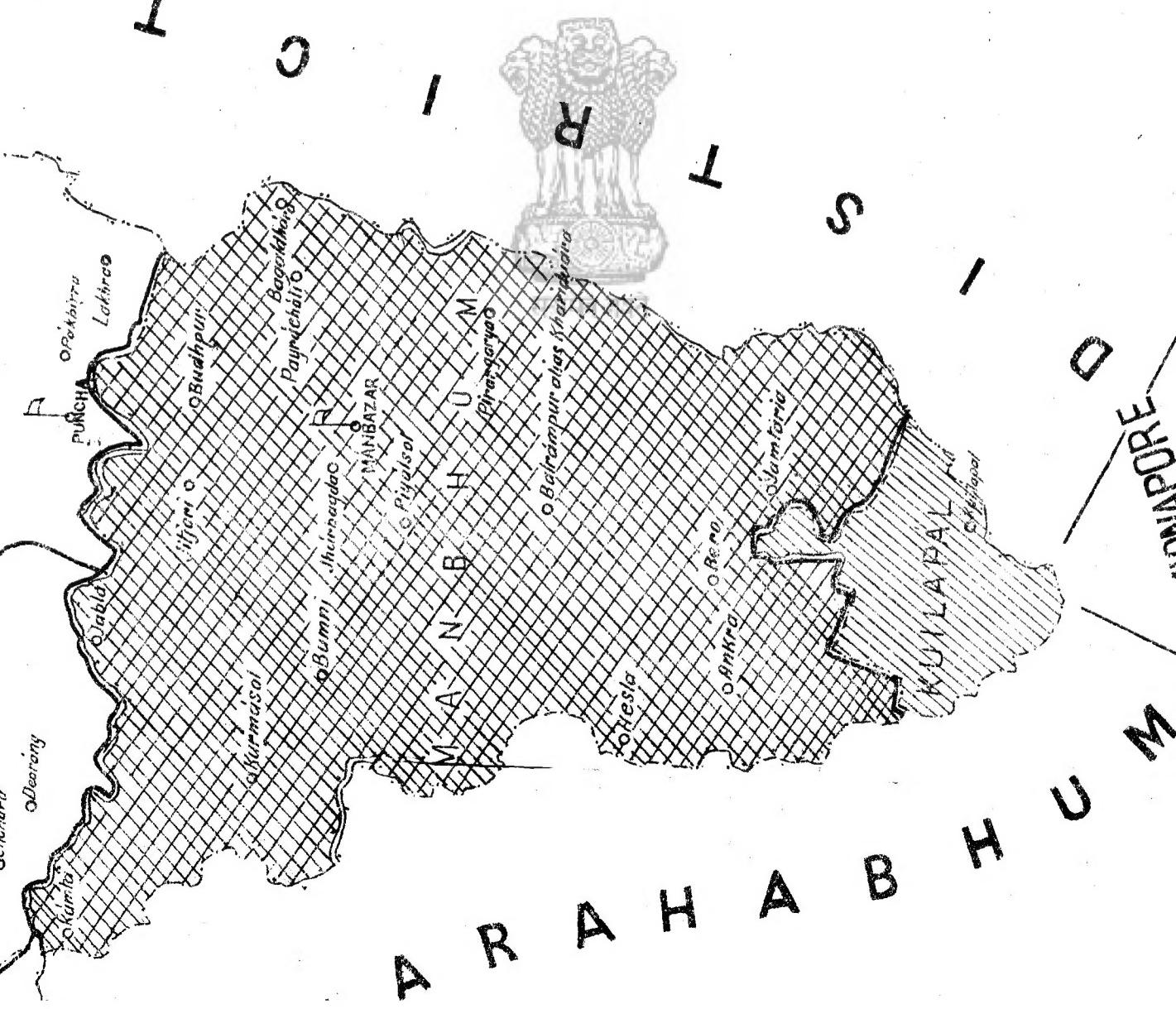
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DISTRICT MANBHUM

DISTRICT

EXCEPTING

BARAHABHUM & PATKUM PARGANAS

SHOWING

ESTATE BOUNDARIES & PARGANAS

Scale 1 inch = 4 Miles

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A detailed map showing the area around Nagarkiari. The town is located at the confluence of two rivers. Key locations labeled include Nagarkiari, Bhuvaneshwar, Kharagpur, Jharsuguda, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, and Nayagarh. A large river flows through the center of the map, with several tributaries joining it from the north and south. The terrain is depicted with hatching and contour lines.

A hand-drawn map of a region with the following labeled locations:

- GOBINDPUR
- Bagusma
- DHANBAD
- Pardhankhuria

The map features a grid pattern and some handwritten text.

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DISTRICT MANBHUM

EXCEPTING
BARAHABHUM & PATKUM PARGANAS

SHOWING
ATTESTATION CAMPS
&
BLOCKS

Scale 1 inch = 8 miles

